

CALIFORNIA FARMER
Feb. 27, 1863 - Aug. 7, 1863
Vol. 19, No. 1

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CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1863.

NUMBER 1.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. K. PHILLIPS & CO.

No. 723 Montgomery Street (up stairs), near Jackson.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For a copy of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 13 1/2 cents a number, or \$4 a year in advance.

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Invention Wanted for Cutting up Grape-Vines.

ONE of the heavy items of expense in the cultivation of a vineyard is the pruning the vine and then removing the brush-wood away. What is wanted to save this expense, is an invention that would cut up these trimmings from the vines into small pieces so they could be plowed under. This would save the cost of removal and also enrich the soil and make it light and porous. Now who is the genius that will bring out such an invention? He shall have a bounty that will do him honor.

The Demand for Seeds.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY, February 25, 1863.

EDITOR FARMER: My excellent neighbor, Mr. H., tells me he has the reading of your paper, in which I learn a great deal of instruction, and just as soon as I can spare \$4, I will have one of my own. I came down from the mountains on last New Year's and started farming, at which I am a greenhorn; but I am determined to learn all I can. I see you have some seeds for distribution. If you will please send me some, and especially to me a good kind, I will be your obliged servant, and I shall not fail to inform you of my success with them. Most resp'y, A. McD.

We are pleased to receive the above letter, and to comply with the request of the writer; he will receive the seeds by mail, and we desire that not only this writer, but all of the many others to whom we have sent seeds, will not fail to plant with care, correctly label and mark each variety, watch their growth, and faithfully report results; and we hope that not only this correspondent, but all who cultivate the soil, will send us their names, \$4, and become readers of the FARMER.

No one engaged in farming, can do without many valuable hints and suggestions contained in an agricultural paper, and not suffer a loss during the year, many times greater than the cost of the paper; in the language of our correspondents, they "will learn" and get "a great deal of instruction" from the FARMER—especially now, when the necessities of our market demand a diversity of crops, whereof many are entirely new to our farmers, and in regard to which it has been our special aim to give all the reliable information possible. By preventing a surplus of any particular staple here, we secure a ready and remunerative market. This can only be done by a diversity of crops; and by this means the almost incredible fertility of our soil will be rendered available to the fullest extent.

A Favorable Season.

PROVIDENCE seems to smile with particular favor on the cultivators this season. The rains come regularly, and the bright sun follows so warmly and pleasantly that the "seed time and harvest" but both result in good to our farmers. There has never been a time when so many persons were at work farming as at present. After the long of last week, the weather has been clear and mild.

Our Seed Distribution.

ON a considerable time past we have been distributing seeds and Patent Office Reports, and we hope the first will be carefully planted and cared for, and the last carefully perused, and as the result, we hope all who receive seeds from us will remember and report to us, and also give us such facts and suggestions as grow out of the process of planting, etc., and the reading the reports.

Best Sheep-Wash.

ONE of our largest and most successful sheep washers in a letter to us says: "I have come to the conclusion that an infusion of tobacco, used hot and strong, is the safest and best sheep-wash we can use." Let sheep-raisers try this; it comes to us from high authority.

By reports from all the wine-growing districts of France, it is ascertained that the cost for rearing the timber supports of the vines amounts to \$100,000 annually. From this we obtain an idea of the vast extent of the French wine trade.

Wine Making—Drawing off the Wine.

BUENA VISTA, Feb. 24, 1863.

EDITOR FARMER: The moment is now coming when the wines of our last vintage should be drawn off from their barrels and put into fresh casks. It is this reflection that causes me to address your paper these lines—the FARMER being, in my opinion, the staunch and best friend of our Wine-makers. This letter is intended for those who are beginners and are ignorant of the numerous but simple operations of wine-making. Should it contain anything that is not clear and comprehensive, I will be most happy to remedy the fault, either through your valuable and popular columns, or by personal correspondence.

The exact moment when to draw off, can only be determined by the person in care of the wine. Some precocious wines may and must be drawn off a month or six weeks after having been made; others, three months after, are still unfit to undergo the operation. Your wine should be drawn off as soon as you recognize by the taste that the fermentation has become insensible, and by the eye, that it is clear. Be sure to understand by clear, I do not mean transparent or brilliant, for these are only obtained by many months waiting, and many finings. Next examine your casks, if the hoops are sound; examine the inside by the aid of a bit of candle attached to a piece of wire, which you pass through the bung-hole. Should the cask be moldy, musty, or rotten, refuse it immediately, for the use of such barrels is sure destruction to the wine. If, on the contrary, the cask inside is not suspicious looking, place your mouth near and breathe hard into the bung-hole; inhale the air that comes out with your nostrils; if this air coming out is void of sour or other disagreeable smells, the barrel is fit to have a sweet taste, and can be used. The cask should next be washed out cleanly, and the best way for doing it is to slip a small chain into the barrel, pour water on it, and then agitate for a few moments in all directions; let the water run out, then renew the operation, until the water running off is clear. This done, take, for a pipe of 135 gallons, a sulphurous match one inch long and one inch wide, hook it on a crooked wire, light it, and pass it through the bung-hole, which you must close up airtight immediately afterwards. In about 10 minutes the match will have consumed itself, after which you withdraw the wire, rinse out the cask with one water, and place it on the stocks where it is intended to remain. These stocks ought to be at least 14 inches above the floor, to prevent the iron hoops from rusting too fast; they ought also not to be wider than half the length of the cask to be placed upon them. My experience of several years has shown me that this width is the most convenient for rolling, cutting, and preserving the casks; with this width, one man of ordinary strength can do alone, all the moving of full pipes; whereas, in greater, it requires two, and oftener three men. The pressure, too, if the stocks are wide apart, all comes in the center, and weakens the heads of the cask, which are already its weakest parts. With narrow stocks the contrary takes place; the support is near the center and divides the pressure almost equally on both sides of the two supporting points.

The cask is now ready to receive the wine, which you proceed to rack off from its lees. This may be done by a siphon, but a faucet is always preferable when there is much sediment; in the contrary case the siphon is to be preferred. Wash your faucet, and wrap around it a clean rag, which you have previously moistened, so that there be no creases. See that your bung is in tight, so as to prevent the exterior atmospheric pressure on the surface of the wine while you are placing your faucet. Stand opposite the barrel's head with a clean bucket between your knees to catch the wine, then take out the faucet-hole-stopper, and substitute the faucet. This ought to be done in a slow, quiet way, with confidence in yourself, and not a drop will be lost. If it is conducted with precipitation and hesitation, there will always be much spilled. Shove in the faucet with the palm of your hand, and never drive it in with a mallet or hammer, for fear of starting up the finings. You had better, in placing the faucet, leave it open until it is placed; this will save much splashing. Now take out the bung, and you are prepared to draw off. The best buckets that I have seen in California for drawing off wines, are those ordinary wooden buckets, in the form of a jug, having an iron rim on top, and their handles on the side. With these you can draw off all the wine without stopping the faucet once, and with much less loss of wine and time. The thing is as simple as it is easy to do. When the first bucket is getting to be filled, place under its rim, the rim of the second bucket, holding one handle in each hand, then quietly substitute the empty bucket for the full one, holding the rim always in its place. The least attention and practice will make any one quite expert. This method has advantages that are too numerous and too self-evident to be mentioned. You carry the wine to the cask intended for it and pour it in by means of a funnel, either wood or tin, the former being in my opinion the best.

This completes the method of racking off the wine, as is practiced in all well regulated vineyards in Europe. I now only have to remark that after washing your casks let the very last drop of water drip out, and especially when you intend them for old wines, as the slightest quantity of water will be apt to render such milky and destroy their transparency for the time being. Some may be surprised that I do not allow more than an inch of sulphurous match; my reasons are, that it destroys that beautiful golden hue which we so admire in the Rhine-wines, Sauternes, etc., and is very apt to have a disagreeable taste and odor when too much used. It is for this latter reason that I have the cask rinsed out after burning the sulphurous match. I use the match, not to give any peculiar quality to the wood, but to drive out the foul air that may be contained in the cask. If the match will not burn, the barrel though sweet, is beginning to acquire a bad taste, turn it on its bung and leave it till it will burn.

Hoping to have made myself useful to my fellow wine-makers, I remain, sir, truly yours,

ARPAID HARASZTHY.

P. S. I will in my next describe the practical treatment of casks, barrels, pipes, etc., relating to how they should be taken care of, and how cured when by neglect or accident they have acquired any bad taste.

Letter from an Eminent Fruit Grower.

IN former numbers of the FARMER we have copied, as our readers will remember, some able articles on fruit growing, principally on the grape, by Dr. C. W. Grant, proprietor of the Iona Nurseries, Westchester county, N. Y., who is a practical grower of long experience. We have lately received, accompanying a donation of rare and valuable vines, a letter from Dr. Grant, which, though highly complimentary to us, we must ask his pardon, if necessary, for publishing for the general benefit. We return thanks for the gift and compliment to our journal, which we will endeavor to merit, and give the letter, as follows:

IONA, January 29, 1863.

EDITOR FARMER: I have for some weeks regularly received the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and find it very interesting, and particularly so in relation to fruits, for it gives me a clearer idea of what is being done at the "West" in fruit-growing, and how it is done, than I have been able to obtain from correspondence and from personal interview with those who have lived in the midst of it.

The great interest which centers in the cultivation of the vine is well represented in your paper, and I infer from that, and from other sources of information, that California must, at no very distant time, become a great wine-producing country.

It would be unwise to attempt to form an opinion from samples of wine that have been sent to New York—both for trial and for sale, because wine-making is an art that requires, in the first place, knowledge of what constitutes really good wine, and in the second, careful observation and painstaking for the management of all that pertains to it, from the choosing the vines, and planting them, to the finishing of the wine at its mature stage for market.

With us the choice is limited to a few kinds, but those are of great excellence and not surpassed by the best European varieties, while they will greatly surpass them in productiveness.

All that need be said on that subject, you will find in my Illustrated Catalogue, and more fully on the cover of Landmarks, No. 2.

In the Catalogue, we fully described the true method of planting, which is as applicable to the wants of the vine in California, as here, and the same may be said of the theory and practice of training. Many of the best plans of training you will find described and clearly represented in the Catalogue by the best engravings ever made for the purpose, and in Landmarks I have aimed to treat the matter more thoroughly and clearly than has ever been done in any publication. In two more numbers I propose to bring that part of the subject of grape culture to a close, when all of the best systems that are in use will have been fully elucidated by minute description and engravings, taken chiefly from the living vines, for the Landmarks—all of them are practical and have been wrought out in my own hands.

All of this long introduction is prefatory to asking a favor of you. While I am writing, a small package of fine vines is being put up to be sent to your address, and with them will go an earnest desire that they may be useful to yourselves and to Californians, by showing what the true kinds for cultivation are, which they cannot do except under proper management. This, I fear, they will not have, unless they fall into the hands of some one who will read the articles noted, and also the one on wine, with something of the earnest spirit with which I wrote them.

Few can find the full measure of enjoyment in the cultivation of fruit, that I have done for half a century—and especially in the cultivation of the vine; but all who will give the subject their earnest attention can as well furnish the conditions of success, and thereby invariably command it.

U. Village, Cayaboga, Clara, and Rebecca, are not wine grapes; all of the others are excellent for this purpose.

I am just recovering from a severe illness, or there might be no end to my letter. Allow me to say, that I think your paper the best in its management, and spirit, of the kind, that comes into my hands. Yours, truly, C. W. GRANT.

[FOLLOWING is a list of the vines so kindly sent us, which we expect to receive by the steamer now due, and which, we assure the donor, shall receive the "proper management" tending to their highest development, for the good of our State: Delaware—single eye; Elsinburgh—single eye; Lincoln; Herbamont; Diana; Allen's Hybrid; U. Village; Cayaboga; Maxatawny; Alvey; Anna; Pauline; Clara; Rebecca.

ORANGES.—Here is further evidence that oranges can be grown "most anywhere" in our State. Dr. Streitzel sent to the Contra Costa Gazette a sample of some oranges grown in his orchard, within the county. The Gazette says the taste was pleasant, although they belonged to the thick-skinned variety. These oranges are no hot-house growth, but have been wholly raised in the open air, with no protection against frosts, except some loose bushes thrown over the orange trees. As the orchard of Dr. Streitzel is only a couple of miles from the Straits of Carquinez, with its cool current of ocean air, it would seem that in other parts of our county, where it is much warmer, the growth of this fruit would be still more certain. Thus, for the first time in the history of our county, so far as we are informed, have oranges been wholly grown and fully matured by our citizens, upon land lying within the limits of the county.

PATENT OFFICE.—A patent has been issued to Rev. A. Myers of Springfield, Ohio, for making wine from sorghum, and for the process of fermentation. The wine produced has, when two years old, the flavor of nice Madeira, and is a pure, invigorating, and slightly exhilarating beverage. It possesses the slightly acid quality characteristic of all the products of sorghum, and has been found a most valuable tonic and very efficacious in cases of dyspepsia. A report has been current that a gentleman from Iowa had obtained a patent for the same invention, but the application of Mr. Myers is the first that has been filed in the office. This wine has been tested satisfactorily at the State Fair of the past year in Ohio and Indiana. It promises to be a great addition to our agricultural products.—[Ex.]

PAPER FROM CORN-BUSKS.—We find in an Iowa paper (the Hawkeye), notice of the reception of several specimens of paper manufactured from corn-busks; also a specimen of woven cloth, from the same material, with these remarks: The paper is of several kinds, from thin and light to thick and strong, and of apparently excellent quality. We know nothing about the cost of its manufacture, but if that is not greatly disproportionate to the cost of the raw material in this region, we should suppose it would be a profitable business to make it, particularly at present. The only objections we see in the specimens sent us, is that they are too transparent for print. But we suppose that can be readily remedied.

THE HOMESTEAD ACT.—A Washington correspondent writes that the General Land Office is now engaged in corresponding with persons who desire practical information about the operation of the Homestead Act. It is thought that large numbers of persons in the West will avail themselves of its provisions. Those who have settled upon the public domain with a view to take advantage of the pre-emption law, have a right to their sections under the Homestead Act. In practice a man may get a farm of 320 acres by buying a land warrant for 160 acres, and adding to that a section under the Homestead Act.

THE VENANGO OIL REGION.—The value of the oil thus far obtained from the Venango Oil Region is estimated on good authority at \$4,000,000; yet the producing territory is but some eight miles long, with an average width of less than forty rods. The present daily yield is about 4,000 barrels, and the value of this at present prices is \$25,000. This of course is exclusive of the daily product of the Oil Creek refineries, some 30 in number, of capacities ranging from 15 to 300 barrels a day.

THE LAST GREAT HORTICULTURAL SHOW at Namur was the most remarkable ever seen in Belgium. There were more than 30,000 specimens of fruit exhibited, comprising 8,000 varieties. It required 8,000 plates to hold this immense quantity of fruit. The Belgium gardeners produced the finest pears, the Germans the finest apples, and the French the finest grapes.

DRINK LESS WITH YOUR MEALS.—Many men have relieved themselves of dyspepsia by not drinking anything, not even water, during their meals. No animal, except man, ever drinks in connection with its food. Man ought not to. Try this, dyspeptics; and you will not wash down mechanically, that which ought to be masticated and assimilated before it is swallowed.

Absorbing power of the Human Skin.

Dr. Murray Thomson, lecturer on chemistry at the Edinburgh School of Medicine, relates some experiments which he tried on his own person to ascertain the truth of the statements made as to the curative power of mineral water baths, depending on the absorption by the skin of certain salts and other substances which they hold in solution; and further, to ascertain whether certain substances applied in the form of ointments, etc., pass through the skin and reach the blood before they produce any beneficial effect. His conclusions are: "Not only has absorption by the skin been greatly exaggerated, but in the case of substance in aqueous solution, it seems to be the exception, not the rule, for absorption to take place; and, in the case of ointments, etc., some substances so applied seem to be absorbed and others not." Mercury is absorbed by the skin, but Dr. Thomson's experiments have led him to conclude that the iodide of potassium, which is in very common use by doctors, is not absorbed, and its applications may be abandoned.

Poisoning by Moldy Bread.

Dr. Westerhoff attended, in 1826, upon two children of a laborer, who had been simultaneously attacked with the following symptoms. The eldest, ten years of age, had his face red and swollen, his countenance was animated and bewildered, tongue dry, pulse feeble and quickened, headache, giddiness, unextinguishable thirst, violent cholice, desire to sleep, and alternate unsuccessful attempts to vomit; subsequently sudden vomiting and very abundant saline evacuations, after which great faintness, indifference to everything, and sleep only a few minutes at a time. The younger, eight years of age, was even more violently attacked. Having understood that they had eaten the preceding day only a piece of old moldy rye bread, Dr. Westerhoff prescribed a demulcent treatment, and they soon recovered.

Some time afterward, several boatmen having eaten some moldy rye bread, were attacked with similar symptoms, but they were quickly relieved by vomiting, which came on spontaneously. The question suggested by these cases is, whether this kind of poisoning arises from an alteration in the quality of the bread, or from the vegetation which constitutes moldings (*marcor mucedo*)—Archives Generales.

The Manufacture of American Iron Plates.

THE iron plates which are employed in the construction of the turrets and the hulls of the Monitor class of vessels are very broad and one inch in thickness. The Baltimore American states that most of these are manufactured by Messrs. Abbott & Son, in the eastern district of Baltimore. Their rolling mill is a very extensive establishment, and the machinery is driven by steam power. In the manufacture of these plates, Maryland puddled iron is used, and is first piled in faggots weighing a ton each. These are raised to a white heat, and each then rolled into a plate forty inches wide, nine feet long, and one inch thick, weighing about 1,750 pounds. After being cooled it is beaten flat with great wooden mallets. The edges are trimmed with huge shears, and when finished the plate weighs about 1,300 pounds. It takes twenty of these nine-foot plates, varying in width from forty to forty-three inches, to go around a 21-foot turret. Plates four feet square, for the armor of the hulls of vessels, are also manufactured in the same establishment.

SOME time since, in clearing out the remains of an old chapel in Warwickshire, England, several bodies of the Countesses and Sir Johns, were found, which were buried more than 200 years ago. The coffin which contained the body of Lady Audrey Leigh, buried in 1640, was opened, and the body found perfectly embalmed, and in entire preservation, her flesh quite plump, as if she were alive, her face very beautiful, her hands exceedingly small, and not wasted; she was dressed in fine linen, trimmed all over with old point lace, and two rows of lace were laid flat upon her forehead. She looked exactly as if she were lying asleep, and seemed not more than sixteen or seventeen years old; her beauty was very great; even her eyelashes and eyebrows were quite perfect, and her eyes were closed; no part of her face or figure was at all fallen in.

RECLAIMING SAGE LANDS.—The Truckee Water Ditch Company, which obtained a charter at the last session of the Nevada Legislature, to bring in water from the Truckee river to Washoe Valley, for the purpose of propelling machinery, floating lumber, irrigating land, etc., have taken up about 4,000 acres of sage land on and near the Big Meadows, which they intend to cultivate, using water from their ditch, for irrigating the same.

NEW COPPER DISCOVERY.—We learn from a private letter, that a copper lead of great value has been found near the Alabaster cave. A shaft sunk only a few feet, when \$2,000 was refused for one-twelfth of it. Rich, indeed! Now don't all run so! We shant get a chance to stake off our claim. Well, neighbor Wilson, do it for us.

Cotton in Missouri.

BY W. H. HORNES.

For the last five or six years cotton has been successfully raised in Missouri, with ordinary cultivation. As yet, the farming community have not adopted the best mode of its culture. Owing to the richness and peculiarity of the soil, and I may add climate and atmosphere, it is evident that cotton requires a different mode of cultivation than in any other section of the country. Cultivating too much will make it grow too fast, thereby producing stalks from shoots and branches, lessening the quantity and quality of bolls, protracting their maturity, whereby, early frosts setting in, the yield is short of an average crop.

The most approved mode of cultivating cotton in this section of the country is, to prepare your land early, any time from the 1st to the 20th of April, with a two-horse plow, and run two furrows, throwing the earth together, forming a ridge. The two furrows should be run so close to each other as to leave unbroken a portion of the soil in the centre of the ridge, a space four or six inches. Make the rows or ridges not less than five feet apart. After this a wooden plow, somewhat in form like the old-fashioned shovel-plow (with one horse) is used; with this open the center of the ridges, if possible, down to the unbroken earth. It is better to let it remain in this condition, if time will admit, till there falls a beating rain, in order to give compactness to the earth, which is very necessary in an open, sandy soil, like this.

Then the cotton seed is sown or drilled in the furrow made by the wooden plow. The next step to be taken is to cover the seed, which is done by another arrangement. A small trough is made, open at one end, with the trough side down, on the top of which is fastened a beam and handles, similar to that of a plow; this affair being also drawn by one horse. The trough should be two and a half feet long and about eight to ten inches wide, so constructed that the open end should go before. This is run over the ridges or drills; in that way the seed is covered and the coarser particles of the earth are pulverized and packed over and about the seed. The next step to be taken is to break or plow up the lands between the drills or rows, which may be delayed till the cotton needs working, and then it may be done with the ordinary turning plow, except next the cotton, which should be done with what is called a scraper, made expressly for the cultivation of cotton. This scraper may be so adjusted, by a sliding arrangement, that it can be run within any desirable distance of the young cotton, and to any depth necessary to the complete removal of weeds, which it does effectually. When the cotton requires a second working, the scraper is run again on each side and near the cotton, followed with hoes for the purpose of removing all remaining weeds and grass, and to thin the cotton where it is too thick. When the third working is required, a one-horse plow is used, throwing to the cotton for the purpose of covering small weeds and grass, and give the cotton a trifling growth. The hoes are again brought into requisition for the same purpose as before. This is the last time the hoes are used. It is now called a stand. After this the main object is to keep the grobed clear of weeds and grass, and not cultivate the cotton to hasten its growth, otherwise it will grow too late in the season, producing a crop of bolls inferior in quantity and quality. The sooner cotton is stopped from growing in stalks and branches, the sooner it blossoms and matures, yielding also a much larger and better fiber. In favorable seasons and early planting, it is usual to have blossoms the latter part of June or the first of July. Wet and rainy seasons are not so favorable to cotton as dry ones. In wet seasons it continues to grow and does not mature well, favoring the growth of weeds and grass, which by all means should be kept down. One hand, by the mode just pointed out, can cultivate ten acres in cotton and five in corn at the same time, as the picking season does not come on until the fall of the year, when the farmer is through with his other work and his time is exclusively occupied in picking his cotton and gathering his corn. If more attention were paid to the cultivation of cotton here, and less to corn, my opinion is that farmers would do much better, bringing more money into the country in one year, with like amounts of capital invested, than from corn in three years. Take, for example, the product of one hand, and allowing that one hand can cultivate ten acres of cotton and five acres of corn at the same time, and one hand can cultivate in corn alone, twenty acres.

In the first place the average yield of cotton is about 1,500 pounds to the acre. One hand will work, say ten acres, making 15,000 pounds seed-cotton, which, at a value of 2½ cents per pound in the seed, would amount to.....\$375 00 Five acres in corn, say 50 bushels to the acre, is 250 bushels, worth here 25 cents a bushel, making..... 62 50 Total product of one hand being..... 400 00 Now we will foot up the cost of producing the above and we have:

Rent for 15 acres of land, at \$2 per acre.....	30 00
Hire of one hand three months, at \$15 per month.....	45 00
Hire of work animals, same time.....	20 00
Feed for animals.....	5 00
Board for hand three months, at \$8 per month.....	24 00
Wear and tear of plows and gear.....	6 00
For picking cotton, a half a cent a pound.....	75 00
Gathering five acres of corn.....	5 00
Total cost for producing.....	210 00

Thus we have as the product of one hand, the sum of \$190, being a profit of nearly one hundred per cent, with everything to rent and hire, and selling at home prices. Suppose the producer owned the land, horses, hands, and everything necessary for farming, and expenses only for wear and tear, feed, etc., would not that increase the profits above the foregoing calculation? My opinion is that it would add over twenty per cent. I am satisfied, too, that there will be an improve-

ment in the amount of product upon the same amount of land in years to come. As yet, cotton raising is in its infancy here, and the crop will improve in quantity as the farmers acquire experience, inasmuch as cotton requires a different mode of cultivation in this soil from that of any other section of the country. We will now see what the profits here are from one hand, in corn.

One hand will work in corn, 20 acres. Allowing 50 bushels to the acre, 1,000 bushels, worth here 25 cents per bushel, will foot up the sum of \$250.

The cost of producing which will be as follows:	
Rent for 20 acres of land.....	\$40 00
Hire for one hand for three months, at \$15 per month.....	45 00
Hire of work animals.....	20 00
Feed for animals.....	5 00
Board for hand, at \$8 per month.....	24 00
Wear and tear of plows and gear.....	6 00
Gathering 20 acres of corn.....	20 00

Total cost of producing.....\$160 00 Showing a profit of \$90, and a difference of profit in favor of cotton of over one hundred per cent. Cotton has the advantage over corn in cheapness of transportation. A boat that will freight 2,000 bushels of corn, will cost, when ready for freighting, \$200, and the 2,000 bushels of corn will weigh 112,000 pounds, which would be for corn and cost of boat, \$700. Expense of hands and getting to market \$100, making the sum of \$800. Suppose the 2,000 bushels of corn bring in market 60 cents per bushel, it will amount to \$1,200. Then suppose the same boat will freight in cotton half as many pounds as in corn, and we have 56,000 pounds ginned cotton, worth in market, say at Memphis or New Orleans, 10 cts per pound, we have the value of one boat-load of cotton, amounting to \$5,600; thus showing an advantage in favor of cotton all the time, both to the producer and shipper.

We have navigation for flatboats at least six months in the year, and for steamboats about three. The cost of getting to market from this place to Memphis is about forty cents on the 100 pounds, and about the same to New Orleans. The facilities for building boats here are good, and boating on Little River and St. Francis is both practicable and safe. Thus taking everything into consideration, there are more inducements held out in this country for its settlement and farming than any other; more advantages and less disadvantages. No overflow of rivers to contend against, and as fine soil as is in the world, easy of cultivation. Both soil and climate are well adapted to all the various products that are desirable to raise in latitudes north and south of this for a considerable distance—cotton in particular; it is as certain in yield (while being fluctuating in price) when properly planted and cultivated. The farmer may calculate his points almost to a certainty. The plant is not subject to any of the diseases of other parts, such as rust or boll-worm. It grows healthy from the time it gets above the ground to its maturity, and the fiber is of a finer quality than that raised in the States of Mississippi or Tennessee.

[The above remarks and estimates are encouraging to cotton-growing here in California. We regard the climate as more favorable here, and should judge that the profit on a cotton crop compared with other crops would be even greater here than in Missouri, without considering that cotton is now much higher in price than when the above estimate was made, which would add still further to the profits.]

Cultivation of Asparagus for N. Y. Market. Few, perhaps, are aware of the labor, expense, and profit of cultivating the article asparagus for the New York market. In order to place the facts on record, I herewith forward a statement made and sworn to by a highly respectable member of the Queen's County Agricultural Society, and for which a premium has just been awarded at our annual meeting.

Statement of Asparagus raised by Peter Cook, of Matinecock, Queen's County, New York.

The plot contains 7 acres and 7 53-100 rods by actual survey. The ground was set out at different times, and has been cut, on the average, about seven years, with the exception of two acres, one of which has been cut two years and not yet up to a successful yield, and the other but one year, which was cut but a few days, consequently very little. The soil is light, sandy loam, located near the salt water, the surface nearly flat. The crop is manured with New York stable manure, 75 loads (of 14 bushels) to the acre, spread on the surface in the fall, and worked in the rows in the spring. The asparagus is set in rows four feet apart and sixteen inches in the row, five inches below the surface, with roots one year from the seed. The crop is cut and put up in bunches four and one-half inches in diameter, seven inches long, weighing three and one-half pounds to the bunch. The crop was sold in New York for twenty cents per bunch.

Yield from April 27 to June 18, 10,112 bunches, sold at 20 cents.....\$2,022 40

Expenses of cultivation:	
525 loads of manure (14 bushels) at 60 cents per load.....	\$315 00
Unloading and carting same, four teams and seven men for two days.....	24 50
Plowing and harrowing, team and man 18 days, at \$2 50 per day.....	45 00
Harrowing, one horse and man, four days at \$1 50 per day.....	6 00
Weeding, twelve days.....	9 00
Carting to the boat.....	40 00
Wear and tear of boxes.....	10 00
Cutting and bunching, 353 days, at 75 cents per day.....	189 75
Freight, one-half cent per bunch.....	50 56
Total.....	\$689 81

Profit.....\$1,332 59 Forty bunches are considered a fair day's work to cut and bunch. The manure is carted on when the ground is frozen. A severe frost occurred the first week in May, by which about 1,000 bunches were lost.

Swamp and Overflowed Lands.

We have been favored with a copy of the Surveyor General's Report, from which we select several valuable matters of such general information as is needed. We call particular attention to them by those who are interested:

DELINQUENT PURCHASERS OF STATE LANDS.

By the Act of April 9th, 1861, providing for the annulling of certificates of purchase, it is made the duty of the Register of the State Land Office to notify all purchasers of State lands who have neglected or refused to pay principal or interest when due, that if not paid within 30 days, an action will be commenced to obtain a decree of foreclosure of his interest in the land, and to annul the certificate of purchase; and it is also made the duty of the Register, if not paid, to notify the District Attorney of the county in which the land is situated, of such failure, who shall commence action, etc.

Upon examination of the books of this office at the time I assumed its duties, there appeared 1,560 delinquents, and notices, involving much labor, have been prepared and sent during the year to them all.

In a very large number of cases, evidence was immediately furnished the office that the payments had been made, but that the receipts had not been taken to the Auditor for record, consequently they had been reported to this office, showing at once the impropriety, before mentioned, of the present method of reporting payments to the Register. Other apparent delinquencies, which were not real, were occasioned by the defaulting Treasurers of San Joaquin and Humboldt.

Still, a very large number came forward and made their payments, reducing the number of actual delinquents, as now appears by the books, to about one half the original number.

The time consumed in regulating the books so as to know who were actual delinquents, and the inadequate clerical force allowed the office, has prevented sending the required notices to the District Attorneys, which will be attended to as soon as possible.

The effect of the delinquent notices is observable in the increased amount of interest received into the State Treasury the present year on the sales of State lands, being on School lands alone, from January 1st to December 6th, 1862, \$51,378 80 of interest, against \$25,725 62 for the whole of 1861, and \$28,401 14 for the whole of 1860.

Interest on Swamp Lands for the year 1862 was remitted by the last Legislature, yet interest to the amount of \$8,895 17 has been reported to this office as paid this year, chiefly from delinquents who had received these notices.

CANALS.

By the Act of April 1st, 1857, there was granted to the individuals comprising the "Tulare Canal Company," one half of all the swamp lands lying between the San Joaquin river, at Kings' River slough, and Tulare Lake, also, one half of all the swamp lands bordering on the Tulare, Buena Vista, and Kern Lakes, and thence up to the lines dividing said swamp and overflowed lands from the lands of the United States, the said company taking all the odd sections, leaving for the State all the even sections of such lands; provided, said company should reclaim the lands by a system of canals, etc.

The Act making the grant was repealed in 1858, since which time the State has sold of the odd sections about 20,600 acres.

The Act of April 10th, 1862, grants to the same parties named in the first Act upon nearly the same conditions, the same amount of land, with the additional proviso, that where the State has sold any of the odd sections, the grantees should be allowed to select therefor four times the quantity thus sold, out of any swamp lands in that district.

The approximate of the amount in the district to be reclaimed is about 300,000 acres, one half of which is granted for reclamation, would be (less odd sections sold by State) 129,400, add for amount sold by State 82,400; total amount of grant, 211,800 acres.

The agent of the Company has filed in this office a list of selections, in lieu of the 20,600 acres sold by the State, amounting to 77,920 acres, which selections, together with the remaining odd sections, I have reserved from sale.

The construction of these canals in the manner contemplated by the law, would be of incalculable value to the State, by rendering highly productive a large tract, now valueless, and furnishing abundant facilities for transportation, and doubtless prove equally beneficial to the enterprising projectors, when completed.

The services of skillful engineers should be obtained in the construction of these canals, to prevent the too rapid discharge into the San Joaquin of the surface water of this great extent of country during the winter months.

FLOATING ISLANDS.

These curious phenomena, existing, so far as observed, only in the delta at the mouths of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, and along the banks of the last named river, having attracted considerable attention during the floods, I caused an examination to be made by persons in whom I placed reliance, to ascertain their origin. They were found to be an aggregation of strong fibrous grasses and roots, which had overgrown sloughs and small lakes, which frequently occur in the swamp lands, interweaving and increasing in thickness until sufficiently buoyant and strong to bear live stock, and even loaded wagons.

Some cases were found where it was thought this mass of grass and roots rested upon, without adhering to, quicksands beneath, and were floated by rising water. A knowledge of the locality of these islands would be valuable with reference to reclamation.

Reports have been received from Surveyors of the following counties only: Yolo, San Joaquin, Lake and Fresno.

THE FLOOD OF LAST SEASON.

Mr. William A. Begole, of Red Dog, Nevada County, furnishes measurements of rain falling at

that place from Dec. 23, 1861, to June 12, 1862, showing by actual measurement that there fell during that time, 79 and 53-100ths inches of rain, and he estimates that before the 25d of December there had fallen about 30 inches, which would give for the whole season upwards of 8 feet of rain, a quantity without a parallel in the history of observations.

From all the information I have been able to collect, which is not as full as I had reason to hope would be furnished in response to the circular to County Surveyors, yet is quite satisfactory, I have found the following remarkable combination of circumstances tending to produce the floods of December 8th, 1861, and January 10th, 1862, and continuing several weeks later:

During the latter part of the month of November, and the first few days of December, 1861, large quantities of snow fell in the mountains to the east and north of us.

The average temperature of the month of December for 8 years at Sacramento, is 46° 31', December 1862, being 43°; while the average of December 1861, reaches the high figures of 50° 38', and the few days preceding the flood still higher, as follows: December 7th, 56° 66'; December 8th, 57° 66'; December 9th, 51° 66'.

On each of these days a warm rain was falling, which rapidly melted the large accumulations of snow in the mountains, and the rivers, already high, receiving these accessions of rain and melted snows of the 7th and 8th of December, reached here on the 9th of December, with the result already too well known.

Mr. Begole, as is shown by his report, also estimates that previous to the 23d of December, some 30 inches of rain had fallen, and although we have no positive measurements of each day's downfall, reports which were received daily from the interior show that the weather in many mountain localities was warm, and heavy rains were falling for several days preceding the flood of Dec. 9th.

The flood of Jan., 1862, which reached its highest at Sacramento about 9 o'clock p. m. of the 10th of said month, combined all the unfavorable circumstances of that of the previous month, with the most remarkable downfall of rain ever recorded.

The temperature at Sacramento for a few days previous to and succeeding the highest stage of water, was: for Dec. 7th, 47°; Dec. 8th, 50° 66'; Dec. 9th, 54° 66'; Dec. 10, 57°; Dec. 11th, 57° 66'; while the average of the whole month was only 46° 41', and the average of Jan. for 8 years, was 45° 55'.

Allowing a corresponding high temperature for the mountain counties, nearly every particle of snow must have been melted and hurried off to the first common receptacle, the great valley of the Sacramento.

This theory is well borne out by the facts, for in the early part of January nearly all the snow which had accumulated on the mountain tops since the December flood had disappeared, showing that a high temperature prevailed there as well as at Sacramento.

This high temperature, as will be shown by reference to the reports of Mr. Begole and Dr. Logan was accompanied by the most remarkable and almost incredible fall of rain, before referred to.

Mr. Begole reports from December 23d to December 30th, 7.50 inches of rain; December 30 to January 9, 6.65 inches; January 10, 5.82 inches; January 11, 5.50; being a total of 25.47 inches in 19 days, or 11.32 inches in 48 hours, ending with January 11th. This includes 10 inches of snow, which is reduced to rain, being about equal to one inch; and also shows a total of 45.03 inches falling in that locality from December 23d to January 23d.

Dr. Logan's report shows that on the 8th of January there fell at Sacramento, .980 inches rain; January 9th, 1.400 inches; January 10th, .760 inches; January 11th, .896 inches; and a total for the month, of 15.038 inches. The nearest approach to which was in December, 1849, in which fell 12½ inches; and next in March, 1850, in which month fell ten inches.

In view of all the above facts, the greatest wonder is that the water did not obtain a greater height than even that of January 10, 1862.

I have presented these facts, together with the absence of evidence of any similar occurrence in the past, to show how remote is the probability of another such combination of unfavorable circumstances in the future, and to restore, so far as it may, confidence to the purchasers of State swamp and overflowed lands bordering the great artery of the State, that another such overflow cannot reasonably be anticipated in their lifetime.

Lamp Glasses.

To prevent the cracking of lamp glasses, by a sudden expansion of heat; an effectual remedy is found in running a point of a diamond along the base of the tube. By this solution of continuity, it is relieved from the violence produced by the sudden effects of the heat. A glazier can best perform the operation with the diamond.—(Jour. de Connoiss. Usuelles.)

Economic Fuel.

A good fire, on a winter's day, at a mere trifling expense, is of importance to a poor man. One penny-worth of tar or resin water will saturate a tub of coal with triple its original quantity of bitumen (the principle of heat and light), and of course render one such tub of three times more value than it was when unsaturated.

Hops and Hop Culture.—The Alameda County Gazette, in giving an account of Dr. Halle's hop farm, near the village of Alameda, affirms that this is the most profitable crop that can be raised in the State, an acre yielding, under judicious management, \$1,000 worth of hops. Yet it seems that but few farmers are engaged in the business, though there is an immense demand for the article. The San Francisco brewers prefer California hops to those shipped from the East, and are now offering to contract with raisers for their coming crops at a high price. Dr. Halle, after a thorough trial has adopted the plan of trailing the vines into windrows, and finds that the plan is not only a saving of considerable expense in the procurement of suitable material for them to run upon, but much easier gathered, and undoubtedly of superior quality.



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California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
FOURTH SERIES.

No. 123 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Feb. 20, 1863.

XXIII.—VI.—MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.

The Gold Regions of Oregon and Washington Territory.

One gold region extends from the northern frontiers to within a few miles of the Utah line, or all that space included between the 42d° and 49th° of latitude, and from east to west, all that section of land lying between the 112th° and 118th° of longitude. Bordering upon British Columbia, and southward from the famous mines, are the Kootenay, Okanagan and Blackfoot nations. That the Kootenay will one day vie with Washoe for the palm in silver, we believe. In 1859, specimens of silver ore, found in that country, were exhibited at the Dalles. The ore was equal to any taken from Washoe. Nothing was done, however, to explore the country, although public attention was called to the fact through the columns of a newspaper at the Dalles.

Okanagan is rich in alluvial deposits, but of the Blackfoot region nothing is known. To the south and west of those nations, are the Colville, Spokane, Coeur d'Alene and lower Pen d'Oreille tribes, whose country has been partially prospected and found to be immensely rich. The Colville country, too, has for several years been a favorite camping ground for the miner, and we hazard the saying, that men have taken out fortunes in that locality. Even now, miners in that vicinity are making from \$10 to \$20 a day to the hand. The lower Pen d'Oreille and Spokane Indians have always opposed any invasion of their country by the whites. Yet at and near the mouth of Spokane river, Judge Yancey, of Bellingham Bay, and some 20 miners have been busy at work for the last six months, and we are informed, making from \$10 to \$50 a day to the hand. As we descend, we enter the upper Pen d'Oreille, Flathead (or Bitter Root), and Nez Perce countries. On the upper Pen d'Oreille, men have done as well as at the Nez Perces; miners made as high as \$120 with the rocker, and Stephen Senter, an old miner (at present on Salmon), took out as high as \$200 a day, and worked there until ordered away by the Indians. Of the Bitter Root region we only know that at Fort Owens and on the branches of Clark's Fork of the Columbia river, gold has been discovered as far back as 1853. Lieut. Donelson's command discovered gold on the St. Mary's river, a tributary of Hell's Gate river, in that year; and many years ago Maj. Owens found gold on the little Prickly Pear creek—also in the Blackfoot river. This section may be said not to have been prospected, although little doubt exists in the minds of those to whom the country is known, of its great richness.

Of the Nez Perces we will say nothing—everybody is familiar with them, from Elk City to Oro Fino, a distance of nearly 100 miles. As we proceed southward we pass into the Snake nation, through which Snake river and all its tributaries flow. Fifty miles south of Clearwater and running parallel, is Snake river; from its junction with Morrison river to its mouth, a distance of 74 miles, it flows northwest, till it empties into Snake river, about 45 miles south of Lewiston. The present Salmon river diggings are on a low chain of the Bitter Root mountains, some 20 miles north of Salmon river. To the south of Salmon river and east of Snake river, is forbidden ground. All the branches and tributaries of both Snake and Salmon, in that direction, remain untrodden by the foot of the adventurous miner. Seventy miles to the south of Salmon river are the Salmon mountains, where rise the chief branches or forks of Salmon river—such as Mormon, Pashamara, and numerous other streams, flowing north and west into Salmon and Snake rivers. In that direction we anticipate important discoveries, next summer. On the west of Snake river and on the eastern flank of the Blue Mountains, are the newly discovered mines of the Powder, Burnt and Malheur rivers. Forty miles southwest of the mouth of Salmon, and 30 miles southeast of Grand Ronde Valley, is Powder river, having its source in the Blue Mountains—it is a small stream and runs northeast into Snake river.

Burnt, Malheur, Owyhee and other streams, having their rise in the Blue Mountains, flow in the same direction, eastwards and northwards, into Snake river. Bayette, Boise, Roche, and innumerable tributaries, having their source in the Salmon Mountains, flow in an opposite course, southwards and westwards, into Snake river, all of which are supposed to be rich in the precious metal. Still further south are the Bannock, Shoshone and Utah tribes or nations. Nothing is definitely known as to the auriferous completion of that region.

At the base of the Bitter Root Mountains and east of the Salmon Mountains, extends a range of magnificent grazing and farming lands. To settlers this region offers inducements equal to any on this coast. These settlements will not be more than 100 miles from Fort Benton, and but a few miles from the headwaters of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers. From Salmon diggings they will be but some 80 miles, on the proposed route to Fort Laramie. We predict that one year hence, all that section of country, now a barren waste, will resound with the labors of the husbandmen, and ere long the scream of the Iron horse will follow. The traveler, eastward bound, will no longer have to brave the perils of the ocean, but every night put up at the wayside inn. That emigration will come westward, by Fort Benton, the approaching spring, there can be no question. The magic influence of the new mines upon the destiny of Oregon and Washington Territory, can not easily be appreciated; that they are destined to elevate these countries to the proud position of first-class States, we confidently believe.—[Portland Advertiser, Dec., 1861.]

The Overflows of the Colorado in 1862.
In no season for the last thirty years, from all the accounts we know, has the Valley of the Col-

orado been affected by the rains and snows, as the season of the early part of 1862. Public accounts from Fort Yuma and other parts, of the months of February and March, state that the great rains of January inundated the whole valley bottom, isolated Fort Yuma, and made all the immense plain a waving sea, tossed by currents and billows, like the angry ocean. It is most likely, also, that these waters were backed up by high tides from the Gulf head, and the overflow in this case, must have been such as may not have occurred in one or two hundred years before, as has been said of the Tulare Valley. Probably we shall hear of cultivations of the Colorado upper bottoms, and sub-valleys, for several years till the times of desiccations arrive again.

The Linguistic Library of the North American Indians.

Mr. John Gilmary Shea has lately (1861) commenced in New York the issue of a series of Indian philological works in octavo volumes, several of which have been already published. They are almost, entirely, we believe, printed from the original MSS. of the Jesuit and Franciscan Missionaries ante 1820; some of them 200 years old. They comprise the following works: 1. The Matsigen Grammar and the Matsigen Vocabulary of Father Felipe Arroyo de la Cuesta—in 2 volumes. 2. The Flathead Grammar of Father Mengarini—in 1 volume. 3. The Grammar of an Indian language of Sonora, edited by Buckingham Smith—in 1 volume. 4. Copious Vocabulary, Catechism, Confession of Faith, Sentences, etc., of the San Antonio Mission Indians, by Fathers Sitjar and Cabot, with the Chalones of Soledad Mission, Confession of Faith of Father Sarria—in 1 vol. The foregoing all relate to California, Oregon and Sonora.

Also, all in separate volumes: A French-Onondago Dictionary (published); a Miami-French Dictionary of about 1650; a Dictionary and Grammar of the Wyandots; a Grammar of the Micmacs of Nova Scotia; a Mohawk-French Dictionary of the Mohawks of New York; a Grammar of the Yakama language of Nebraska, by Mr. Shea and George Gibbs; a new English-Mexican Dictionary of the Aztec language, from the best compilations made by the Spanish Catholic Missionary Friars, before 1800, and that year to 1820. This last will be a very valuable and useful work to residents in Mexico, as the language is still spoken extensively in various central parts of the Mexican Republic. Measures are in course by the Smithsonian Institute to procure from the clergy and literati of Mexico, contributions and materials to form a complete philological bibliography of the Indian languages of Mexico, printed or in manuscript, which have been compiled between 1560 and 1862. This catalogue, when completed, will be invaluable to the literature in all studies relating to the post-Columbian civilization of that country.

Mr. George Gibbs, late of the Northwest Boundary Survey of 1859-61, well known for his contributions to the North Pacific Ethnology, has also lately prepared for the Smithsonian publications, fifty vocabularies, with grammatical notes of the Indian languages between San Francisco and Behring's Strait, during his twelve years' residence on this coast.

By a reference to the 1860 report of the Smithsonian Institute, it will be seen what value this now celebrated corporation places on the subject of the Indian languages and antiquities. Measures are in progress to print several of the California Grammars, etc., and also to collect similar materials from New Mexico on the languages of the half-civilized Pueblo and other Indian tribes of that territory.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his report to Congress of the operations of his office for the year 1861, relates the discovery of extensive ruins of old Indian towns on the Arroyo de las Animas, a northern affluent of the Rio San Juan, in about latitude 37°, longitude 108°, which are stated by the Surveyor-General of New Mexico to be of the most curious and interesting character. The Rio Verde and Rio Salado of the Gila are also said to contain very fine lands and extensive remains of the half-civilized Indians.

The whole subject is one of great interest to the Indianologist of North America.

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We have taken the large space of ground opposite the Custom-House, on Battery street, where sample TREES of all kinds, will soon be on exhibition. We invite all buyers to call on us before making their purchases or laying their plans, as we have special inducements to offer them.

We would particularly call the attention of buyers of Trees and Vines to the fact, that, owing to the storms of the last winter, the planting of trees was generally discontinued with all over the State, consequently, this business must be greatly augmented this season, and it therefore behooves buyers to make their selections early and thus secure GOOD TREES, as the demands for them must be very large, and very pressing, and those that forward orders early will be the first that will be served.

The condition of the Nursery Trade has been so disastrous of late years, so many losses have occurred that there are now but very few Nurseries that have reliable stocks, and buyers should purchase of only well known establishments. It will be our aim to send out such Trees, Plants, Shrubs, and Vines, as shall not only reflect credit on us, but shall give satisfaction to those patrons who send their orders to us.

Our Prices will be the very lowest for A No. 1 Trees, etc. A moderate charge will be made for packing trees, but they will be delivered to the different steamers and wharves in our harbor, free of charge.

Catalogues of Varieties and Prices

Can be obtained of us, at our Warehouse or Depot, where every facility will be given to expedite purchasers in making their selections.

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Sales guaranteed and returns made immediately. Purchases made of merchandise, etc., for parties in the interior, and attention given to shipping the same, for a moderate rate of commission.

They also call attention to their SPACIOUS and CONVENIENT CELLAR, which offers fine facilities for the storage and ripening of Wines, etc., and which has a capacity equal to 100,000 Gallons.

Their rate for storage is fifty cents per month per ton (measurement), and the wine stored will be held subject to instructions from the owners as to the time when the same shall be offered for sale. When sales are effected, 8 per cent commission will be charged.

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AMERICAN SEED-STORE.

1863. SEEDS! SEEDS! 1863.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER, per Express, direct from the largest and best EASTERN SEED-HOUSES and GROWERS.

A large and complete assortment of

Choice and Reliable Seeds, of the Growth of 1862.

Garden, Flower, Field, Tree, Grass and Clover Seeds, Etc., Etc.

In Every Variety,

Which I offer to Dealers and Agriculturists at the LOWEST RATES.

All orders promptly and reliably filled.

Catalogues furnished on application.

W. H. STRONG,

206 J street, Sacramento.

Tobacco Seed:

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, KENTUCKY and CONNECTICUT

Seed-Leaf Tobacco.

FRESH AND PURE,

JUST RECEIVED.

W. R. STRONG,

162m 206 J street, Sacramento.

50,000 Fruit Trees.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEING ABOUT TO RE-move his Nursery, calls the attention of dealers and those planting largely, to the following low prices of FRUIT TREES: Apples, 2 and 3 years old, \$15 and \$20 per hundred; Standard Pears, 2 and 3 years old, \$20 and \$30 per hundred; Dwarf Pears, 2 and 3 years old, \$15 and \$20 per 100; Plums, 2 and 3 years old, \$20 and \$30 per 100; Figs, 2 and 3 years old, \$25 and \$30 per 100; White and Red Dutch (true) Currants, 1, 2 and 3 years old, \$4, \$7, \$9 and \$12 per 100; Blackberries, \$15 per 1000; Foreign and American Grape Vines, \$5 to \$10 per 100; and all other kind of Fruit Trees at reduced prices. Ten per cent discount on purchases by the 1000. My trees are well-grown, without irrigation, and warranted true to name, being propagated from bearing trees, and from the best Eastern Nurseries. Orders with the cash will be promptly filled and forwarded.

D. E. HOUGH, Oakland Nursery,

Oakland, Alameda Co., Cal.

GRAPE-VINES

....AND....

FRUIT TREES.

Ornamental Trees, Mulberry Trees,

For Sale at a Bargain.

HAVING SOLD SEVERAL BUILD-
ing Lots in my Nursery, I will sell
AT VERY LOW PRICE

All the GRAPE-VINES and TREES that are on them, to save the expense of transplanting to another place.

Orders promptly attended to.

Direct to—

L. PREVOST,

San Jose, Cal.

Or to my Agent, Mr. DELABIGNE, 323 Clay street, 15 SAN FRANCISCO.

WILSON'S ALBANY SEEDLING

STRAWBERRY PLANTS,

FOR SALE BY—

D. E. HOUGH,

Oakland Nursery,

BRUQUIERE & DEPTOT,

605 Sansome street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

JAPANESE
Fruit Trees, Plants and Seeds.

JUST RECEIVED FROM KAN.

agawa, ex steamship Scotland, and for sale by

WM. HASELTINE,

At The Japanese Bazaar,

NO. 321 MONTGOMERY ST.

A very extensive and rare assortment of

Fruit & Ornamental Trees,
Grape-Vines, Evergreens, Seeds, Etc.,

Comprising the following choice varieties:

Apple, Cherry, Peach and Pear Trees;
Apricot, Plum, Pomegranate and Fig Trees;
Persimmon, Orange, (in bearing condition);
Camellia, Locust, Button and Lacquer Trees;
Hibian, Variegated Pine, Tea Plants, and "Ale" Trees;
Grape-Vines, Evergreens, Etc.

—ALSO—

Grain, Vegetable, & Flower Seeds of Japan,
OF 1862,

Together with all the varieties of

RICE SEEDS

raised in Japan, all which was selected with great care by Mr. Eugene Van Reed, resident of Kanagawa, expressly for this market, and are in the most perfect and healthy condition.

SUGAR-BEET SEED.

SUPERIOR Seed of the Genuine Improved Sugar-Beet for Sale at this Office.

A
HOMESTEAD
FREE!

IN THE

New City of

COLLINSVILLE,

SOLANO COUNTY,

CALIFORNIA,

opposite

ANTIOCH and NEW YORK,

at the mouth of the

San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers!

Has been regularly laid out, surveyed, and put upon record,

TITLE PERFECT,

being

A PATENT

from the

UNITED STATES.

5,000

Building Lots!

500

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

... OR ...

DISTRIBUTED FREE!

To such as shall first make application, and a GOOD, CLEAR DEED given at once (unconditionally), leaving it to the option of the party

TO IMPROVE OR NOT;

but it is expected that those taking one of the Gift Lots will use their influence in directing persons seeking a Home in California, to the

NEW CITY AND COUNTY.

By so doing, they will be the means of getting more to settle, than if they were to improve themselves.

Money Loaned

To Such as Build Immediately on the Premises, at a Low Rate of Interest.

A glance at the Map of California is all that is necessary to satisfy any reflecting mind of the judicious selection of this magnificent site for a

NEW CITY,

and never subject to overflow from the flooding or rise of the river or bay in winter, as the wharf and warehouses were built at the time of the

HIGHEST FLOOD LAST WINTER.

The vast region of fine country around it is rapidly filling up, and if the uninterrupted navigation from San Francisco to Sacramento increases as it has done for the last five years, there is no reason why Collinsville should not become a

Great and Commercial City,

it being a midway stopping-place for the steamers daily from San Francisco to Sacramento.

Already, at and around Collinsville, there is a large number of inhabitants. They have, also, a Post-Office, Store, large warehouse, and a

Magnificent Wharf,

Two Hundred feet long by One Hundred feet wide, which cost the present proprietors upwards of

\$10,000.

The Farming Country in Solano County can not be Surpassed,

Fine soil, springs of pure water, etc., etc. The climate is milder, both in summer and winter, than almost any other part of California.

A CITY

with such a situation, surrounded by so magnificent a country, cannot but have

A GREAT AND GLORIOUS DESTINY.

A ferry is about to be established between this Port, Antioch and New York, making the distance only 35 miles, by land, to San Francisco, being a saving of

Over One Hundred Miles to those who Drive Stock to that Market.

Some persons, not realizing the immense rise on property in new cities, may say: "How can we afford to give away so many lots, not knowing how many will be actual settlers?"

Why, gentlemen, if by giving away five hundred lots, we can induce one hundred to settle, then the rise of our lots more than pays us for those given away, and those holding the remaining lots are the owners of a handsome property.

The Very Lots You now Receive may in less than Three Years be Worth Thousands of Dollars!

We would, therefore, say to those who desire to avail themselves of this liberal offer, to address us at their earliest convenience.

Farms of 5, 10, 20 or 40 Acres for Sale, in Immediate Vicinity,

at a low price to those who will make improvements during the coming year.

TO AGENTS.

Any person who will act as Agent, and get up an interest in their town, and send us the names of five mechanics, we will give them an extra lot.

For Plan of the City, showing the location of Blocks and Lots, or Bills, or any other information, please call on, or address by mail, or express to

Collins

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY..... FEBRUARY 27, 1863.

A PREMIUM.

We will present six packages of fresh seeds to every new subscriber, that desires the same. The seeds will consist of coffee, cotton, tobacco, rice, and other new and valuable varieties. Clubs of five or ten subscribers, in one lot, will be entitled to an increased number of parcels each. Should other seeds from those mentioned be preferred, let the subscriber name, and he will receive them. Also, to old subscribers paying arrears and renewing, do we extend the same terms.

TREASURY NOTES AT PAR.

To do our part towards adopting the Government notes as currency, we hereby give notice that we will receive the Legal Tender Notes at par for subscription to the FARMER. If those who wish to remit their subscriptions by mail will send us a five dollar note, which is very convenient to remit, we will credit them with the full five dollars, or a year and a quarter's subscription. So send along the "green backs"—the more the merrier. Taken at par every time!

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct. In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can, and where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We invite our farmers to read the admirable poem by that Prince of poets, Holmes. It honors alike, the plow and the plowman, and should make the farmer feel an honorable pride in his occupation. The "Extraordinary Physician" will be found an interesting story. We have hundreds of similar "sick folks" everywhere.

We ask also a careful reading of the letter from C. W. Grant, Esq., of New York, who is justly esteemed one of the best cultivators and writers upon the vine. The letter will be found full of interest.

The letter from our former Parisian correspondent—A. Haraszthy—now in Sonoma county, will be read with interest. Both these correspondents we hope to have speak to our readers often.

Those who occupy State lands should carefully peruse the Act, which we publish in this issue, relating to them. It is important.

A New Volume.

With this issue we begin our Nineteenth Volume. May we not hope to receive many a kind word of cheer from our old patrons, and many bright and golden thoughts from our truly generous and noble correspondents, many of whom for long years have been with us, illuminating our pathway and making it electric with brightness. To these kind friends we say "God bless you," we hope to be with you weekly, as of yore, and to hear from you for many years to come, while we are heralding the rapid developments of our favored State, and recording its great and growing prosperity. May all our patrons and friends be blessed with prosperity.

Interesting Sketches for the Farmer.

We are promised, by one of our ablest writers, a series of sketches on "Social Life in California," the first of the series to be "The Willy Adventurer; or, a School Teacher in Search of a Husband." The whole series will be compiled from actual life, and will be presented in a form "to point a moral" and admonish the unwary of the dangers that surround the homes of California.

State Agricultural Society's Annual Meeting. The adjourned Annual Meeting of the State Agricultural Society has been postponed till Wednesday, March eleventh, at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time officers will be elected.

Under the amended charter just enacted by the Legislature, each County, and each District Agricultural Society, incorporated under the laws of this State, is entitled to four delegates in said meeting, who shall severally enjoy all the privileges of Life or Annual members of the State Agricultural Society. The Board to be elected at the meeting will hold office for three years.

By order of the Board of Managers.
[Let immediate action be taken to secure delegates who feel a true interest in the cause.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL KIBBE'S REPORT.—We have a copy of this most excellent report. It has been the careful study of Gen. Kibbe to ascertain what is most needed to be done and then to point out the best way. His report shows that he is not only qualified for his responsible place, but that by his devotion to his duty he has honored the office, the State, and himself. We shall refer again to this work.

The State Agricultural Society.

It will be recollected that at the meeting of the State Agricultural Society in January, there was no quorum and the Society adjourned to Feb. 25—by report from there it has again adjourned to the 11th of March.

At the meeting in January it was stated as a reason of adjournment, that a bill was before the Legislature for an alteration of the charter. That bill was before the Senate last week, and finally adopted as amended by the Assembly. This bill, now, very wisely provides that this Society shall be managed by a "Board of Agriculture," which is to consist of a President and nine Directors, who are to be selected by a convention composed of the annual and life members of the State Society, together with delegates from every Agricultural District or County. This Board of Agriculture will be required to make an annual report to the Legislature at every session. This report to be "a full and detailed account of all its transactions, including all the facts elicited, statistics collected, and information gained on the subject for which it exists, and also a distinct financial account of all funds received from whatever source, and of every expenditure for whatever purpose; together with such experience as good policy shall dictate for the advancement of the best interests of the State—the said reports to be treated as other State documents are." Section 7 says, "The Board of Agriculture may, in its discretion, award premiums for the best cultivated farms, orchards, vineyards, gardens, etc.; provided that they shall not audit, allow, or pay an amount exceeding \$1,000 in any one year for traveling expenses of visiting committees in examining said farms, and so forth; provided that none but practical agriculturists shall be appointed on said committees." Section 8 says, "It shall be optional with any person to whom a premium is awarded to receive the article named or its equivalent (as affixed) in coin."

We are glad that such a bill has been passed. This gives to the several county, district, and local societies a voice in the election of the officers of the State Institution, by which means the whole State can be benefited, and we trust that immediate measures will be adopted in the several county associations, and all the local societies, by which means the State Institution may be revived and called into life and activity, and its present heavy embarrassments removed.

We have been waiting to learn from the State Agricultural Society's report, which should have long since been made public, the actual condition of that Institution, but like all others we have have been disappointed—no report has yet been made public.

When the Board of Agriculture shall be organized and shall take hold of its work, it will have, not only this Institution to manage, but we presume the Agricultural College, and all the great interests of the State, so it will be perceived that those who may be called to act in this Board, should be men who are heart and soul, not only identified with the cause, but love it earnestly, and are willing to labor for it, serve it, and make sacrifices for it if needed.

We look with deep interest to the future of these enterprises, for there is a world of interest and usefulness to spring from a wise and healthy action.

The Pacific Railroad.

We are gratified to hear of progress on this great work. The road is already under contract for the first eighteen miles—as far as the "Wilson Road, to Grider's," midway from Polson to Lincoln. We learn that from two to three hundred laborers are already employed, and that the cars will be running on the entire eighteen miles, by Autumn next; the balance (or thirty-two miles) which makes the first fifty, will soon be under contract. The present feeling is remarkably favorable to the enterprise throughout the community; many merchants, capitalists, and bankers, are showing a laudable interest by their subscriptions, which are now coming in steadily.

It is to be hoped that the "farming interest" will not long remain dormant to the requirements of this great work; our farmers should awake to their duty; for it is a self-evident fact that the Pacific Railroad will greatly and permanently enhance the value of their property. Besides, it will open up new markets for all "produce," and it is palpable that growers and producers should manifest their appreciation of this fact by placing their names upon the subscription books at once. No particular apprehensions of inconvenience in payments on the part of subscribers need be entertained, as only ten per cent is now required, and it will be a year or more before much money will be called for; as the opening of the first eighteen miles will secure a handsome income, and the National aid of lands, etc., will give the Directors the means to work with, and enable them to call on stockholders for the payment of instalments, as lightly as possible.

"Whom the Gods help, help themselves." Let our farmers then come forward and enroll their names, do so as Farmers, and thus demonstrate to the world that they appreciate their interests involved in the consummation of this great work.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU AT WASHINGTON, D. C.—We are in receipt of the circulars of the Agricultural Department, from the Hon. Isaac Newton, containing a series of queries for this State. We shall be happy at an early day to reply to such as can be done correctly, and thus show the ability of our noble State in her agricultural wealth.

New Garden-Seed and Bulb.—S. W. Moore has received by late steamers, new seeds and bulbous roots of choice and rare kinds. Among the bulbous are Japan lilies of the choicest kinds, Amaryllis, Gladiolus, and that most exquisitely fragrant gem, the Tuberose—which should be in every collection to make it complete. This Seed Establishment is the most complete on this coast, and we are glad to know it is doing a large and profitable business.

George Washington.

The birthday of the Father of his Country has been again remembered by the people of the United States who are still loyal to the Union, and although the country he fought for, lived for, and prayed for, is being bathed in blood by fratricidal hands, yet we hope his spirit has not departed from us; but that with the return of this day and all its associations, there may have been some renewal of that patriotism and love of country, which is so much needed at this critical juncture.

Every man who loves his country, should at this time feel and act as says a distinguished writer: "Let each man think himself an act of God; his mind a thought, his life a breath of God; and let each try by great thoughts and good deeds, to show the most of heaven he hath in him." This feeling should inspire men to act for our country, as it was this feeling and these principles that inspired the immortal Washington in all his life. It was these principles in him that "made his face to shine," and gave to his countenance that god-like expression that has never yet been placed on any other mortal face in our land.

We were rejoiced to see the evidences of that reverence for his memory that were manifested by the cessation of all business in our city, and generally elsewhere, and a devotion of the time to matters appertaining to the day. This speaks well for our country and its people; and, although the day is usually devoted in part to festive scenes, this is still an evidence that Washington's memory is revered, for he gave his life not only to secure the freedom of his country, but that the people should enjoy that freedom in all social scenes, as well as everything else that belongs to a free, happy, and prosperous people.

Now, in this, the darkest hour of our country, when even the purest and best of men tremble for the future as they look upon the treason that is everywhere poisoning the very air we breathe; they can only turn to one who in the return of this day stands out as the "beacon light" to awaken pure patriotism; and when almost in despair—"when the heart is sick and the whole head faint"—they can, with the immortal poet, seek and find an answer to all their doubts—

"Where may the wearied eyes repose,
When gazing on the great,
Where neither guilty glory glows,
Nor despicable state?"

Yes, one, the first—the last—the best—
The Cincinnati of the West,
Whom every dared not hate;
Bequeathed the name of Washington,
To make men blush, there was but one."

Suspension of the Oregon Farmer.

We deeply regret to record the demise of this excellent paper. It will prove a serious loss to Oregon—a young State in need of all the information in agricultural matters attainable. Read what the editor says in his valedictory. We should think his non-paying subscribers would have some twinges of conscience—bear him:

"This number of the Farmer closes its career, for the present, at least. We have endeavored through the four years and a half of its publication, to forward improvements in agriculture in every branch. Our efforts have been but illly seconded by the mass of the farmers of the State. Subscriptions in many cases have been paid grudgingly; and persons contributing to our columns, appeared to feel that they were conferring on us personally a greater favor than on themselves and the community at large. Without cordial assistance in both cases referred to, an agricultural journal cannot be prosperous and efficient. Notwithstanding these discouragements, the Oregon Farmer has many good friends who will regret the discontinuance of its publication. Their kindness is duly appreciated."

We repeat, we regret to record the suspension of this journal. For over four years it has been well conducted and most creditable to editor and proprietors. Their caustic remarks, in taking leave, must tell—there are some sad truths uttered in this farewell editorial.

It is a strange fact, but true, that some folks always grudge money paid for newspaper subscription—notwithstanding they may have been reimbursed an hundred-fold.

While we tender our sympathy for our unfortunate contemporaries, we hope in some other calling they will strike a "lucky lead," and as Oregon is now without an agricultural journal, may we not hope that a respectable addition of good paying subscribers will be added to our subscription list there. Farmers of Oregon, your interests are identical with those of the tillers of our soil in California. A new era is dawning in agriculture on this coast. We want to do all the good we can in disseminating useful and valuable information; we want you to flock to our standard and have your names enrolled on the subscription book of the CALIFORNIA FARMER—the only established agricultural newspaper on the entire Pacific Coast.

Now, we invite our friends (as are all the true friends of agriculture) in Oregon, to send us their names. Messrs. Knapp, Burrell & Co., well-known merchants in Portland, will receive subscriptions. We hope our new volume will have many new readers in Oregon.

Hotels of San Francisco.—We do not believe there is a city in the Union that can boast of so many First Class Hotels, according to the population, as the city of San Francisco. Our citizens can well be proud of the Bay City, and they can invite strangers to visit our city and not be afraid they fall of good living and luxurious homes, when we have such palace hotels as grace our city. We shall from time to time present each and all the peculiarities of our leading public houses, and refer our readers to the best as they appear in our columns.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS.—We are in receipt of numerous documents and reports, etc., from the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, which we shall lay before our readers at an early day.

The Mechanics' Institute.

For some little time past there has been considerable anxiety felt in reference to the Mechanics' Institute of our city. The general interest of the society had been sadly neglected, and the society become so much dilapidated in its vital parts—its regular meetings and the duties connected therewith—that the tocsin of alarm was sounded, when, lo, behold! its friends sprang forth to its rescue, and in a brief time a new life has been infused into it. A public meeting was called; a large and highly interesting meeting held, committees appointed to reorganize, and also efficient committees to solicit members, etc.

Plans are now in progress for purchasing a lot and building, so as to place the Mechanics of San Francisco in the most prominent and deserving position. The committees are at work. That work will be done efficiently, and measures taken to hold a Mechanics' Fair this autumn, and thus place the society among the living, breathing, and active institutions of the day. May success and honor attend it.

Should Farmers Sell Their Grain?

It seems to be a question with some farmers whether it is better for them to sell their grain now or keep it till later in the season. The best price for wheat this week has been about \$1 75 and \$1 80. Should farmers hold on two or three months and realize \$1 90 or \$1 95 it would be no better than the present price. We would always recommend to growers of grain to meet the market and keep the grain going forward. This is always a guarantee against sudden changes, besides it will be found always to work for the good of the growers. Our opinion is that we have now about 500,000 sacks of grain on hand beyond the wants of the State, and the sooner we get it away the better.

COLLINSVILLE.—We learn that several persons who were delayed by the late storm in getting their lumber forward, have now done so, and that improvements, workshops, and tenements, are being erected, and the levee around the front is being rapidly completed. A steam ferry-boat will be placed there on the 8th March, to make a trip to Antioch every Sunday, and if the people wish and the travel warrant it, it will go as often as needed. A sailing ferry is ready to cross with passengers at all times. Business is steadily progressing, and with the coming spring we may look for improvements and buildings to a considerable extent.

INSANE ASYLUM.—We have received the Tenth Annual Report of Trustees of the Insane Asylum, being for the year 1862, containing list of officers, report of trustees to His Excellency, the Governor, receipts and expenditures by the Treasurer in detail—a report of much interest, and showing that this Institution cost the State, in 1862, \$97,670 08, of which amount \$28,508 88 was for salaries of officers; and that there are outstanding debts to the amount of \$42,000 on which 2 per cent a month is being paid. We should think that more favorable loans could now be effected for such an Institution, and a saving secured.

ANOTHER FAVOR.—We again return thanks to Hon. T. G. Phelps, for parcels of seeds from Washington, which we are happy to say we are distributing widely over the State, our subscribers taking unusual interest this year in testing all new and valuable seeds, and in introducing in every county the various new products of cotton, rice, hemp, flax, tobacco, sugar-cane, etc., etc. Such efforts on their part speak well for the future of our State, as from the many hundred or thousands of experiments, great good will most certainly result from them.

THE "YOSEMITE."—The California Steam Navigation Company's new steamer for the Sacramento trade made a trial trip in the Bay, Saturday. The machinery worked satisfactorily. This boat is 238 feet in the hull, and 258 feet length over all; breadth of beam 34½ feet, and over all 60 feet width, and 11 feet depth of hold; drawing when light, 4½ feet, and with 500 or 600 tons of freight on board, 6½ feet. It is much to be regretted that she should not have an appropriate name for her route and her beautiful companion the Chrysopolis.

Family Wines.—Messrs. Bowen Bros., grocers, are looking after the real comforts of their patrons. They have recently added a new department to their business, and have secured the best wines, brandies, etc., that can be found—taking them from the right source, directly out of bond; this guarantees purity. Among the choice wines, is the famous Longworth's, the only place in the city where they can be had at retail; also, all the best California wines—both sparkling and still. Wines and spirits of all kinds for medicinal purposes, will be found at Bowen Bros., of the best and purest kinds.

Messrs. Davis & Witham.—We call the attention of those who have produce to sell, to the card of this firm, who have taken the conspicuous store corner Davis and Clay streets. These gentlemen are familiar with the business; are reliable men, and will be sure to give satisfaction to all who do business with them. Sellers and buyers will do well to call and make their acquaintance. We can recommend them with pleasure.

At Los Angeles the News of Feb. 13th says: Rain commenced to fall about 7 o'clock on yesterday morning, and continued for nearly the whole day; pouring down at intervals. It was the finest rain of the season, and will save immense losses in the way of stock, which but a day or two previous seemed imminent. At evening the clouds broke away in the west; this morning opened with a clear sky and warm sun. Apricot trees are to be seen almost in full bloom. The mountain tops are quite covered with snow for the whole length of the coast range. Indications favor a fine growing season.

A man in Hermit Valley, on the Big Tree road, says he has killed twelve silver-gray foxes, three martins, one fisher, and one rare animal which he calls a carcajon, which measures four feet three inches from tip to tip.

Advertising Directory

American Watch Manufacturing Agency.—O. E. Collins, 603 Montgomery street.
Agricultural Warehouse.—J. D. Arthur & Son, corner of Washington and Davis streets.
Agricultural and Hardware Store.—Hawley & Co., corner of Battery and California.
Agency Mission Woolen Mills.—Leonard & McLellan, over Parrott's Bank, Montgomery.
Agencies Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.—H. W. Wadsworth, corner Montgomery and Sacramento; Stockton, Mrs. F. A. M. Baldwin; Sacramento, J. W. Strowbridge.
Ambrotypes.—G. G. Johnson, 649 Clay.
American Seed Store.—W. R. Strong, 206 J street, Sacramento.
Bowman's Horse Medicines.—H. Bowman, 260 J st, Sacramento.
Book Store.—A. Roman & Co., 417-19 Montgomery.
Bees (Italian and common).—Farmer office.
Cogwell's Mississippi Stove, Tinware, Hardware, etc. 114 Clay street.
California Wines.—M. Keller, basement Russ block, corner Fine and Montgomery.
Cory House.—J. W. Cullen, Placerville.
Cordage Manufactory.—Tabbs & Co., agents.
Commission and Shipping Merchants.—Wm. T. Coleman & Co., cor Front and California.
Commission Warehouse.—J. L. Eaton, Marysville.
Clover, Alfalfa, etc.—S. Brannan, 420 Montgomery.
Cut. S. N. Co.—Corner of Jackson and Front.
Chimney Cap and Ventilator.—Johnson & Reay, 111 and 113 Battery.
Commission Fruit Dealers.—Gale & Co, 409, 411 and 113 Davis street.
Commission Wine Warehouse.—Graves, Williams & Buckley, Clay.
Coal Oil, Lamps, etc.—Stanford Bros., 123 and 125 California.
Collegiate Institute, Benicia.—O. J. Flatt, Principal Crocker; Haynes & Lawton, 16 Sansome.
Collinsville—Homesteads.—Office, No. 318 California street, San Francisco.
Dentist.—Dr. O. C. Knowles, 611 Clay street.
Dry Goods.—Kirby, Byrne & Co., Lick House block, No. 7 Montgomery street.
Doane's Hay Press.—Corner of Clay and Drumm.
Drugs and Medicines.—O. F. Richards, 609 Davis.
Economy Washing Machine.—Hornor's Patent, 113 Commercial.
Fruit Trees, 50,000.—D. E. Hough, Oakland Nursery, Alameda.
Flaxseed and Fine Wool Wanted.—Farmer office, on Montgomery.
Furniture.—N. E. Grimes, 620 Battery.
Farm for Sale.—Knapp, Burrell & Co.
Green, Dried and Foreign Fruits.—E. W. Roberts, Stalls 4, 5, and 6, Pacific Fruit Market.
Golden Eagle Hotel.—J. E. Callahan, K st, Sacramento.
Grape-vines and Fruit Trees.—L. Provost, San José, California.
Holiday Gifts.—(See A. Roman's card.)
Hops for Sale.—Farmer office.
H & L Azle-Grease.—Hucks & Lambert, Minna.
Italian Honey Bees.—Robert Beck, Sacramento city.
Insurance Agents.—Bigelow Bros. & Flint, over Parrott's Bank, Montgomery.
Japanese Plants, Fancy Goods, Etc.—Wm. Hagel-tine, 321 Montgomery street.
Land for Homesteads.—Harvey S. Brown, room 19 Nagle's Building.
Magie Time Observer.—Hubbard, Bros. & Co., cor. Nassau and John streets, New York.
Military Goods.—Norcross, 6 Masonic Temple; Mrs. Norcross, 5 Masonic Temple.
Nursery, Vineyard and Garden Stock.—Graves, Williams & Buckley. Depot, opposite the Custom House, Battery street.
Occidental Hotel.—Samuel McCullough & Co., cor. of Market, Battery and Bush streets.
Peacemaker Stove, Tin, Iron and Copper Ware.—A. P. Brayton & Co., 128 Sansome street.
Photographic Albums.—Roman & Co.
People's Line of Steamers.—I. K. Roberts agent, 425 and 427 Battery.
Pae. M. S. Co.—A. B. Forbes agent, cor Sacramento and Leidesdorf.
Produce and Grain Commission.—A. H. Todd & Co, 42 Clay.
Pacific Railroad.—A. W. Bee, Agent, 422 Montgomery street.
Patent Charcoal Manure.—J. R. Duff, Stewart street wharf.
Pianos.—(Steinway & Co.'s Pat. Medial Pianos), M. Gray & Co., 613 Clay street.
Recruits Wanted.—Capt. D. M. Greene, Montgomery street, betw. Merchant and Clay.
Rincon Wool Depot.—D. McLellan & Griesar, Rincon Dock.
Sugar-Cane Mills and Cook's Sugar Evaporator.—Carothers & Bates, Sacramento.
Smith's New Patent Mortising Machine.—Warman & Little, Brooklyn Hotel.
Superior Stock—Gardeners Wanted and Supplied.—Farmer office.
Soup Factory.—J. P. Dyer, cor. Mason and Pacific.
Sutter Street Stables.—W. J. Whiting & Co, Sutter Street.
State Salt Co.—Oakley & Jackson sole agents, 370 Front.
Saddlery, Harness, etc.—Main & Winchester.
Stoves ("Autocrat of the Kitchen").—Caleb M. Sicker, 422 Kearny.
Sheep of all Kinds.—Farmer office.
Seeds, Wholesale and Retail.—S. W. Moore, 408 Montgomery.
Stoves.—(Golden Harp) B. O. Austin, 234 Clay st. (Harp Stove) Ernest & Stombs, Stockton.
Water-Cure and Phrenological Institute.—Dr. Barlow J. Smith, 620 Clay street, betw. Montgomery and Kearny.
Vegetables.—Cables & Bailey, 71 and 72 Washington Market.
Wool, Hides and Skins.—R. Fuerstein & Co, 20 Front.
Wholesale and Retail Groceries.—R. B. Fordham, corner of Jackson and Front streets.
Wilson's Strawberry.—D. E. Hough, Oakland Nursery; and Bruguieres & Difiot, 605 Sansome street.

Upland Rice.

We again call attention to this valuable cereal, which we feel confident can be made a profitable crop in California, as it will grow and produce well on any land suitable for wheat; a good, dry, deep, loamy soil most produce a heavy crop. We have already supplied many applicants with the seed, and shall be happy to forward small parcels of the same to those who wish to try the experiment.

Farms, Vineyards, and Gardens.

Those in want of either should call at our office and get information about several which we have for sale. Those who wish to sell should call and see us about them.

Letter from Rev. Henry W. Bellows.

Just as we go to press, we received the following very gratifying letter from Dr. Bellows, President of the Sanitary Commission, New York. This elegant missive affords us exceeding great pleasure, announcing, as it does, the safe arrival of the fruit sent and the great pleasure it gave. That fruit will speak for our State in its horticultural riches, as does the generosity of our people by the thrilling words of the gifted writer. This letter we shall treasure among the gems of our autographic album, for every sentence he speaks or writes, is the—

"Eloquence, that charms and burns,
Startles, soothes, and wins, by turns."

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
New York Agency, 223 Broadway,
New York, Jan. 30, 1863.

My Dear Col. Warren:

I desire very sincerely to thank you for your share in the kind work of getting "the Great Pear" into my possession. It came, through your skill in packing, in fine order, and has been seen and exceedingly wondered at by hundreds. I expect to go down to horticultural posterity as the owner of the great 3-pound 7-ounce California pear, and I incline to regard it as among my most substantial claims to immortality! The last pear may thus prove as great a blessing to me as the first apple was to the first pair. I believe there was no quarrel between the apple and the pear in your box; at any rate they showed no bruises. The apple we could parallel here, but the pear was peerless.

I shall endeavor to make a useful disposition of the valuable seeds you send me, for which receive my hearty acknowledgments.

I cannot undertake to reply to all the over-kind things you say of me and my work. Suffice it, that California has paid the bill! Noble State, that so trustingly pours her treasure into our hands for the benefit of our sick and wounded! I trust we shall not be found wholly unworthy of your confidence.

I have written by this mail to Mr. Brown and expressed more fully my thanks. I hope I shall at no very distant day (when peace returns) have the pleasure of meeting you and the other generous friends of our cause, on your own teeming soil. Meanwhile I greet you with affectionate esteem, and am truly and gratefully,

Yours,

HENRY W. BELLOW.

Commemoration Day.

Monday last was celebrated with more than the usual interest. The hum of business was hushed, stores closed, banks closed and all the people prepared to enjoy the day. There was a grand military turn out, consisting of two regiments and a battalion—a showy parade at the race-course near the Mission. The appearance of the military was fine; an immense concourse of people present; coaches, carriages, and cars all crowded; and general joy and happiness prevailed.

The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Broderick monument were of an interesting character, and drew to the Lone Mountain Cemetery a vast number.

THE PEACEMAKER.—We have repeatedly heard good news of the *Peacemaker* Store, and having made some inquiries, we have received the following testimonials of its great excellence. We refer the reader to the advertisement of this store: T. B. Elder, Esq., writes from Marysville: "The *Peacemaker* gives perfect satisfaction, and sells well. I have been out for some time, and supposed you could not supply me with more until you received a fresh supply."

The Rev. W. C. Bartlett, of Santa Cruz, says your Store is a good one; "this brooding arrangement surpasses anything that I have seen elsewhere; and its capacity for all sorts of work at the same time, places it, so far as I know, ahead of all modern stores."

Mr. M. Osborn, of Tomales, says: "I promised to let you know how the store worked. I have given it a fair trial, and it is as good as was recommended to be. I think the store is rightly named. I saw Mr. Bridgall. He likes it very much."

Capt. P. S. Wilson writes from Honolulu, S. Islands, and says: "I sent to San Francisco for a *Peacemaker*. I should not be willing to part with it on any terms, unless I could get another like it, for I do think it is the best store I ever saw."

THE WASHING MACHINE "ECONOMY."—We learn of the success of this excellent invention, by one of the "old pioneer farmers" of California, J. M. Horner, Esq. Hundreds of his machines will be sold in Alameda, Contra Costa, and Santa Clara counties alone. Orders are coming to him from all quarters. We give the following certificates, received this month, relative to its excellence:

NEAR CENTREVILLE, Feb. 7th, 1863.

Mr. J. M. Horner: Dear Sir: By the bearer I send you the price you ask for your Washing Machine "Economy," and as you may be desirous of knowing what I think of it, I wish to state that after several weeks' trial I can give it my most qualified endorsement; and for several reasons—prominent among which are the following, viz:

1st.—Ease of action and rapidity of execution.
2d.—Capacity—It washes twice as many clothes as any machine of its size, in as short or shorter space of time.
3d.—No machine can turn the clothes better, as it keeps them rolling all the time.
4th.—It washes clothes perfectly clean.
5th.—It washes clothes of any texture without wear or tear. This is done by squeezing instead of rubbing.

Yours truly,
J. M. HORNER.

The undersigned, being owners of J. M. Horner's Washing Machine "Economy," indorse the above five reasons as being perfectly correct.

WILLIAM HOPKINS, MRS. ANNA MCKE, A. O. RICE, WILLIAM Y. HORNER.

REJOICING AT WHEELING AT THE ADMISSION OF WEST VIRGINIA.—The news that the President had signed the bill creating the State of West Virginia was received at Wheeling on New Year's day, and caused general enthusiasm. The bells were rung, cannon fired, and dispatches sent into all the towns accessible by telegraph. The Wheeling Intelligence says that "the President has doubly endeared himself to the people of West Virginia by this act of his, which frees them from the bonds of their ancient oppressors, and brings to them at last the realization of their long agonized dreams and the deferred hopes of two generations."

It is rumored that Henry Baker of San Francisco has been appointed United States Postal Agent for California, vice Watrous, who is said to have forwarded his resignation when the bribery disclosures were made. Baker was one of the managers for Phelps in the late Senatorial contest.

SHIPWRECK.—The steamer Panama, which left San Francisco on the 7th for Crescent City, returned Monday, in consequence of the storm, which prevented her landing her passengers or freight. The steam tug Merrimack attempted to cross the Humboldt bar, on which there were three heavy breakers. The first she rode bravely, but the second combed directly upon her, and she capsized instantly. The Panama saw the tug rise bottom up and drift inside the bar. The disaster occurred in less than half an hour after the Panama spoke her. All on board the tug were lost. Their names are Capt. Hatch, in command; O. McLean, part owner; J. S. Garwood, of Garwood & Weatherbee of this city; Mr. Harrington; Thos. Martin, engineer; — Bates, mate; Thos. Whalen and John Grant, firemen; an Indian boy, two deck hands, and four passengers. She was seen to go down off the Bar, and break up immediately. The Panama could render no assistance.

LINELS.—In the U. S. District Court, on Saturday, seventeen more bills of libel were filed against the lately seized merchandise. These bills consist of 659 half cases matches, 3 cases plaids, 1 case ribbons, 1 case wool cloth, 1 case silks, 1 case cotton and woolen goods, 6 cases cotton clothing, 300 cases gin, 200 cases cherry cordial, 30 cases brandy, 90 cases brandy, 68 barrels brandy, 300 cases sherry, 40 barrels sherry, 500 barrels claret, 19 pipes gin, 34 cases matches.

Charles A. Sumner has received official notice from Washington, of his appointment as Quartermaster with the rank of Captain. He has been ordered to report to General Wright for orders and will probably be stationed here.

TOBACCO-LEAF FOR SALE.

ONE TON OF SUPERIOR LEAF TOBACCO FOR SALE. Inquire at this office.

Washing Machine
"ECONOMY!"
INVENTED BY J. M. HORNER.

THIS IS A MACHINE THAT SHOULD BE IN USE in every family, to be justly and fully appreciated.

This Machine is of great power and durability, with double malle, double actions and double levers, or simple and compound levers; so arranged that wood and iron perform *four-fifths* of the labor, while the operator is only required to expend *one-fifth*, i. e. this invention gives by means of the levers 400 per cent to the manual labor.

It is only 25 inches in length on the inside, and 26 high to the top of the box. Not liable to get out of order, very convenient, easily cleaned, neat as a butter tray, and any lady that can use a broom or wash a shirt can use it to advantage, without having her hands injured by soap or water. Laces, Stockings, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, fine or coarse articles, as well as large and small, are washed with equal facility.

No attention is required on the part of the operator after the clothes are put into the machine until they are ready to be placed in the second tub or rinsing water. In all this operation, however great the power, the most delicate fabric is never rent nor a button removed.

As a proof of the value of this Machine, any one desiring to test its qualities can purchase one for the LOW PRICE OF \$18, or with NEW WASHING MACHINE \$25, and if after a fair trial it is not found to fully come up to the statement above, return the machine and the money will be refunded.

We wish to say to parties living in Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties, and living either of the Washing Machines known as "California," "Excelsior," "Little Giant," or any other crank machines with boxes of like construction, that we will alter said machine into an Economy for \$10 each, and if they will not wash double the amount of clothes, and do it as well, with the same strength and time, or the same amount with half the strength, then the alteration that they will now, then we will charge nothing for our labor. Besides the above advantages, they will be much smaller, easier cleaned, handier to work, and more durable.

The Machines are for sale at the Home of the Inventor, near Mission San Jose; also, at the city of San Jose, and at San Francisco.

All letters on business should be directed to me, at Mission San Jose. J. M. HORNER.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company to the amount of \$3,000,000, will be open at my office, 123 Montgomery street, from this date. Ten per cent of each subscription to be paid in cash, and the balance in installments during the next eighteen months. The liberal aid granted this Company by the United States Government, in bonds, lands, and timber, renders it unusually attractive for investment.

The division of the Pacific Railroad to be constructed by this Company, commences at Sacramento, passes through Nevada county, and terminates at Virginia Station, on the Truckee, near the State line—length, 155 miles.

Reports and maps prepared by Chief Engineer Judah, comprising survey, cost of construction and estimated revenues, and other information, can be had at my office, or of A. P. Stanford, Esq.

It is not proposed to receive subscriptions beyond the sum of three million dollars, as that amount, added to the Government subsidy for this division, \$3,750,000, will nearly complete the Road. A. W. BEE, Agent C. P. R. Co. San Francisco, Dec. 29, 1862.

North Point Dock Warehouse,
STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms. Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Proprietors.

S. W. SHAW,
Portrait Painter.

Number 15, 3d floor, Mercantile Library building
Corner of Bush & Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

The British Reviews,
AND
Blackwood's Magazine.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

TERMS. Per ann. For any two of the four Reviews.....\$3 00

For any three of the four Reviews.....5 00

For any four of the four Reviews.....7 00

For all four of the Reviews.....8 00

For Blackwood's Magazine.....3 00

For Blackwood and one Review.....7 00

For Blackwood and two Reviews.....9 00

For Blackwood and three Reviews.....10 00

For Blackwood and the four Reviews.....12 00

W. B.—The price in Great Britain of the four Periodicals above named is \$21 per annum.

Reprinted by LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 24 Gold street, New York.

Removal.

DAVIS & WITHAM have Removed their place of business (see card) to Southwest corner Clay and Davis street.

S. H. DAVIS. W. L. WITHAM.
DAVIS & WITHAM,
Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, and Produce generally.
Corner Davis and Clay streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Particular attention paid to purchasing and forwarding goods to the interior.

\$100 BOUNTY!

Rally for the Union!

THE CALIFORNIA CONTINGENT!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN COMMISSIONED as Captain of a Company for service in the Sixth Regiment (Col. Black) CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS, has opened a Recruiting Office, on Montgomery street, between Merchant and Clay.

Subsistence, Clothing, Blankets, etc., will be furnished the men, as fast as they are enrolled and sworn in.

The men are entitled to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY, Two Dollars Premium, and probably an additional Bounty from the State. Musicans wanted.

D. M. GREENE, Captain,
Sixth Regiment California Volunteers.

Japanese and Chinese Fancy Goods.

JUST RECEIVED, EX STEAMER
SCOTLAND, from Kanagawa, by

WM. HASELTINE.

—AT THE—

Japanese Bazaar,

No. 321 Montgomery street.

A valuable invoice of Goods, embracing a full assortment of:

RICH LACQUERED & INLAID FANCY GOODS,
CABINETS, ETC.

TORTOISE-SHELL, IVORY and SANDAL-WOOD
WORK, in great variety;

FANS, of every style;

RICH SILKS, CRAPES, and PINA GOODS;

EMBROIDERED SHAWLS, and APRONS, HAND-
KERCHIEFS, ETC.

Together with a full supply of EGG-SHELL and
FANCY PORCELAIN, DINNER, TEA and
COFFEE SETS.

—ALSO—
JAPANESE BOOKS, PICTORIALS, MAPS, ETC.;

—ALSO—
25 NESTS CAMPHOR-WOOD TRUNKS;
25 CAMPHOR-WOOD BUREAUS;
SUPERIOR JAPANESE TEA, at Wholesale and
Retail.

19

MAIN & WHINCESTER,
MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, & C.

214 and 216 (Old No. 68) Battery street,
(Corner of Richmond)

SAN FRANCISCO

O. Main. }
B. H. Winchester. }

N. B.—Good assortment Concord Stage Harness
constantly on hand.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WIN-
CHESTER, by the Mechanics Institute, 1857 and 1858; and
also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies'
Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best
Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles. v16-14

SMITH'S NEW PATENT
MORTISING MACHINE.

THIS NEW INVENTION, THE ONLY ONE OF
the kind ever yet presented to the public, was pa-
tented Sept. 1, 1860, and is now for the first time offered
on the Pacific Coast.

THIS MORTISING MACHINE is not a large cum-
bersome implement, but of such a size as to be carried
from place to place in the hand easily, yet capable of
cutting a PERFECTLY SQUARE MORTISE, in a far
lashed style, of any size, from 1 1/2 inches to any dimen-
sions wanted. It will make a mortise four inches deep
in one minute.

This Machine works with a Lever Power, which one
man can easily operate—the Pin, Link and Pin
operating in connection with a Repeating Rotary
Head in a substantial manner, and performs its work
admirably. It is a very SIMPLE MACHINE, and will
convince any one that shall examine it, that it is one of
the best machines yet conceived of for such labor.

The working of this Machine has secured for it rapid
sale. Many of the State and Territorial rights in the
old States have been sold.

THE RIGHT of this MACHINE is now offered to
Counties, and persons interested in such an important
invention, are invited to call on the Holders of this
Patent, see its operation, and learn its value.

Large Farmers, who have Extensive Lands to fence,
will find this Mortising Machine the very thing for them
to build a Solid Fence; and the Saving of Labor, in a
few miles of Fence, will pay for the Right.

PERSONS WISHING TO BUY RIGHTS
can have all needed information by addressing the un-
derigned, or may write to Editor Farmer, who will act
as Selling Agent for the same.

This Machine can be seen in operation at the BROOK-
LYN HOTEL, where its working qualities will be
courteously shown by the proprietors.

24

WARMAN & LITTLE.

San Francisco Cordage
Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COM-
plete assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,
611 and 613 Front street.

15

FURNITURE!



N. E. GRIMES,

IMPORTER,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Furniture

...AND...

Bedding,

620 Battery street,

BETWEEN JACKSON AND PACIFIC,

SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFERS TO THE TRADE

And the public generally, the most complete assortment

....OF....

FURNITURE,

IN THE MARKET,

AT REDUCED RATES.

Country Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

N. E. GRIMES,

No. 620 Battery street,

Between Jackson and Pacific.

GRIMES & FELTON, 49 and 51 Fourth street, be-
tween J and K, SACRAMENTO. 13

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

....OF....

And will Sell Cheaper than any House

in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS,

CHIMNEYS,

WICKS.

CAMPENE,

BURNING FLUID,

ALCOHOL,

TURPENTINE,

COAL-OIL,

KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

MACHINERY OIL,

RAPE-SEED OIL,

CHINA NUT OIL.

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL,

SHARK'S OIL,

NEATSFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade
generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before pur-
chasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than
they can afford to.

3

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE.

FRENCH CHINA,

TABLE CUTLERY,

CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a Very large and full assortment of the above
Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the
VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are o

The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,
(Formerly the Jerome Company)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSONE STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.

11 SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSON
HENRY CARLTON, JR.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES,

New York and San Francisco.

15

C. E. COLLINS,

602 Montgomery street,

AGENT FOR THE

American Watch Factory.

Home Miscellany.

THE FLOWMAN.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BEREKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, OCT. 4, 1842.

CLEAN the brown path, to meet his coulters gleam!
Lo! on he comes, bearded his smoking team,
With toll's bright dew-drops on his sunburnt brow,
The lord of earth, the hero of the plow!

First in the field before the reddening sun,
Last in the shadows when the day is done,
Line after line, along the bursting sod,
Marks the broad sower where his feet have trod;
Still, where he treads, the stubborn clods divide,
The smooth, fresh furrow opens deep and wide;
Matted and dense the tangled turf upheaves,
Mellow and dark the ridgy cornfield cleaves;
Up the steep hill-side, where the laboring train
Slants the long track that scores the level plain,
Through the moist valley, clogged with oozing clay,
The patient convoy takes its destined way;
At every turn the loosening chains resound,
The swaying plowshare circles glistering round,
Till the wide field one billowy waste appears,
And wearied hands unbind the panting steers.

These are the hands whose sturdy labor brings
The peasant's food, the golden pomp of kings:
This is the page, whose letters shall be seen
Changed by the sun to words of living green;
This is the scholar, whose immortal pen
Spells the first lesson hunger taught to men;
These are the lines that heaven-commanded Toil
Shows on his deed—the charter of the soil!

O gracious mother, whose benignant breast
Wakes us to life, and lulls us all to rest,
How thy sweet features, kind to every clime,
Mock with their smile the wrinkled front of time!
We stain thy flowers—they blossom o'er the dead;
We rend thy bosom, and it gives us bread;
O'er the red field that tramping strife has torn,
Waves the green plumage of thy tasseled corn;
Our maddening conflicts scar thy fairest plain,
Still thy soft answer is the growing grain.
Yet, O our Mother, while uncounted charms
Steal round our hearts in thine embracing arms,
Let not our virtues in thy love decay,
And thy fond sweetness waste our strength away.

Not by these hills, whose banners now displayed
In blinding cohorts, Autumn has arrayed:
By yon twin summits, on whose spire-like crests
The tossing hemlocks hold the eagles' nests;
By these fair plains the mountain circle screens,
And feeds with streamlets from its dark ravines;
True to their homes, these faithful arms shall tell
To crown with peace their own untainted soil;
And, true to God, to freedom, and mankind,
If her chained bandage Faction shall unbind,
These stately forms, that bending even now
Bowed their strong manhood to the humble plow,
Shall rise erect, the guardians of the land,
The same stern iron in the same right hand,
Till o'er their hills the shouts of triumph run;
The sword has rescued what the plowshare won!

[OLIVER WESSELL HOLMES.]

SKETCH OF A CASE.
Or a Physician Extraordinary.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "A NEW HOME," ETC.

DOCTOR R—sat alone in his study when a lady was announced.

"Mrs. Waldorf, sir," and the doctor laid down his pen and received his visitor very cordially. She was the wife of a rich German merchant, and a distant cousin of his own; a handsome woman of about five and thirty, with sufficient repose of manner, but too spirited an eye to pass for a mere fashionable machine.

"I have come to you, doctor, instead of sending for you," began the lady, "because I do not wish Mr. Waldorf to know I have thought it necessary to consult you. He is so easily alarmed, that if he knew you had prescribed for me he would watch me so closely and insist so much upon my observance of your directions to the very letter, that I should have no peace."

The doctor smiled as if he thought Mr. Waldorf would not be so far wrong as his lady might suppose.

"But what is it, my dear madam?" he said, taking Mrs. Waldorf's hand and giving a look of professional scrutiny to her face. "You look well, though there is a slight flaccidity about the eyes, and not quite so rosy a nether lip as one might wish to see. What is it?"

"Oh! a thousand things, doctor; my health is miserable—at least I sometimes think so; I have pains in my right side—and such flutterings at my heart—and such lassitude—and such headaches—and sleep so miserably—"

"Are your pains severe? are they of a heavy, dull kind, or sharp, and darting? and how often do you experience them?"

"They are not very constant—no, not constant, certainly, nor very severe—but, doctor, they fill me with apprehensions of future evil. It is not present suffering of which I complain, so much as fear of worse to come. I dread lest disease should make such progress, unnoticed, that it will be in vain to effect a cure." And Mrs. Waldorf's eyes filled with tears at the very thought of her troubles.

"You are wise to take it in time," said Doctor R—. But tell me more of these symptoms. At what time of the day do you generally feel most indisposed?"

"Oh! I can scarcely say. When I wake in the morning, I am always very miserable. My head is full of dull pain, especially about the eyes. My lips are parched; I find it a great exertion to dress myself, and never have the slightest appetite for breakfast."

"Ah! indeed!" mused the doctor, "you breakfast as soon as you arise, I presume. At what hour do you retire?"

"We make it a rule to be in bed by twelve, unless we happen to be engaged out, which is very seldom. Waldorf detests parties and late hours. We spend our evenings with music or books, very quietly."

"At what hour do you sup?"

"We have nothing like a regular supper, but for mere sociality's sake we have a tray brought up about ten. I take nothing beyond a bit of chick-

en or a few oysters, or a slice of cake, and sometimes a cracker and a glass of wine. You look as if you thought even this were better omitted; but I should scarcely know how to cut off one of my husband's few social pleasures. He would touch nothing if I did not partake with him. He thinks as ill of suppers as you do."

"I beg your pardon—I interrupted your detail of symptoms to ask these questions as to the evening. You say you have no appetite for breakfast—how long do these feelings of languor and exhaustion continue to trouble you?"

"Oh! I generally feel better after a cup of coffee; and after practicing at the harp or the piano-forte for an hour or two, or sometimes three when I have new music, I generally drive out, and perhaps shop a little, or at any rate take a turn into the country for fresh air, and usually return somewhat refreshed."

"Do you take your airings alone?"

"Yes—perforce, almost. There are none of my intimate friends who can go with me. They drive out regularly, and take children with them, or they have other objects; and one cannot ask a mere acquaintance. So I go alone, which is not very exhilarating."

"Your own children are not at home?"

"No—if they were, I should need no other company for the carriage. The society of young people is pleasant to me, but Adelaide is at Madame Ernest's and Ernest is with a German clergyman, a friend of his father's. I fancy my rides would be of much greater service to me if I had a pleasant companion or two."

"Undoubtedly—and I know a lady and her daughter to whom a regular morning airing with such society as that of Mrs. Waldorf would be the very breath of life! What a pity that etiquette comes in the way of so many good things! But go on I beg."

"Etiquette! I say not another word, doctor—who and where are these friends or patients of yours? I should be happy if I could offer any service. I will call with you on them this very day if you like, and invite them to ride with me daily."

"Thank you a thousand times, my dear madam," said Doctor R—, "it is what I could not venture to ask. Yet I am not afraid you will not find my friends at least tolerable agreeable—but will you proceed with the account you were giving me of your daily habits—you dine at four, I believe?"

"That is our hour, but Mr. Waldorf is often detained until five, and I never dine without him. For my own part I would not care if dinner were stricken from the day. I lunch about one, and with tolerable appetite, and I never wish to eat again until supper time. We take tea, however, at seven, and—"

"Green tea, I presume—do you take it strong?"

"Oh! not very, if I take it too strong, I do not sleep at all."

"You sleep but indifferently, you tell me?"

"Yes, generally; and wake many times in the night; sometimes in the horrors, so that I am full of undefinable fears, and dare not open my eyes lest the objects in the room should assume terrific shapes. The very shades cast by the night-lamp have power at such times to appal me."

The doctor's professional inquiries extended to a still greater length, but he had guessed Mrs. Waldorf's complaint before he had arrived at this point in the list. He had found solitude, inactivity, late hours, suppers, coffee, green tea, music and books—with not one counterbalancing item of that labor—effort—sacrifice—which has been affixed as the unchanging price of health and spirits. Mrs. Waldorf was one of the hundreds if not thousands of ladies in our land who walk through the world without ever discovering the secret of life. She had abundant wealth and a most indulgent husband, with all that this world can offer in point of comfort, and she imagined that health alone was wanting to complete her happiness. Passive happiness! what a dream!

Doctor R— was at the head of his profession, and he had some medicines at his command which are not known at the hospitals. He thought he could cure Mrs. Waldorf, but he hinted that he feared he should find her but a poor patient.

"You do not wish Mr. Waldorf to know you are under my care lest he should object to your neglecting my remedies—"

"Oh, indeed doctor, I shall be very faithful! Try me! You cannot prescribe anything too difficult. Shall I travel to the Pyramids barefoot, and live on bread and water all the way? I am only afraid Waldorf should insist upon my taking odorous drugs, and—you know cautions meeting one at every turn are so tiresome."

"Then you are willing to undertake any remedy which is not at all disagreeable, and which may be used or omitted at discretion—"

"No, no—indeed you mistake me. I only beg that it may not be too unpleasant. I will do just as you say."

Mrs. Waldorf now had a fine color, and her eyes sparkled as of old. She had every confidence in the skill of Doctor R—, and the effort of recalling and recounting her symptoms had given an impetus to her thoughts and a quicker current to her blood.

The doctor apologized. He had an appointment and his hour had come.

"But before I leave you thus unceremoniously," he said, "it strikes me that there is a root in my garden which might be of essential service to you, to begin with a feast. You know I have a little spot in which I cultivate a few rare botanical specimens. Might I venture to ask you to search for the root I speak of? It is in that little square compartment in the corner, which appears nearly vacant."

"Oh, certainly—but had I not better call John, as your own man is going away with you?"

"John! Bless my soul, my dear madam, there is not a John in the world that I would trust, in my sanctum! No hand but mine, and that of a gardener whom I employ occasionally under my own direction, ever intrudes among my pets. Let me entreat you, since I have not another moment to spare, to take this little trowel and search with your own hands until you discover an oblong root

like this—" and opening a book of plates and exhibiting something that looked very much like a Jerusalem artichoke—"take that and have it grated into a gill of Port, of which try ten drops in a little water three times a day. I will see you very soon—but now I must run away—" and Dr. R— departed, leaving Mrs. Waldorf in a musing mood.

She cast a look at the garden, which lay just beneath the window, full of flowers; then at the trowel—a strange implement in her hand. She thought Doctor R— very odd, certainly, but she resolved to follow his directions implicitly. She went down stairs and was soon digging very zealously. Her glove was split by the first effort, of course; for a fashionably fitted glove admits not the free exercise of the muscles—but all was of no avail. Every corner of the little square was disturbed, but no talisman appeared. Weary at length with her new employment, Mrs. Waldorf gave up in despair, and sat down in a little arbor which offered its shade invitingly near her. Here she sank into a pleasant reverie, as one can scarcely help doing in a garden full of sweet flowers, and so pleasant was the sense of repose after labor, that she thought not of the lapse of time until she was startled by the voice of Doctor R—, returned from his visit and exceedingly surprised to find her still trowel in hand.

"Why, my dear madam," he exclaimed, "you are forgetting your wish that Mr. Waldorf should not discover your visit to me! If he walks much in town he has had ample opportunity to observe his carriage at my door these two hours. You must learn to carry on clandestine affairs better than this! Have you the medicine?"

Mrs. Waldorf laughed and related her ill success, which the doctor very much regretted although he did not offer to assist in the search.

"You are feeling tolerably well just now, I think," he said, "your color is better than when you came in the morning."

"Oh yes! much better just now! But how charming your garden is! I do not wonder that you make a pet of it. We too have a few square inches of ground, but it gives me but little pleasure, because I have never done anything to it myself. I think I shall get a trowel of my own."

"You delight me! You have only to cultivate and bring to perfection a single bed of carnations, to become as great an enthusiast as myself. But it must be done by your own hands—"

"Yes, certainly; but now I must be gone. Tomorrow I will hold myself in readiness to call on your friends at any hour you will appoint."

"What say you to eleven? Would that be too barbarous? The air is worth a good deal more at eleven than at one."

"At seven, if you like! Do not imagine me so very a slave to absurd fashions! I am determined you shall own me a reasonable woman yet."

(To be Continued.)

DR. SMITH'S
Water-Cure and Phrenological
INSTITUTE.

620 CLAY STREET, bet. Montgomery & Kearny.

Examinations in regard to Health—Free.

Here all who desire may obtain correct Phrenological examinations, with Charts (such as used by Fowler & Wells).

We claim for Hydropathic and Hygienic Medication, in the treatment of every Disease known to man, superior advantages over poisonous Drug Medication. That it is more speedy, that it is attended with none of those debilitating and terrible Secondary Diseases, such as PILES, Chronic DIARRHEA, Torpid LIVER, CONSTIPATION, VARICOSE Swelling of the Veins, NE-CROSIS or decay of the Bones, ULCERATION of the Limbs, CHRONIC NEURALGIA, Rheumatism and Gouty Pains, Extreme Nervousness, AMAUROSIS and Mental Diseases, Vertigo and Dizziness, which all intelligent Physicians will know result from the use of Mercury and other Metallic Drugs, together with the free use of stimulants and vegetable poisons that are given to overcome Acute Diseases. These conditions and diseases never follow from the effects of Hydropathic or Hygienic Medication. On the other hand, we have for the last fifty years treated largely of the above named diseases, and with positive success.

By the separation of our ESTABLISHMENTS we are more properly prepared to treat, than ever before, all GENERAL or SPECIAL Diseases peculiar to Males, whether ACUTE or CHRONIC, that are treated by any or all of our regularly educated Physicians.

OUR RESIDENCE, and Ladies' Health Institute, is No. 10, Sutter street, between Montgomery and Kearny, where we continue to treat Ladies for all General Diseases or Local Weaknesses, peculiar to Females.

In the treatment of this class of diseases our success has been all that any person could reasonably desire; but our Experience teaches us that women who have become Nervous, Debilitated and Diseased, by excessive care and toil, and undue maternal labor, cannot fully recover at home, either by Hygienic or Drug treatment, no matter how skillfully employed, but should have from four to six weeks' rest and freedom from care, together with kind treatment and discipline, in the habits of life, that would particularly benefit each individual case.

Letters of inquiry promptly answered and Circulars sent.

BARLOW J. SMITH, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon.

NORCROSS.

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This being the only regular LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS Store in San Francisco, ladies can always rely upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods in the city. Particularly

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And all desirable Goods in our line.

D. NORCROSS,
MASONIC RECALIA,
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Each and every variety of Masonic and Military Equipments, so far as relates to Dress and Parades, made and prepared in best style, at short notice.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.

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Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

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GOLDEN-DROP WHEAT.

THIS Splendid Wheat promises to be a great acquisition to our State. Those in want of "Good Wheat" can see a sample at our office.

NEW GOODS!!

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.

Comprising in SILKS,

TAFFETAS, GROS DE ZURICH, BLACK GROS GRAIN;
Rich Moire Antique;
Fancy, Plaid and Plain Silks.

In DRESS GOODS,

Silk and Wool Fantasi, Poplin d'Aragon;
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Plaid do do do do
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Rich all-wool Plaids, French de Laine,
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and every variety of NEW DRESS GOODS, now worn in New York, including the popular,

ROBE IMPERATRICE.

In CLOAKS and SHAWLS,

Everything New
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In FURS,

For Cloaks,
For Mantillas,
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Victorines,
and Fur Collars, and Cuffs—New.

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MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE
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IRISH LINENS,
SHIRTING LINEN.
LINEN SHEETING,

Linen Damask Cloths and Napkins,
And Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Additions have also been made to our stocks of Embroideries, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Balmoral Skirts and Skirting, House-keeping Goods, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Underwear, Muslins and Sheetings.

And every Department of our Store has been replenished with New Arrivals.

KIRBY BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7 Montgomery,

Near Market,

Next door to Masonic Temple.
14

THE
AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

The Original P. P. Stewart!

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing

LARGE OVEN

Summer and Winter Air-Tight

COOKING-STOVE

—FOR—

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1852,

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the Addition of the celebrated Patent Double-sheet Bottom Flue

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:
1st, DURABILITY—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1838.

2d, MANUFACTURE—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, ECONOMY—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT—In the Stewart Stove, the front door opens directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, EXTREME CONTROL OF HEAT—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE—By which a compressed and inverting action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, BRILLIANT—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, HOT WATER RESERVOIR and WARMING CLOSET—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER RACK—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine.

For sale by

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RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

20,000 GIANT ASPARAGUS ROOTS, of large size, such as will produce well second year. Price \$20 per 1,000.

Also 1,000 Victoria Rhubarb Roots, which will yield a Crop the First Year. Price, \$3 per Dozen.

The above are worthy particular attention. Samples can be seen at the Office of the Farmer. Orders sent will be quickly attended to.

THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

THIS HOUSE HAS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, and will be conducted equal in every respect to the First-class Houses of the Atlantic cities.

The spacious
READING AND EXCHANGE ROOMS,
have been fitted up with special reference to the comfort and convenience of the public generally, having a NEWS STAND and a large CABINET FOR MINERALS. Also—

A Branch Telegraph Office,
Connecting with all the lines throughout the country.
LEWIS LELAND & CO.,
Proprietors.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 1, 1863.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
Corner of Market, Battery, and Bush streets
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THIS HOTEL IS BEING ALTERED AND IMPROVED, and will hereafter be conducted on the EUROPEAN PLAN. Boarders will be furnished meals at all hours, at the New Department, corner of Market street, at the new Refectory. This Department will be conducted in the most approved style, so as to satisfy the most fastidious. The Tables will be supplied with every luxury of the seasons. This Department will be entirely distinct from the Hotel, though opening from it.

ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES,
As well as Single Rooms for Transient Patrons.
The location of this Hotel is unsurpassed, overlooking the Bay, and gives one of the finest prospects, with views of our entire city and the surrounding country.

SAMUEL McCULLOUGH & CO.,

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GOLDEN EAGLE
HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

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THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House

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Twenty-five Cents!

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Beware of Imposters!!

The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it.

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BEING A HUNTING AND OPEN FACE, OR LADY'S OR GENTLEMAN'S WATCH COMBINED.

One of the prettiest, most convenient, and decidedly the best and cheapest timepiece for general and reliable use, ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary. The cases of this watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 16 carat gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate timepiece. Price, superbly engraved, per case of a half dozen, \$20.00. Sample Watches, in neat morocco boxes, for those proposing to buy at wholesale, \$35, sent by express, with bill payable on delivery. Soldiers must remit payment in advance, as we cannot collect from those in the Army. Address

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OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

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TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.

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BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated dairies; also, choicest Eastern.

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BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury. SPANISH OLIVES, of superior quality.

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TWO SPLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED STOVES,
just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited;

The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enameled and
Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,
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Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. E. HARRISON, Apian, Sacramento.

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AND THE CELEBRATED



COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

First Premiums at Thirty National and State Fairs.

THE ONLY RELIABLE EVAPORATOR!

FOR ECONOMY IN FUEL, excellence in construction, superiority in speed, and quality of work, it is beyond all competition.

ORDER EARLY. The present high price of stock does not warrant our importing beyond the demand for machinery. Therefore, to prevent disappointment, all who expect to purchase, should inform us before the first of July next.

For pamphlet containing description of the machinery and much valuable information on the culture of the Chinese Sugar-Cane, and manufacture of Sugar and Sirup, call upon us, or address CAROLHEIS & HATES, Manufacturers, Sacramento.

3,000 GALLONS SIRUP FOR SALE. In lots to suit purchasers. Depot, with MARVIN, No. 90 J street, Sacramento.

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General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

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The only absolutely reliable Jar in use.

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COGSWELL'S MISSISSIPPI STOVE!



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J. P. COGSWELL,

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COOKING STOVES,

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114 CLAY STREET,

Between Drumm and Davis Streets.

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23

Splendid Hops for Sale!

ABOUT THREE TONS of very superior CALIFORNIA HOPS are now offered for sale. They are the best ever yet raised in our State.

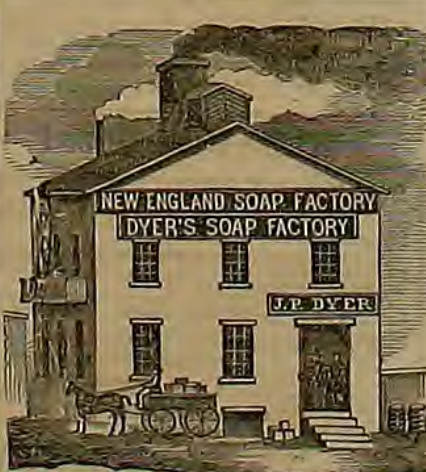
PURCHASERS OF HOPS

will do well to try them. They will find the California grown Hops are far superior to any imported. We believe there is more of the desired virtue in one pound of them, than in two pounds of Eastern. Apply at the

FARMER OFFICE,

No. 728 Montgomery Street.

10



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

The Best Location For
RESIDENCES.HAVING LAID OUT MY PROPERTY, WHICH IS
situated in the

CITY OF SAN JOSE,

Into Lots and streets,

20 Lots are already sold,

To some of the best men and families of San Francisco.

Five new Houses have just been built, and Families are living in them. Others are preparing to build the coming spring. This shows that the location has been appreciated, and in fact THERE IS NONE BETTER, in the whole town. I intend to sell

About Ten Lots more—Cheap,

and then raise the price. Terms and size of Lots to suit.

TITLE WARRANTED PERFECT.

L. PREVOST,
San Jose Nursery.

11

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

A Tract of Land,

EMBRACING AN AREA OF FOUR HUNDRED Acres, has recently been surveyed and plotted out into Lots, which are now offered for sale on as reasonable terms as any ever offered by the various Homestead Associations in our city. The Tract is known as the

UNIVERSITY MOUND SURVEY, and derives its name from the fact that the Directors of the University College have selected a site of about twenty acres in the center of the tract for their College Building and Park. This property is more beautiful than any ever offered in this market, and its location is such that it must in the natural progress of improvement soon be in great demand for places of residence. That this property will increase in value is as certain as the future of San Francisco. Persons desiring to locate in a place convenient to business, and where they can educate their children under the paternal eye and away from the corrupting influences of central city life, will do well to examine this property before purchasing elsewhere.

Investments in Real Estate it is well known have paid as largely as any other, and insurance against risk of depreciation in value secured by the sure and rapid increase of our population.

Invest in Real Estate, and you will find it more profitable than investing in wildcat mining stock, or loaning money that may be paid in depreciated currency.

The price for Lots in the above tract will remain uniform until after the holidays—that is, one-half cash, and the balance in ten equal monthly installments without interest. The title to the land is perfect.

For further particulars, apply to

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Lithographic Maps can be seen and had at the above named office.

Farm for Sale.

THREE HUNDRED ACRES FRONT-

ing 3 1/4ths of a mile on the Columbia

River, twenty miles below Portland Ore-

gon, consisting of a splendid STOCK RANGE, about

two hundred acres bottom land with several miles of

fence, and one hundred acres fine Cedar and Fir Tim-

ber—suitable for lumbering and convenient to water.

For sale cheap. For further particulars, inquire of

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

No. 310 Washington st., San Francisco.

A Pretty Little Garden-Spot.

Whoever wants a pretty Garden-spot of eight acres of rich Land, well covered with bearing Fruit Trees, in a delightful location, can find such by applying soon at the Farmer office, or by addressing letter to Editor of Farmer, who will give all the particulars.

WANTED.

WANTED—Purchasers for several FARMS and ORCHARDS, where the purchase-money can be made in profits in two or three years.

ALSO—Renters for FARMS and DAIRIES, where industry can soon earn a Home and a fortune. Apply at the FARMER OFFICE.

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ESTABLISHED 1860.

AGENCY

OF THE

Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gents: The proprietors of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announce to the trade, that they are prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;

MACKINAW " " " "

SCARLET " " " "

BLUE " " " "

GRAY " " " "

GOLDEN STATE GENTS LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with

plain or graduated borders;

TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable

colors;

EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;

OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are

made of Selected Wools of California production, and are

superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and

being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, pur-

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and finish.

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Marble Works,

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Corner of K and Sixth streets,

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MARBLE MANTLES, GRATES, MONUMENTS,

Tomb and Grave-Stones, Table and Counter-

Tops, Marble and Freestone Tiles,

Constantly on hand, and made to order on reasonable

terms.

All kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK done with

neatness and dispatch.

Literary Shrubbery.

Exciting Fight with a Grizzly.

Two men, named Christie and Wilson, keep a house of entertainment for travelers, at the Big Meadows, on the Big Tree Road to Carson Valley. At this season of the year the whole surrounding country is shut up in the embrace of winter, the road choked up and impassable with snow, and nothing left for the few residents to do but read, sleep, eat, hunt, and make fires. Indeed, none but the most adventurous and courageous would consent to such a life. Such men being Messrs. Christie and Wilson, they on the 12th of January went out among the woods and thickets to set and bait some traps for foxes—silver grays, and valuable for their fur. They separated, and Christie had not gone far in his direction, till he entered a thicket, where, and within 20 feet of him, he saw a large grizzly bear, stoically seated on his rump and indifferently eyeing Christie, who trying ineffectually to look the bear out of countenance at last backed out himself, and hurried to camp after arms. Securing a rifle, an ax, and his partner, Christie returned. The bear was in nearly the same place and in the same position. At the distance of fifteen yards Wilson raised and fired. But slightly wounded, brain charged furiously on the enemy. Christie being most plainly in sight was the party attacked. Calling to Wilson to show fair play, he threw aside his gun, and as the grizzly made a rush for him, struck out with the ax and sliced off the bear's left ear, at the same time like an "artful dodger," slipped out of the reach of the enemy's paws. The second round was somewhat more spirited on each side. Bruin, enraged at the shameful mayhem he had suffered, roared with rage, and pitched at his antagonist like a thunderbolt, as soon as he could turn about. It was of no avail. His paws and tusks both missed their aim, while Christie's ax sliced off one of his hind legs. That was a strategic blow that would have delighted the general of the Mackerel brigade. Bruin was crippled, and the game at the start, 100 per cent in his favor, was now as much against him. Like the Old Guard, at Waterloo, he stood up to the rack, however, and fought with all the energy of rage and despair. It was all in vain, his fate was fixed. Another chop of the ax cut away his nose, and another brained him. Christie was victorious without a scratch, and bear meat is now plenty at the Big Meadows hotel.—[Stockton Independent.

At the battle of Fredericksburg, a Fire Zouave—a stout, athletic fellow—came rushing down to one of the brigades, and attempted to run over it. A Lieutenant checked him with his drawn sword. "Stop sir, go back to your regiment, you infernal coward; you are not wounded." "For heaven's sake let me pass," implored the fugitive; "I know I am not wounded, but I am fearfully demoralized." The novelty of this appeal won the day. The Fire Zouave was allowed to go as far from under the fire as he chose.

"Tell me thou mighty deep, waves so blue and clear,
Is there a good time coming, when hoops will disappear?
Some foreign rock-bound shore, some island far away?"
The mighty deep rilled by a squall
Answered—"None at all."

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to rend our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

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the Philadelphia College Pharmacy, at lower rates than any other

house on the Pacific Coast. Give us a trial.

19

TRAVELING.

most to exceed three years, was adopted. An informal motion was made by Mr. Colfax, to reduce

Where and how this species can be seen now in this city. Address: 19 California Farmer Office.

with the advantage of an experience of 15 years.

places, but distant subscribers can always read safely.

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

VOLUME XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1863.

NUMBER 2.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. E. PHILLIPS & CO.

No. 723 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson
SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number, or \$5 a year in advance.

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All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

Our New Crops.

We have always urged attention to many new products that can be raised here with perfect success, and thus far, during the entire time we have published the Farmer, we cannot call to mind a single new product, that we have recommended in our columns, but has been successfully grown.

It is important, however, now that there is considerable of a furor for new crops, that men should not run mad, for we learn that many persons intend planting ten, twenty, and even fifty acres of tobacco. Many go largely into cotton; others into sugar-cane; some into flax, etc. This increased interest we are glad to see—but not too fast, rainbows! for, although these can all be successfully grown, yet the successful growing of these crops is not all that is required. Those who grow ten, twenty, thirty, or fifty acres of tobacco, will need sheds and houses to cure and dry the same; and those who raise cotton will need gins, etc., and for hemp, mills are needed to scutch it. The mills for flax can be had if ordered now; the gins for cotton should be provided, and the sheds and drying-room for tobacco should be looked to. These are necessary additions at the present time, and we think proper to make them for the benefit of those who intend to enter largely into the new crops.

First, count the cost, and have everything provided; lest, when harvest comes, and finds you unprepared, the whole crop be lost.

The excitement for new crops is not unlike the mania for "feet" in Washoe mines—and we would advise anyone, under all circumstances, to keep his "feet" well under him, lest by letting them get ahead too fast, the body loses its equilibrium and in obedience to the natural law of specific gravity, comes down.

The present favorable feeling for tobacco, cotton, rice, flax, etc., may in a manner be compared to the barley excitement of 1852, and the potato fever of '53; both these enterprises were failures; and we do not desire to witness a like result in the important experiment of the new crops; but on the contrary, would have them eminently successful, as they can be made with rational and proper precautions. If men will but be wise, all shall be well.

Report on the Petition of the Wine-growers.

The following is a report of the Committee on the Culture of the Grape, to the Assembly, on Saturday, February 28th:

We respectfully report now, that in accordance with our duties, and with the instructions of the Assembly, we have prepared the accompanying memorial, and in the investigation of the subject have ascertained the following facts pertaining thereto.

The number of grape-vines set out in vineyards in the State, according to the reports of the County Assessors, as compiled in the Surveyor-General's report for 1862, is 10,592,688. The following principal wine counties have the number of vines set down against them respectively:

Los Angeles	2,570,000	Amador	311,000
Sonoma	1,701,561	Calaveras	300,000
Si Dorado	772,547	San Joaquin	300,000
Yuba	650,450	Yolo	234,430
Santa Clara	600,000	Tulare	225,000
Napa	540,000	Tuolumne	197,300
San Bernardino	500,000	Contra Costa	184,200
Sacramento	412,000	Placer	135,532
Solano	400,000	Santa Barbara	115,000

The rate of increase in the number and size of vineyards is large. All the vines of the State did not number 1,000,000 seven years ago. Los Angeles, which has three times as many vines surviving from the time of the Mexican domain as all the other counties together, had 592,000 bearing vines, and 134,000 young vines in 1856, according to the County Assessor's report for that year. The annual increase in the State has been about 1,500,000 since then; and though less hereafter, it will still be large.

The amount of wine made in 1861 is reported, very incorrectly, by the County Assessors as amounting to 345,000 gallons. The amount made in 1862 was about 700,000 gallons. The total amount made in all the other States of the Union in 1862, according to the United States census, was 1,350,000 gallons, and the same authority puts

down California's wine yield for that year at 494,000 gallons, which figure is very nearly correct. We say in our memorial that California will soon produce more wine than all the other States. In Los Angeles county most of the vineyards have 1,000 vines to the acre. In Sonoma the number varies from 680 to 1,000. The average number may be estimated at 800; and the 10,000,000 vines of the State cover about 11,500 acres. An acre of California vineyard in full bearing produces at least 500 gallons annually, and at that rate the produce of the 11,500 acres of vines would be 5,750,000 gallons. Strike off, however, one-third for grapes lost, wasted, and consumed for the table, and we have an annual produce of 3,700,000 gals. The reason why the present produce is so far below that figure is that most of our vines are still very young, and will not be in full bearing for several years yet.

Not only is the wine-growing interest larger in California than in the remainder of the Union, but it deserves to be considered the favorite and most cherished agricultural interest of the State. The grape converts the country into a garden. A common ideal of happiness in ancient times was for a man to live under the shadow of his own vine. Numerous vineyards are considered a proof of a joyous and temperate people. Our soil and climate are peculiarly fitted for the grape. In no other part of the world is it more healthy, produce certain in its yield, or rapid in its growth. It is policy to encourage those productions which find the most extensive and most steady market, and in which we shall have the fewest rivals; it is bad policy to foster branches, the products of which can be grown as well in many other lands, and are unsteady in price. The three main articles produced by tillage in California now are wine, wheat, and barley. Wine is an article produced by few other countries—by none other on the shore of the North Pacific—and which has comparatively few fluctuations in price. Wheat and barley, on the other hand, can be grown everywhere, and undergo great fluctuations in price every year. Besides, unlike the grape, they exhaust the soil, and require a rotation of crops for which our climate is not suited.

Besides it is to be observed that large tracts of land in the Sacramento basin, between the Tehjon-Pass and Shasta, almost bare of grass, and considered valueless for grain, may produce good crops of grapes—at least vineyards have succeeded admirably on similar lands; and the grapes which took the premium at the last State Fair, were grown on such soil.

We say in the memorial, that the value of "must" in the largest wine districts of the State, does not exceed fifteen cents per gallon. Hundreds of thousands of gallons could have been bought for twelve cents per gallon, during the last vintage, in the town of Los Angeles, which produced one-half of all the wine in the State. Grapes are sold at \$10 per ton, and the material for a gallon of most costs only six cents. It may appear strange to the general public, that must (from which the wine is made by fermentation alone, without the addition of any other substance) costs only twelve cents, the wine is sold for one dollar by the gallon, and for a half a dollar by the bottle; and the wine-grower still complains the business is unprofitable. But a great distance and many steps separate the press from the glass. Ten per cent of the most is lost by sediment and evaporation in the first year; ten cents per gallon must go for casks; ten cents per gallon freight from Los Angeles to San Francisco; thirty cents per gallon for bottles; and the wine ought to lie two or three years before sale, paying one and a-half or two per cent monthly interest. The commission merchant, the jobber, the retailer, the common carrier, the money lender, the broker, the insurer, and middle-men of various kinds, each demanding a large profit, come between the producer and consumer, and oppress both.

It might be said by those not well informed, that the proportion of the tax on wine is not to be estimated by the price of most, which is not taxed. But such an idea is erroneous. In general language must is wine, and in technical language must becomes wine in a few days by fermentation. The price of the must is the proper standard for estimating the proportion of the tax.

After our wine business shall have been well established by age; when all our wine-growers shall have provided themselves with presses and with cellars; when they shall have learned how best to manage their wine; when casks shall be abundant at prices such as those which prevail at Cincinnati and Bordeaux; when we shall have driven foreign wine from the American market, and shall have commenced to export largely to foreign lands, and shall have tried and trusted agents in many distant seaports, then we might bear a burden, which now is, oppressive.

The productions of the country may be considered as composed of three different classes, under the Federal tax bill. First—The agricultural products which pay no tax. Secondly—Manufactures, which pay three per cent; and Thirdly—Fermented and distilled liquors; the former paying five, and the latter twenty cents a gallon.

Your Committee do not see any good reason why wine should not be classed with other agricultural products, and entirely exempted from them from taxation. It is no more an article of luxury than many kinds of fruits and vegetables; and it is now, in Southern Europe, and will within a few years be in California, a necessary of life. It is, in strict language, an agricultural product. The man who owns a large vineyard must make wine. He cannot store his grapes for months and years, or sell them to distant manufacturers; he must press them forthwith, and on his own premises. The time is not far distant when wine will be used on many of our tables instead of tea and coffee; and the taxation should be discriminated for, not against the domestic beverage. While it is clear to us that wine should not be taxed at all, yet, rather than risk anything of what others may consider too much, we content ourselves with soliciting that wine may be placed on the same footing with manufactured articles.

WINE MEMORIAL.

The following is a copy of the memorial: WHEREAS, Congress has levied a tax of five cents a gallon on all wine made in the United States;

And whereas, the value of must, or wine fresh from the press, does not exceed 15 cents a gallon in the largest wine-making district in this State, thus making the tax on the wine 300 per cent more than that levied on manufactured articles generally;

And whereas, this unequal and consequently unjust taxation is levied chiefly at the expense of California, which is now the first wine State in the Union, and will next year produce more than all the other States put together;

And whereas, these taxes are not only unjust, but in many cases almost ruinous to the producer, and must have been adopted in misapprehension of the facts; therefore,

Resolved by the Assembly (the Senate concurring), That our Senators and Representatives in the National Congress be requested to lay the facts stated in the preceding preamble, before that body, and urge a reduction of the tax on wine to the same rate with that levied on manufactured articles generally; and,

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Interesting from Japan.

The last season, Thomas Hogg, Esq., a distinguished florist of New York, paid a visit to California on his way to Japan, intending to reside there for a season, and investigate the botany of that most interesting region, and make collections of plants, seeds, etc. We notice he has arrived and commenced his labors, in letters to his brother in N. Y., published in the Horticulturist. Mr. Hogg arrived there Oct. 23; in a letter of Nov. 10 he writes as follows:

"The few days of my visit to Yedo did not afford me much opportunity of seeing the country. Not having a horse, I went up in a boat, and my time during the visit, when not at home, was mostly occupied riding about the city. I had proposed riding out to see some of the gardens, but other visitors came up while I was there who were more interested in the city than the country, so that my visits to the gardens were necessarily deferred until another time.

"I had one ride a short distance in the country, and was highly delighted with the novelty of the vegetation around me, and at the same time recognized many familiar things that made me feel quite at home. Cryptomerias are very abundant, and are systematically planted for their timber. Camellias, Azaleas, Salisburias, Euonymus, Wistarias, Hydrangeas, Podocarpus, Deutzias, etc., are very common, as also many exotic plants that I was surprised to find. In the garden of the temple of Osakas, one of the largest temples of the place, I found growing in pots quite a lot of things such as we cultivate: Ixoras, Vincas, Asclepias, Orchids (some with variegated leaves), Gardenias (G. radicans, with beautifully variegated foliage), and other things, the names of which I do not now remember.

"The Tycoon's residence is in the center of the city, and is surrounded by a wide moat, embankments, and walls, as occasion renders necessary. The moat surrounds it entirely, and in some places is covered with blue and scarlet Nelumbiums and Nymphaeas, and other beautiful aquatics. In some places the embankments are very high and finely tarred, and present a fine appearance. Surrounding the imperial residence are the residences of the Dai-mois, looking like long rows of barracks or prisons. The only interesting part of them are the gateways, which are sometimes very massive, and not devoid of architectural beauty.

"Outside of the streets occupied by the Dai-mois, which form quite a city of themselves, live the people generally; and such a mixture of shanties, shops of all kinds, from corner groceries to silk stores, tea houses, soldiers, beggars, dogs, and unclean smells, you never witnessed or experienced. The streets are narrow, and mostly unpaved, or rudely covered with small stones, so that in wet weather they are rather muddy.

"The people are generally very cleanly, and cer-

tainly affect a Spartan simplicity in their dress and mode of life, especially the coolies or laborers, who in warm weather usually content themselves with a breech cloth, after the manner of Sandwich Islanders in olden time. Occasionally, and not uncommonly, they put over their bodies, and more particularly their backs and shoulders, a light summer dress (which also serves for an under garment in winter), composed of tattoo of elaborate pattern, warranted not to fade either by washing or exposure to the sun.

"On my return from Yedo, I came by what might be termed the shore road, following the bay. It is quite level nearly all the way, and thickly inhabited. The land is swampy, and nearly all cultivated in rice, of which immense quantities are grown of a superior quality. The flat lands extend to a distance of about half a mile from the bay, when the ground becomes suddenly elevated. On this high land there is another road to Yedo, called the country road, which is said to be very beautiful.

"The roads about here are mostly simple paths, only sufficient for traveling singly; but the most disagreeable feature is the abominable smell arising from the manure, which is saved from every dwelling, and carried about the country in open tubs.

"Their vegetables are generally very inferior, and as yet you see but little improvement produced by the large quantities of seeds that have been distributed. A small variety of the Egg Plant is grown largely. Potatoes, and Sweet Potatoes, a long White Turnip (about as long as a Parsnip), and others are extensively cultivated, but inferior to those you have. Potatoes are not bad flavored, but are small; the finest come from Hakodadi. There is a Squash grown here that is very fine, and really worthy of notice.

"The variety of fruits is very limited. Watermelons were plentiful in their season, and Peaches were in moderate quantity and of good size. Both looked as if they would be very good, had they been allowed to mature before picking, but the Japanese have an inveterate custom of picking and eating fruits while quite green. Grapes are also very good, and are quite distinct from our native varieties in not having downy leaves. They are about the same color as the Diana, with a loose bunch similar to the Catawba, and with a sweet, pleasant flavor, with very little acidity in the skin. I think it will prove a very valuable addition to our list of fruits.

"The peculiar and characteristic fruit of the country is the Persimmon; not like the notable fruit of that name in North Carolina for feeding very hungry folks; but like many other things here, entirely the reverse of what it is with us. It is a substantial looking fruit, yellow when ripe, as large as a medium sized orange, with a delicious sub-acid pulp, eaten with a spoon.

"No longer let Persimmons be a by-word of all that is distasteful and pucky; but let it have an honorable place among the fruits of earth suitable for man. The tree is very ornamental when laden with fruit. It is as far different from our Persimmon as a Bartlett Pear is from a choke Pear.

"Coming here so late in the season, I have not had the gratification of seeing many native plants in flower, and must wait another year for that pleasure. The variegated foliage plants, seemingly so peculiar to the country, are really wonderful; even plants not natives of the country partake of the general tendency in that direction.

"The number of native plants with variegated leaves is surprising. Camellias, Acubas, several forms; Ardisias in a great variety of ornamental foliage; Podocarpus, Osmanthus, Eurya, Serissa, Junipers, Farligium grande, silver-edged; Cryptomerias, Retinosporas, Kadsuras, Cleyera, Corchorus, Rhyacosperrum, Viburnum, Ligustrum, Thujiopsis, etc.

"There is a Russian Botanist (Mr. Macimovitch) now here making a collection of living and dried plants for a Society in St. Petersburg. He has been in the country three years, and is now about returning home by the way of Nagasaki. He has been very industrious, and has procured many valuable things. I frequently call upon him and find him very communicative, and have obtained much valuable information from him."

A correspondent of the Rural Register, made the experiment of using coal oil on cattle to destroy lice. He says he "poured out a stream from his can upon their backs, from head to tail. In four hours it had spread nearly all over the animal, and the lice were all dead where it had touched." Of course they were. Any kind of oil will destroy lice. But coal oil is doubtless better than other kinds.

Cattle ought not to have much grain unless very thin in flesh—they are oftener injured than benefited by graining. A few ground oats, with hay or straw, wet and mixed, and half a pint of ashes added, once in two or three weeks, is all that need besides hay. The ashes keep the bowels open, and it is said, free from worms.

It is said that England now requires 300,000 bushels of breadstuff a day, more than her crops can furnish.

Cultivation of the Currant.

Read before the Illinois Horticultural Society, 1862.

BY J. T. LITTLE.

Good cultivation of the smaller fruits by the masses has, until recently, been considered as superfluous, a waste of time, as rather small business, and the currant (from its well known hardness and ability to stand grief) has had to bear more than its share of the neglect which the fruit-bearing shrubs are too often made to suffer. Until the exhibition by the tree dealers of the cherry and white grape-currants well magnified, the common people have been content to believe that a currant was a currant, and with good cultivation could be made nothing more, and with utter neglect would be nothing less. But thanks to the itinerants, for opening the eyes of the people at the same time that they depleted their pockets, people have seen that there is a difference even in currants, and the inquiry has gone forth as to what are the best varieties and what the best method of cultivation.

I propose in this paper to give a few plain thoughts upon the cultivation of the currant, and an opinion in regard to the varieties best for general cultivation, and though much that I write may seem simple and unnecessary to the experienced horticulturist, we must bear in mind that the inexperienced need line upon line, and precept upon precept, to induce them to do justice to themselves and the subject and frequently the brotherhood even, who "knowing the right will yet the wrong pursue."

The currant is emphatically the fruit for the million. Its hardness, productiveness, and the variety of uses to which it may be applied, give it a claim to this position.

No fruit gives a more generous return for good cultivation than the currant; and though it will grow in almost any soil, yet, to have really fine fruit, the ground should be well prepared by bountiful manuring, with well rotted stable manure and deep and thorough pulverization.

In planting, the roots should have plenty of room that they may be spread out in their natural position, and the earth carefully drawn around them so that after the ground is settled they will be no deeper than when they stood in the nursery. No plant or shrub suffers more from cramping the roots and deep planting than the currant. The planting may be done either in Spring or Fall; if in the latter season, a small mound of earth should be raised around the bush as a protection against wind and frost.

This fruit requires much more room than is generally allowed to it. For large plantations the rows should be 5 to 6 feet apart and the bushes 3 to 4 feet apart in the rows, this will admit of the horse cultivation without danger of the rubbing off the fruit.

Mulching with long straw manure or fermented sawdust, is a cheap way of keeping down the weeds and the ground loose. If the bushes are not mulched they should be plowed two or three times every season that the ground may be kept loose and the weeds kept down, and in the fall, whether mulched or not, a good supply of well rotted manure should be placed around the bushes to be worked in the spring. The currant is a great feeder and the difference between fruit raised under the cultivation here recommended and that which is generally received, will astound those who have left it to care for itself.

Much has been said about growing the currant bush as a tree. Like a great many horticultural theories it looks well on paper, and to the mind's eye, but it is not good practice. Bushes so grown are short lived. A better way is to allow about three shoots to come out at the surface of the ground and practice the renewal system. Every three or four years, as the old wood becomes stunted, cut it out, having the year previous to this operation, permitted three or four young shoots to come out at the base of the old ones to take their places. In this way the bushes are kept healthy and vigorous and will continue to bear good crops a great many years. The heads of the bushes should not be allowed to become too thick and make too much wood so that the branches will interfere with each other. It is well to shorten in the top somewhat in the spring, keeping the bushes in good systematical shape. The season of the currant can be prolonged two or three weeks by shading the bushes. It is a very good plan to plant a portion of the plantation on the north side of a light board fence. The white grape currant particularly wants shade or dries up before ripening.

In regard to varieties for general cultivation I would plant more largely of the Short Bunched Red, and new Red Dutch, than any other kinds I have cultivated.

The Prince Albert is a very fine, large variety, nearly as large as the cherry, much better bearer, and less acid.

For later fruit the Victoria and Red Grape, and latest Gordon Red. The latter is very acid, great bearer and very stocky grower. White Dutch and Gordon White, though smaller than White Grapes, are better bearers and better flavored than that variety. I have most of the newer sorts under cultivation, but as yet have seen no decided improvements in them, over the varieties I have mentioned; and it is with the currant as with other fruits, the cultivator for market wants to plant those varieties which have proved to be good, profitable and hardy, leaving the fancy sorts for amateurs.

Hop Culture.

We make some extracts from an article in the Patent Office Report, by a writer in New York State:

The hop is a plant indigenous both in Europe and America, and said to be found growing in a wild state in sections of European countries, and also along the borders of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

It has long been cultivated in Germany, where its use is traced back as far as the ninth century. In other countries it has become an important agricultural product, and in sections of the United States it has become equally so, not only supplying the home demand, but large quantities are annually exported to England and other European countries. The English, who carried its culture to the greatest perfection, are supposed to have first engaged in it in the reign of Henry VIII, about the year 1524, having learned from people of Artois its qualities of preserving beer and ales from fermentation, and imparting an agreeable, bitter flavor to the liquor. The use of ales and porter by the people of Great Britain and on the continent has increased the culture of hops in those countries to an almost fabulous extent.

CULTIVATION.

The successful cultivation of the hop implies most watchful and incessant care during the first stages of its growth. It should be planted upon a warm, deep, loamy soil, on a dry bottom, which is best found upon a sandy, gravelly, or stony, porous subsoil, affording drainage of water from off and about the roots of the plant during the rainy and frozen seasons of the year. The usual mode of planting is to lay out the ground in rows, by a line seven or eight feet apart, which is facilitated by drawing a piece of colored yarn or cloth in the line the distance of the rows apart, and placing a stake at each mark in the line as you proceed, while the line is set off at each end the distance desired for the row.

PLANTING

is done by selecting the roots of the previous year's growth, called *runners*, which are cut into pieces, with two sets of eyes to each section, and inserted with a *dibble* in the ground, with five sets in a hill, setting one at each corner of a square of six inches, and the fifth in the center of the square all in an upright position, with the top of each root inclining to the center, with the eye buds pointing upwards, and all beneath the surface of the earth at least an inch.

The first season's planting is usually done with corn, potatoes, or beans, taking care not to encumber the "hop hill" with that of its neighbor from the other crop, as alternated by the planter in the rows; the after culture the same as for the accompanying crop of corn or potatoes, as the case may be. It is usual in the succeeding month of October to place over each hill of hops at least one or more good shovelfuls of well-rotted manure for winter protection, and to enrich the ground for the benefit of the plant.

The succeeding season's culture requires more care and watchfulness, as a good crop of hops may be anticipated if all has been well attended to the previous season. After the ground has been plowed between the hop-rows, and as the plant makes its appearance above ground, the poles are introduced, with two at each hill, and inserted in the ground in perfectly straight lines upon each row, an incision being made with the hop-bar in the ground at the depth required for firmly holding the pole. As soon as the plants have grown from one to three feet in height they are tied with withered rushes (of the previous year's growth) to the poles, and subsequently again tied, until sufficient strength is acquired in the vine to force itself to its aerial summit for the production of its flowers; the culture in the meantime is performed with the horse-cultivator and hoe, by keeping the ground clean. Most growers suffer but two vines to grow upon each pole, which is doubtless preferable to a greater number.

PICKING

usually commences about the first week in September, as the flowers become hard, and show an occasional tint of brown upon the outer side. The quality of hops is estimated by the abundance or scarcity of an unctuous clammy powder which adheres to them, and by their bright yellow color, at which period they emit their rank odor, and are considered ready for harvest. The picking is mostly performed by women, with the aid of men's help to extract the poles from the ground after severing the vines, and placing them upon a frame over a box, which is subdivided into four apartments, and accommodates as many pickers, with each a box three feet long, two feet deep, and eighteen inches wide, each picker filling the box two and three times during the day with well picked, clean hops, for which they receive about 25 cents a box, though much of it is hired at cheaper rates and generally poorly performed, with an intermixture of litter and hops, which depreciates very much the value of the crop, and should be discarded for the mutual benefit of both the grower and consumer.

DRYING

The operation of drying hops is not materially different from that of drying malt, and the kilns are principally upon the same construction, with stoves and pipe arranged in a room, and the hops laid or spread upon a cloth floor above, resting upon slats from eight to twelve inches in depth, where they dry in about twelve hours. Hops in their green state, if left standing long, are liable to become heated, and change color and spoil; hence the kiln is kept in operation during both night and day, curing as fast as picked, at intervals of 12 hours for each kiln.

PRESSING

Pressing into bales is performed at any time after drying, after they become cool; a bale generally contains about 200 pounds.

Lime and potash enter largely into the growth of both the plant and the hop, which should not be lost sight of in the selection of lands and manures to insure success in culture. The hop being an exhausting crop, will draw largely upon the cultivator in supplying waste to the soil.

American culture is pursued in a cheaper way, and less of routine, than that of English culture, and if the American hop-growers would exercise the same discriminating care in the picking and curing of hops as the best English growers, American hops would annually become formidable competitors in the English market; whereas, under much of the present mode of indifference in culture by the American grower, American hops are only purchased in the English market when the foreign crop proves a failure. Another marked feature with all American growers is in raising all varieties in mass together, while the English keep distinct in their several plantations the "Farnham and Canterbury, Goldings, Grapes, Jones, Colegates, Flemish Red Bines," and many other cognomens too numerous to mention.

But whether any particular effect is produced in the real flavor of malt liquors by such nice discriminating distinction in the planting of select roots, as compared with an indiscriminating mass of the several kinds, is perhaps a matter of doubt and speculation, and to settle which needs experimental results and comparisons.

The Composition of Milk.

Milk has been so often analysed that it would seem no further facts could be elicited in regard to this important liquid. Professor Boedecker, however, has just completed a series of experiments conducted on quite a new principle. The question he proposed to himself was whether milk obtained at any hour of the day always presented the same chemical composition or not; and he has arrived at the result that the milk of the evening is richer by 3 per cent than that of the morning; the latter containing 10 per cent of solid matter, and the former 13 per cent. On the other hand, the water contained in milk diminishes by 3 per cent in the course of the day; in the morning it contains 89 per cent of water, and only 86 per cent in the evening. The fatty particles increase gradually as the day wears on. In the morning they amount to 2.17 per cent: at noon to 2.63; and in the evening to 4.32 per cent. This circumstance, if true, would be very important in a practical point of view. Let us suppose a kilogramme of milk to yield only the sixth part of its weight of butter, then the milk of the evening may yield double that quantity. The caseous particles are also more abundant in the evening than in the morning; from 2.24 they increase to 2.27 per cent; but the quantity of albumen diminishes from 0.44 to 0.31. The serum is less abundant at midnight than at noon, being 4.19 per cent in the former case, and 5.72 in the last.

How Long should Cows go Dry?

In answer to this question the editor of the Boston Cultivator remarks:

"When cows are kept for the manufacture of butter and cheese it is not desired to have much milk in cold weather, as neither butter nor cheese can generally be made to advantage on a large scale, except under a mild temperature. Hence the object is to have all the cows 'come in' near the commencement of the butter or cheese-making season, and they are usually dried up at its close, or at the recurrence of cold weather. By this course the cows do not require so high feeding as they would do if milked longer. Good hay, in connection with proper shelter and care, will be sufficient to sustain them in fair condition. Their constitutions will not be impaired, their calves will be born strong and healthy, and all the essential requisites of a thrifty and profitable stock secured."

We might say, then, that where it is intended to rear stock, and the keeping of the cows is no superior to good hay in winter and grass in summer, both the cows and their progeny will do better to go dry not less than two months.

Care of Dairy Cows.

A writer comments as follows on one point of this subject: Dairy cows should receive their food at regular intervals; their milk should be drawn at stated hours, and by quiet, gentle milkers; and they should be treated at all times with the greatest kindness. In short every means in the power of the dairy farmer should be used to insure their tranquillity. Harsh treatment also exerts a very injurious action on the milk, rendering it less buttery, and more liable to acidity. Respiration is a species of combustion. At every breath, we inhale oxygen of the atmosphere, which unites with and consumes the fatty matter of the food. When cows are worried or driven too rapidly, they breathe more frequently, inhale more oxygen, and more of the fatty portion of their food is consumed, leaving less to be converted into milk. * * * It is well known to all experienced dairymen, that their cows yield more pleasant days, or when they have the run of warm, well sheltered pasture, than on cold rainy days, or when they run in cold bleak pastures."

My Three-Cow Dairy.

A correspondent of the Co. Genl. says: At the beginning of 1862, I made up my mind I would know just what three cows would do in 365 days. Here is the result—695 pounds of butter, besides selling 200 quarts of milk and 11 quarts of cream, and using all the milk and cream we wanted in a family of three persons, and raising two calves. I have done it all myself—no *Brägers* or *Swans* to help in the least. Been very regular in milking, and kept my cows in the stable every night the year round.

A correspondent of the Mark Lane Express, who highly extols the cabbage for feeding milch cows, store cattle, sheep and swine, and more especially for spring feeding of lambing ewes, says that the average product per acre in England may be stated at twenty-five tons.

It is a secret known but to few, yet of no small use in the conduct of life, that when you fall into a man's conversation, the first thing you should consider is, whether he has a greater inclination to hear you, or that you should hear him.

Sundry Wants of Domestic Animals.

SKIN in regular or frequent supply is a necessity in the animal economy, in order to healthy growth and development. The blood contains a considerable per centage of this ingredient, hence to some extent the desire manifested for it by all grazing animals, as their food contains it in almost inappreciable amount. Dairy stock need it in addition, to supply the salt contained in the milk, of which they are daily drained. Horses and sheep should be frequently supplied with salt in summer, and the wants of swine should also receive attention. In winter, the first-named animals, if not fed with hay which was salted in the mow, should have an occasional feed brined especially for them, in the warm days of winter. Calves should receive the same attention. Swine require salt when penned, in order to health, and when fattening, the proper digestion and assimilation of their food cannot go on perfectly and economically without it. In other words, they will fatten faster on the same food salted, than if fed to them fresh, and will eat more and grow more rapidly because of the better health and appetite.

WATER—pure water—of convenient access at all times when desired, is another requisite for farm stock. They are good judges of their wants in this respect, and generally can safely be trusted. Cattle and horses are usually allowed water once or twice a day, both summer and winter, and under necessity will soon acquire the habit of drinking at one time all they require for twenty-four hours. It is much better to water twice a day, as they then need not fill themselves with so large an amount of cold fluid which must be far from comfortable in severe weather. Sheep, hogs, and poultry also need water at all seasons, and will drink frequently when they can do so conveniently. Pigs and poultry will drink from impure puddles rather than go thirsty, but it is a miserable economy which compels them to do it.

REST—comfortable repose—is another requisite to the thrift of domestic animals. When at pasture they eat and rest, spending at least one-half the twenty-four hours in a recumbent position. The horse eats his meal of grass, or oats and hay, and then stands at ease, or lies down if it be in the night, to digest it. If he labors, he certainly needs to lie down after taking his evening meal. It is the plea of laziness rather than of a proper regard for the comfort of this faithful servant of man, which claims that the horse can be taught always to stand in his stall. It is true he will stand all night, rather than lie in a filthy and uncomfortable bed; but how much more to his liking a well-littered stall, where he can lie at ease when he wishes repose. Cattle will stand in dirty sheds and stables until wearied down, but when these are dry and clean, they spend a good share of their time in recumbent position, requiring less food, and thriving better than when deprived of opportunity for resting quietly at pleasure. Sheep sheds and yards should be dry, and kept clean by frequent littering. We need not argue the liking of sheep for quiet comfort at all seasons. But if any animal enjoys a warm, dry bed, and uninterrupted sleep, it is the hog. If any complaint of the neglect of their wants in this respect, it is this animal, and we cannot blame them for the clamor, when treated as swine sometimes are, crowded into small pens, and forced to eat and lie in their own offal. Give the pigs a sleeping-room and straw, and allow them a chance to practice cleanly habits, and no animal is more nice in regard to their beds, than they.

FOOD, the chief want of every living being, cannot be forgotten by those who have care of domestic animals. But their liking for variety—for a change of nutriment and condiment—is a matter of some importance. It is worth our while, then, to provide a variety of kind—of hay, with cornstalks, bean and pea straw, and of wheat, oats, etc., and give our stock a feeding of each, as judgment dictates. The different roots and grains are also requisite, and their use is ever rewarded by the better thrift of the farm stock. Every year sees a greater attention given to these points, and a greater improvement and profit from the various domestic animals, and always the most from the greatest thought and labor bestowed upon supplying every real want and instinct of their natures.—[Country Gentleman.

Cattle raised in High Altitudes.

Most cattle breeders are aware that cattle raised in elevations above the sea, are less liable to pulmonary diseases than those raised in valleys or lowlands more nearly on the level of the ocean. The causes for this difference may be readily explained. All animals, man included, respire for the purpose of abstracting from the atmosphere a certain amount of oxygen, and if at the level of the ocean, the atmosphere breathed is in a condensed state, weighing more per cubic foot than at higher altitudes, and therefore containing more oxygen per measure, although no larger proportion of weight.

The following simple experiment will clearly illustrate the whole subject: Fill an ordinary parlor balloon with atmospheric air, then walk up a hill with it, and unless the material be very elastic, the balloon will increase so rapidly in size as to burst. As the weight of the outside atmosphere becomes less with increased altitude, that within the balloon will expand, and will eventually burst; its diameter will be sensibly increased by removal from the first to the fourth story of a house.

It will now be easily understood why animals on mountains have larger air-vessels; they require the same amount of oxygen as those of the valley, but as the atmosphere they breathe is more dilute, they must necessarily inhale a greater bulk in the same time. Nature, to supply the necessary means, enlarged the air-vessels; the lungs are more expanded at each breath, and the chest eventually becomes broader—"the hardy mountaineer" is a proverbial expression. In the city of Mexico, 9,000 feet above the sea, the inhabitants are all broad-chested, and consumption is unknown. Between the city and the sea, where the

land is low, consumption prevails as elsewhere. When we ascend mountains, the lungs expand proportionately to the weight of the atmosphere, and incipient pulmonics are relieved by the change. Those consumptives who visit the West Indies for their health, and reside in the cities near the sea, seldom recover, while those who go immediately to the higher portions of Cuba and elsewhere, are much benefited. After the lungs are much diseased and are incapable of expansion, this change of elevation rather hastens decay.

Birds that fly high have larger air-vessels than those who range is nearer the earth's surface. Even fish in mountain ponds have larger air-bags than the same variety of fish taken from ponds in valleys.

We can readily conceive that animals of all kinds, showing a tendency to diseases of the lungs may be benefited by a residence in the mountains, and as lung diseases are hereditary, would it not be wise to breed from those who, for a few generations at least, have been dwellers of the highlands? Even asthmatics are relieved by high elevations; the *heaves* in horses is unknown on mountain tops, while it is so frequent in low places.

Butchers always find that the *livers* of highland cattle are in better condition than those raised near the sea or in low elevations. For a long time the small and generally diseased livers of cattle raised on the shores of the larger rivers of New Jersey, were supposed to be caused by their feeding on the salt grasses so prevalent there; but many farmers living in the more elevated interior, cart this salt grass to their farms, and in some cases use no other, but the livers of their cattle are not injured by its use.

If the above is true, as we fully believe it to be, then should *cellar stables*, under the side-hill system be so generally used?

We know one gentleman at least, who had a bad cough for many years, and to avoid the labor of ascending stairs, he had slept in a lower story next above the ground; he moved to the upper story of his house, and the cough lessened and eventually left him.

Physicians in New York and other cities, admit that servants whose dormitories are usually at the top of the house, are less liable to disease than the pampered inmates of the other floors, while servants with basement sleeping rooms do not enjoy an equal degree of health.—[Working Farmer.

A child is never happy from having his own way. Decide for him, and he has but one thing to do; put him to please himself, and he is troubled with everything, and satisfied with nothing.

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgements to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to rend our once happy and varied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of *Coal-oil* as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit *coal-oil* might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious *coal-oil* varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

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California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIAN HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA
FOURTH SERIES.

No. 124 of whole Series, continued from Farmer of Feb. 27, 1893.

XXIII.—VI.—MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.

Additional note on Davis' New Mexico.

There is another point to be noticed in the Indian emigration southward from New Mexico, viz: that some of the migrations took place over the fords of the Lower Rio Grande near El Paso, as the country thereabouts in 1680 was found thickly populated with many half-civilized tribes, which improved in character as the Spaniards advanced up the valley north till they reached Santa Fe, which seems to have been the center of the eastern pueblo civilizations. This matter of the eastern migrations has never been properly considered and investigated. This New-Mexican-pueblo civilization without doubt extended westward to the Colorado bottoms—the eastern bases of the Sierra Nevada from Carson's Lake through Mono, Owen's Lake, Coso, and finally along the San Bernardino Range to the Gulf and the Gila, were all in the California state present boundaries, from whence doubtless they advanced in fitful migrations to the Pacific coasts. The small tribes of the Owen's Lake country, speaking some Spanish, must by force of former events be offsprings from the Moquis, Zunis, and other tribes. It is very probable that many more of these cultivating tribes will be found east, north and south of the New Coso region, by our adventurous miners, as there are numerous evidences there of half-civilized populations in former times. Probably, also, dynamical phenomena had much to do in effecting these migrations and dispersals.

In respect to these emigrations of the mountain tribes to the south or to the north, it must be remembered that Santa Fe and Mexico are both on the Great Table-Lands of North America, and both are about 7,000 feet above the sea. The high road for carriages and mule trains, between Santa Fe and Mexico, is a very good road, and the intervening Sierras low and easily passable to this day, and in use for the past two centuries. Indeed, this road runs in nearly a due south line from the upper Rio Bravo Valley to the valley of the city of Mexico.

The migrations from the western side of New Mexico down the cañons and valleys (or vice versa from the north) followed along the valleys or narrow table-lands of Sonora and Sinaloa, crossing the Gila near the fords of the Casas Grandes or the route of Coronado and De Niza of 1540, or afterwards of Sedelmeyer and the Jesuits of 1740—1767, or still later those of Father Alvarez, Font and Garces. Keeping the eastern slope well in, travelers now arrive in the fertile valleys and countries until even the rich valleys of Jalisco and Michoacan are reached. The extended and learned notes of Profs. Turner & Ewbank with numerous vocabularies of the Pueblo and other Indians of New Mexico to 1856, with the most careful examination of the status of those tribes, may be found in third volume of Railroad Surveys. This valuable treatise includes the tribes of the thirty-six parallel from the Mississippi through New Mexico to California. Mr. Davis does not seem to have been aware of this work, which would have vastly helped him in elucidating his volume of 1857. It is to be hoped that full sets of the Railroad Volumes and of Schoolcraft's History are not scarce in New Mexico where they will be of great advantage to the people in understanding the nature of their country.

Mounds Near the Merced River.

Passing one fine afternoon in April 1852, from Mariposa to the Merced upper crossing, we found ourselves all at once on a high dry mesa of open prairie of probably a league in circumference. This mesa was completely covered with a series of small rounded mounds some five or six feet or more in height. There were none or very little signs of stones, and we remember at that time of its striking us as a new and singular feature in the scenery of California, and we were at once impressed that they were the remains or signs of an ancient cemetery of Indians, or some other kind of human handiwork. There must be several thousands of them. Very similar shaped mounds, but much smaller, are found near the point of the mesa overlooking the sea of the Dos Pueblos Rancho nine miles north of Santa Barbara, and where Indians were numerous formerly. This matter will bear future inquiry when our citizens get more settled down.

The two immense mounds or smooth elongated hills near the ocean mouth of the Saltoy river 12 miles below San Buenaventura Mission in Santa Barbara county, and called by the Indians there Tasaloo and Mosaloo, are very curious objects. One of them is over a mile long and 200 feet high, the other about half the size.

The Indigenous Cereals

Of Alta California, New Mexico, and the Uplands of North America.

It has been asserted over and over again that no native cereals except maize are known in the flora of these extensive districts of our continent.

Now there exist indigenous and excellent varieties of oats, wheat, barley, rye, flax, hemp, millet, and rice, many of which are mentioned by Spanish explorers before 1600 as existing within the above-named confines. The soils and climate being similar to Syria and the Mediterranean countries, what proper objection should exist as to there being indigenous families of closely affiliated graminæ more in one hemisphere than another. Some of the Colorado, Gila, and New Mexico Indians have cultivated wheat since the earliest visits of the Spaniards—at least, so it is asserted in the earliest chronicles.

About the Colorado Missions of 1781.

Padre Diego Manyas y Escobias, in his sermon on the deaths of the four Franciscan Missionaries, on the Colorado, in July 1781, to wit: Fathers Garces, Dias, Moreno, and Barancho;

preached at Queretaro College, 8 Dec., 1818, and printed at Madrid in 1819, to be found in the collection of articles "Selectos," taken from the *Agulla Mexicana* of 1828—1 vol., 8 vo., Mexico, 1828, says that Father Francisco Antonio Barbrasto, of the College of Queretaro, wrote a manuscript history of the Missions of Sonora, about 1810. Also, that Padre Pedro Morillo Valverde, Jesuit, wrote a short history of the Moquis about 1780—probably in manuscript.

Padre Garces also made apostolic excursions into the Moqui country about 1777, and others to Monterey and the Colorado, and Gila countries, in 1768, 1769, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, and to 1780, and left valuable manuscripts of all these journeys in the Queretaro College. Padre Pedro Font, a native of Gerona, also was a missionary of this College in Sonora, and his manuscripts of Voyages in California and Sonora, were also preserved in the Queretaro College. He died at the age of 43, in Sonora, on the 16th of September, 1781.

This sermon, or historical discourse, of Padre Manyas, is a very important document of 93 pages, on the early missionary foundations of California, New Mexico and Northern Mexico, effected by the Franciscans of Queretaro College, from 1550 to 1812. It contains valuable notes of these operations, and extracts from Father Garces' four diaries of the Moqui and Colorado Indians, not to be found in any other work.

Padre Frejes' (1839) work contains the story of the converted Cacique Pantaleon de Zapotitlan, in Jalisco, taken down by Father Juan Padilla about 1540, on the old northern or Aztec emigration of the Indian nations, and their final conquest and settlement of the present States of Jalisco, Sonora, Sinaloa, Michoacan, Colima, Zacatecas, Queretaro and Mexico, and his account, from his forefathers, of their arts, religion and civilization. A good work on the Indian history of Mexico, to 1850, is very much wanted in the literary world, and it is to be hoped some Mexican author will prepare one.

(For the California Farmer.)
Leaves from My Journal.
M. A. SABLES.

"It is cheap at \$4,000—go and look at it." The broker as he finished his recommendation of the fifty-vara lot, very wisely thought the price would induce any one to look at it. What a fifty-vara lot on the corner of Mason and Sacramento streets, so near the heart of the city, for \$4,000! I will go and see it at any rate.

The walk up Sacramento street, to Dupont, is easy and pleasant enough, if one enjoys the sight of the curious warehouses of the Chinese, and the peculiar appearance of their meat and vegetable shops, and relishes the singular odor which at once attracts his attention; but from Dupont street the hill begins to be steep indeed, and when one reaches Powell street a sensation of fatigue will be uppermost in the mind.

A huge bank of sand is now before the adventurous fifty-vara lot hunter, and he will have to climb a rickety pair of stairs before commencing its ascent. Up he goes! up, till the beads of perspiration drop from his face; and his legs—supposing them to be only ones of ordinary strength—will almost refuse to carry him further. At last he stands upon the lot, and sees at a glance that it must be at least fifty feet above any possible grade. His pencil rapidly figures up the cost of improving the lot, and he comes to the conclusion that by the time the contractor has finished his job, his cheap fifty-vara lot will be a fancy piece of property!

He has now leisure to rest himself by feasting his eyes upon the glorious panorama beneath him. It is a beautiful day in February, and any Californian will at once understand that the world lively but faintly expresses its charm. The enchanting skies of Italy are not more divinely blue than the arch which covers him. The golden sun which streams down upon the palaces of Genoa, is not brighter than the light which bathes the Queen City of the Pacific, and the translucent water of the Bay of Naples is not more captivating to an artist's eye than the opal-like surface of the noble harbor upon which he gazes.

True, he is not surrounded by ivy-covered ruins, which hint at departed greatness; he does not look down upon a land famous in history; he does not see the smoke picturesquely wreathing the brow of the mountain before him. True, the pencil of the painter, and the pen of the traveler, have not given to the world highly colored descriptions of the landscape—but it is none the less beautiful. He sees only rude buildings about him; but at his feet lies a young and vigorous city, the hum of whose busy people floats up to his ear, softened into melody and telling of prosperity. He is not amused by graceful feluccas; but in their place he can see the white-winged clippers flying through the Golden Gate; he can look beyond the blue peak of Tamelpala to where, in the shadow of the hills around San Pablo, the river vessels are becalmed; or, turning, he can watch the snowy canvas, just perceptible in the glittering haze, towards San José. All is life. He looks upon the busy present. Old Diablo, looming up over the green hills of Contra Costa, does not make him shudder as he thinks of Pompeii, and he is certain as he gazes, that some Salvador Rosa will yet immortalize the exquisite colors of the landscape, and that tourists will yet travel to California to see the beauty which is her richest dowry.

He forgets the contractor, the odious grade, the steep path up which he has climbed with so much difficulty; and in his enthusiasm he thinks "The lot is cheap at \$4,000, and says: "It is a goodly sight to see What heaven hath done for this delicious land! What fruits of fragrance blush on every tree! What goodly prospects o'er the hills expand!"

We should feel as if we picked up a jewel every time we are permitted to be useful to others.

When we think of good the angels are silent; when we do it, they rejoice.

GREAT SALE

....OF....

FRUIT TREES
For the Season of 1863.

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,

HAVE THE SOLE AGENCY

For the following well known Nurseries:

O. W. REED, Washington, Yolo county.
B. S. FOX, San Jose.
MARK FARNEY, San Jose.
WM. O'DONNELL, San Jose.
L. A. GOULD, Santa Clara.
THOMPSON'S NURSERIES, Suscol.
MOCK'S NURSERIES, Petaluma.
PEPPER'S do do

With other avenues open for all the Productions of the Nursery, Vineyard, and Garden.

Orders can be left at the DEPOT—

Opposite Custom-House, Battery street.

THE PACIFIC
FRUIT MARKET
SAN FRANCISCO,

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY'S

Tree, Fruit, & Wine

WAREHOUSE.

Our arrangements are now complete for supplying Orders for

Fruit Trees,

Ornamental Trees,

Grape-Vines,

Garden Shrubs,

Of all kinds; and every variety of article of

NURSERY STOCK

To an unlimited amount and on the very best possible Terms. We have the EXCLUSIVE AGENCY of all the most celebrated and best conducted Nurseries in the State, and are thus enabled to fill orders to the perfect satisfaction of all our Patrons.

We have taken the large space of ground opposite the Custom-House, on Battery street, where sample TREES of all kinds, will soon be on exhibition. We invite all buyers to call on us before making their purchases or laying their plans, as we have special inducements to offer them.

We would particularly call the attention of buyers of Trees and Vines to the fact, that, owing to the storms of the last winter, the planting of trees was generally dispensed with all over the State, consequently, this business must be greatly augmented this season, and it therefore behooves buyers to make their selections early and thus secure GOOD TREES, as the demands for them must be very large, and very pressing, and those that forward orders early will be the first that will be served.

The condition of the Nursery Trade has been so disastrous of late years, so many losses have occurred that there are now but very few Nurseries that have reliable stocks, and buyers should purchase of only well known establishments. It will be our aim to send out such Trees, Plants, Shrubs, and Vines, as shall not only reduce credit on us, but shall give satisfaction to those patrons who send their orders to us.

Our Prices will be the very lowest for A No. 1 Trees, etc. A moderate charge will be made for packing trees, but they will be delivered to the different steamers and wharves in our harbor, free of charge.

Catalogues of Varieties and Prices

Can be obtained of us, at our Warehouse or Depot, where every facility will be given to expedite purchasers in making their selections.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAVE LONG BEEN engaged in the

GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

beg leave to call the attention of their old patrons and the public generally, to their present place of business, THE PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET, which, for location and general adaptability to business, they think is not excelled, if equaled, in San Francisco. They also ask attention to the following reduced rates which will in future be charged by them as commission, to wit:

5 per cent	commission on Fruit of every kind.
10 "	" " " " Trees, Shrubs, etc.
10 "	" " " " Vegetables of every kind.
5 "	" " " " Butter, Eggs, and Poultry.
5 "	" " " " Live Stock.
2 1/2 "	" " " " Grain of every kind.

Sales guaranteed and returns made immediately. Purchases made of merchandise, etc., for parties in the interior, and attention given to shipping the same, for a moderate rate of commission.

They also call attention to their SPACIOUS AND CONVENIENT CELLAR, which offers fine facilities for the storage and ripening of Wines, etc., and which has a capacity equal to 100,000 Gallons.

Their rate for storage is fifty cents per month per ton (measurement), and the wine thus stored will be held subject to instructions from the owners as to the time when the same shall be offered for sale. When sales are effected, 8 per cent commission will be charged.

JAMES GRAVES, H. F. WILLIAMS, J. P. BUCKLEY, GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

Tobacco Seed:

HAVANA,
VIRGINIA,
MARYLAND,
KENTUCKY and
CONNECTICUT

Seed-Leaf Tobacco.

FRESH AND PURE,

JUST RECEIVED.

W. R. STRONG,

162m 206 J street, Sacramento.

50,000 Fruit Trees.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEING ABOUT TO RE-move his Nursery, calls the attention of dealers and those planting largely, to the following low prices of FRUIT TREES: Apples, 2 and 3 years old, \$15 and \$20 per hundred; Standard Pears, 2 and 3 years old, \$20 and \$30 per 100; Dwarf Pears, 2 and 3 years old, \$15 and \$20 per 100; Plums, 2 and 3 years old, \$20 and \$30 per 100; Fig, 2 and 3 years old, \$25 and \$30 per 100; White and Red Dutch (true) Currants, 1, 2 and 3 years old, \$4, \$7 50 and \$12 per 100; Blackberries, \$15 per 1000; Foreign and American Grape Vines, \$5 to \$10 per 100; and all other kind of Fruit Trees at reduced prices. Ten per cent discount on purchases by the 1000. My trees are well grown, without irrigation, and warranted true to name, being propagated from bearing trees, and from the best Eastern Nurseries. Orders with the cash will be promptly filled and forwarded.

D. E. HOUGH, Oakland Nursery, Oakland, Alameda Co., Cal.

GRAPE-VINES

....AND....

FRUIT TREES.

Ornamental Trees,

Mulberry Trees,

For Sale at a Bargain.

HAVING SOLD SEVERAL BUILD- ing Lots in my Nursery, I will sell AT VERY LOW PRICE

All the GRAPE-VINES and TREES that are on them, to save the expense of transplanting to another place.

Orders promptly attended to.

Direct to—

L. PREVOST,

San Jose, Cal.

Or to my Agent, Mr. DELABIGNE, 323 Clay street, 15 SAN FRANCISCO.

WILSON'S ALBANY SEEDLING

STRAWBERRY PLANTS,

FOR SALE BY—

D. E. HOUGH,

Oakland Nursery,

And BRUGIERE & DIFTOT, 605 Sansome street, SAN FRANCISCO.

18-4f

JAPANESE

Fruit Trees, Plants and Seeds.

JUST RECEIVED FROM KAN- gawa, ex steamship Scotland, and for sale by

WM. HASELTINE,

At The Japanese Bazaar,

NO. 321 MONTGOMERY ST.

A very extensive and rare assortment of

Fruit & Ornamental Trees,

Grape-Vines, Evergreens, Seeds, Etc.,

Comprising the following choice varieties:

Apple, Cherry, Peach and Pear Trees;
Apricot, Plum, Pomegranate and Fig Trees;
Persimmon, Orange, (in bearing condition);
Camelia, Locust, Button and Lacquer Trees;
Hibian, Variegated Pine, Tea Plants, and "All" Trees;
Grape-Vines, Evergreens, Etc.

—ALSO—

Grain, Vegetable, & Flower Seeds of Japan,

OF 1862,

Together with all the varieties of

RICE SEEDS

raised in Japan, all which was selected with great care by Mr. Eugene Van Reed, resident of Kanagawa, expressly for this market, and are in the most perfect and healthy condition.

AMERICAN SEED-STORE.

1863. SEEDS! SEEDS! 1863.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER, per Express, direct from the largest and best EASTERN SEED-HOUSES and GROWERS.

A large and complete assortment of

Choice and Reliable Seeds, of the Growth of 1862.

Garden,

Flower,

Field,

Tree,

Grass and

Clover Seeds,

Etc., Etc.

In Every Variety,

Which I offer to Dealers and Agriculturists at the LOWEST RATES.

All orders promptly and reliably filled. Catalogues furnished on application.

W. R. STRONG, 206 J street, Sacramento.

SUCAR-BEET SEED.

SUPERIOR Seed of the Genuine Improved Sugar-Beet for Sale at this Office.

A
HOMESTEAD
FREE!

IN THE

New City of
COLLINSVILLE,

SOLANO COUNTY,

CALIFORNIA,

opposite

ANTIOCH and NEW YORK,

at the mouth of the

San Joaquin and Sacramento
Rivers!

Has been regularly laid out, surveyed, and put upon record,

TITLE PERFECT,

being

A PATENT

from the

UNITED STATES.

5,000

Building Lots!

500

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

... OR ...

DISTRIBUTED FREE!

To such as shall first make application, and a GOOD, CLEAR DEED given at once (unconditionally), leaving it to the option of the party

TO IMPROVE OR NOT;

but it is expected that those taking one of the Gift Lots will use their influence in directing persons seeking a Home in California, to the

NEW CITY AND COUNTY.

By so doing, they will be the means of getting more to settle, than if they were to improve themselves.

Money Loaned

To Such as Build Immediately on the Premises, at a Low Rate of Interest.

A glance at the Map of California is all that is necessary to satisfy any reflecting mind of the judicious selection of this magnificent site for a NEW CITY,

and never subject to overflow from the flooding or rise of the river or bay in winter, as the wharf and warehouses were built at the time of the HIGHEST FLOOD LAST WINTER. The vast region of fine country around it is rapidly filling up, and if the uninterrupted navigation from San Francisco to Sacramento increases as it has done for the last five years, there is no reason why Collinsville should not become a

Great and Commercial City,

it being a midway stopping-place for the steamers daily from San Francisco to Sacramento.

Already, at and around Collinsville, there is a large number of inhabitants. They have, also, a Post-Office, Store, large warehouse, and a

Magnificent Wharf,

Two Hundred feet long by One Hundred feet wide, which cost the present proprietors upwards of

\$10,000.

The Farming Country in Solano County can not be Surpassed,

Fine soil, springs of pure water, etc., etc. The climate is milder, both in summer and winter, than almost any other part of California.

A CITY

with such a situation, surrounded by so magnificent a country, cannot but have

A GREAT and GLORIOUS DESTINY.

A ferry is about to be established between this Port, Antioch and New York, making the distance only 35 miles, by land, to San Francisco, being a saving of

Over One Hundred Miles to those who Drive Stock to that Market.

Some persons, not realizing the immense rise on property in new cities, may say: "How can we afford to give away so many lots, not knowing how many will be actual settlers?"

Why, gentlemen, if by giving away five hundred lots, we can induce one hundred to settle, then the rise of our lots more than pays us for those given away, and those holding the remaining lots are the owners of a handsome property.

The Very Lots You now Receive may in less than Three Years be Worth Thousands of Dollars!

We would, therefore, say to those who desire to avail themselves of this liberal offer, to address us at their earliest convenience.

Farms of 5, 10, 20 or 40 Acres for Sale, in Immediate Vicinity,

at a low price to those who will make improvements during the coming year.

TO AGENTS.

Any person who will act as Agent, and get up an interest in their town, and send us the names of five mechanics, we will give them an extra lot.

For Plan of the City, showing the location of Blocks and Lots, or Bills, or any other information, please call on, or address by mail, or express to

Collinsville Land Company, OFFICE,

318 California Street, S. F., Cal.

Box No. 1015 Post Office San Francisco.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY.....MARCH 6, 1883.

A PREMIUM.

We will present six packages of fresh seeds to every new subscriber, that desires the same. The seeds will consist of coffee, cotton, tobacco, rice, and other new and valuable varieties. Clubs of five or ten subscribers, in one lot, will be entitled to an increased number of parcels each. Should other seeds from those mentioned be preferred, let the subscriber name, and he will receive them. Also, to old subscribers paying arrears and renewing, do we extend the same terms.

TREASURY NOTES AT PAR.

To do our part towards adopting the Government notes as currency, we hereby give notice that we will receive the Legal Tender Notes at par for subscription to the FARMER. If those who wish to remit their subscriptions by mail will send us a five dollar note, which is very convenient to remit, we will credit them with the full five dollars, or a year and a quarter's subscription. So send along the "green backs"—the more the merrier. Taken at par every time!

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Travelling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills should be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special "bobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

State Agricultural Society's Annual Meeting.

The adjourned Annual Meeting of the State Agricultural Society has been postponed till Wednesday, March eleventh, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time officers will be elected.

Under the amended charter just enacted by the Legislature, each County, and each District Agricultural Society, incorporated under the laws of this State, is entitled to four delegates in said meeting, who shall severally enjoy all the privileges of Life or Annual members of the State Agricultural Society. The Board to be elected at the meeting will hold office for three years.

By order of the Board of Managers.
[Let immediate action be taken to secure delegates who feel a true interest in the cause.]

The Sewing Machine.—Have you seen the new lot of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines that are now being exhibited at the Agency rooms, corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets, in our city? We advise our friends from the country, when they visit the city, to be sure and call on Mr. Wadsworth, the ever attentive agent, who will show how admirably these machines work. They are now acknowledged to be vastly superior to any other machine known, and the rapid sale of this kind is proof of this fact.

Songs for the Million.—Boyd, the engraver, on Montgomery street near Pine, is an excellent engraver. He can get you a picture at quick notice; and then, he will give you twenty songs for one dollar, besides a host of pretty toys, very cheap. Everybody should go to Boyd's for songs and toys.

Japan Seeds and Plants.—We would call the attention of the lovers of the curious in horticulture and floriculture to the collection of Japan seeds at Haseltine's (Tucker's Hall). He has opened a large lot, embracing new and curious seeds—they are worth a trial surely. They can be purchased in small lots if desired.

Catawba and Isabella Wines.—Our citizens can now test these famous wines, as Messrs. Bowen Bros. have them pure and fine. They can be had at retail at their store, corner of Montgomery and California.

Sale of Japan Plants.—Haseltine, of the Japan Store, will sell the balance of his collection of plants, at auction, on Saturday the 12th, at 12 o'clock, in the alley-way near his store. Everybody should go and buy a plant.

A GRAND CHANCE FOR A FARMER.—A farmer or planter, who is familiar with the growing of cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, hemp and flax, can bear of a good chance to secure a farm. Apply immediately at this office.

During the month of February, the total receipts of duties at the San Francisco Custom House amounted to \$204,965 84 in coin. The sum of \$9,040 in greenbacks was received for fees, hospital dues, etc.

Horticulture and Floriculture in Victoria, Vancouver Island.

We have had a very interesting and pleasant visit from J. Begg, Esq., of the Balmoral Gardens, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, and we learn with much pleasure that there is quite an enthusiastic interest existing at present for the improvement of garden grounds in all that region. This is an evidence of progress that we are pleased to record for our neighbors. They will also find, that besides the pleasure and benefit to be derived from the work of beautifying homes, the result will greatly increase the value of real estate in the whole community, and induce settlers in those districts where the most attention is paid to such improvements.

Mr. Begg is a gentleman well known in Victoria and all that region, was an early settler there, has always been efficient in inducing the settlement of the Territory. To him and some others spirited citizens, many are indebted for the settling, laying out, and improvement of lands; and his efforts are now directed to still greater improvements. Mr. Begg has come to San Francisco and vicinity, to make a large collection of trees, shrubs and plants, for Victoria, with the purpose of making a large public sale by about the 26th prox., to give the citizens there an opportunity never before offered them, of procuring these articles. This enterprise of Mr. B. deserves the warm support of the people of Victoria, and we hope they will respond liberally to the chance now offered them, by securing plants from this fine collection—such as will best suit the respective localities which they are designed to improve and ornament. It should not be forgotten by the people of Victoria, that Mr. B. has in this enterprise been at a great expense of time and trouble, and money, in order to prepare such a collection as will be worthy their attention; a corresponding cooperation on their part is certainly to be expected; and this, we have no doubt, Mr. B. will receive, for in all our intercourse with the people of England and their settlements, we have always found them prompt in improving and adorning their residences.

Having looked over the list of the various trees, plants, and shrubs, which Mr. B. has collected for the large sale in Victoria above mentioned, we can knowingly advise the people there by all means to be present, for it is a collection "of thousands;" this will give them an opportunity to supply their wants which may not occur again for a long time.

From Mr. B. we gather the following interesting facts touching the progress of agriculture and horticulture in the British Possessions. These facts should be of deep interest to us as we are neighbors, and of course their progress must favorably affect us. It has been a great mistake here to suppose that Agriculture has not made progress in that region. On the contrary, they have made great progress, and have brought industry, skill, and large capital, to second their enterprises.

At Williams' Lake, one large farm and garden has realized \$6,000, or \$30,000, as the income of last year. Messrs. Woodroff & Co. At Port Pemberton, Mr. Nelson and other farmers, realized from \$6,000 to \$8,000 each, for hay crops. There are many other farms where great success has been the result of well-directed effort; and there are still large and rich tracts of land where settlers are gathering and making improvements. A large region of country is here opened, where intelligent farmers may always do well, and we are informed that settlers are constantly coming from England to take up land and go to work in earnest. We hear of one instance where an English farmer has lately taken up a tract of land; he brought with him, for the purpose, £10,000—or \$50,000. This is the way English farmers embark in agriculture.

We wish our farmers, when they take hold of farming, would get a leaf out of our neighbor's books, learn a little of their system, and put a little more soul into their work—then we should not hear so much grumbling about "hard times." English and Scotch farmers, and Irish ones, generally, love to work, and they work in earnest, to make their farms prosper. They say, farmwork first; politics, races and sports, afterwards. We wish it were so also with our farmers and stock men; it must be so to make farming really prosperous.

Lands in Victoria, that a few years since were occupied by the Indians, and of little value, are now taken up, occupied by permanent settlers, and have been greatly improved. Settlers from England have filled up the Comox and Cowichin districts, and the whole place has been greatly improved within a few months.

As an evidence of the capacity of soil on Vancouver, we will state that one farmer (Mr. Thompson) raised 100 bushels of wheat, to the acre—64 pounds per bushel. This was done in Sandwich, and—who can beat it? Barley, too, yields heavy of a very superior quality—weighing 54 pounds. Oats does splendidly, and it is known to be superior to any grown here. Potatoes do admirably, and, all other crops do well.

Mr. Begg having visited many gardens and nurseries, will be able to give the people of Victoria much valuable information as to our progress and ability to supply them with trees, plants, shrubs, and seeds; and we hope a pleasant and profitable reciprocal trade will arise between us.

We cannot let this opportunity pass without inviting all who are interested in rural improvements to become interested in our journal—THE CALIFORNIA FARMER; they will find it a good help, giving them valuable information on all rural topics, and correct market values—just such intelligence most desirable for them.

All who desire to have our paper, can subscribe for the same to Mr. Begg, who is duly authorized to receive subscriptions, and we hope to receive a goodly list of readers and friends from that country.

The two Lamas brought here from Valparaiso by Gov. Bigler, have been sold for the sum of \$500 to John Parrott, and were sent to San Mateo.

Agricultural Meeting at Sacramento.

A very important meeting will be held at Sacramento on Friday the 11th, as will be seen by the notification we publish from the State Agricultural Society. We hope delegates will come from every section of the State, so that a full and fair expression of opinion may be had.

The alteration of the Act incorporating the State Agricultural Society, and changing it into a Board of Agriculture, now requires that officers shall be elected for three years, it, therefore, is important that the election should not be held without there is a full meeting. Far better would it be to postpone action till the planting season is over, say 1st of May, and thus give time to have this business known over the State, than to go into an election before the people of the State, whose interests are involved, are informed of this change in the character of the Institution.

Legislature for the Cities—not for the Country.

By a careful review of the work of our legislators, it will be perceived that a vast majority of all the acts passed, and on the tapis, belong to the interests of our large cities.

Our farming, stock, and mechanical interests are not thought of as they should be. We ask where is the "Fence Bill," that concerning "Stock running at large;" also, the Road Bill, that should require everybody to "drive to the left?" These are all important bills.

The great \$100,000 Bounty Bill should be carefully revised. It is almost wholly inoperative as it is, on account of the too large amount of the product required to secure a bounty.

We would call the attention of the Committee on Agriculture to these matters; they are of great moment to the State now.

Valuable Catalogues Received, Etc.

We have recently received the complete catalogue of flower-seeds and bulbous roots, vegetable and garden seeds, of Messrs. Vilmoren-Andrieux et cie, Paris. Also, that of Messrs. Charlwood & Co., Covent Garden, London. Messrs. Thorburn & Co., of John street, N. Y., have sent us their new catalogues, a complete list, embracing all departments. Dr. Grant, of the Iowa Vineyard, near Peckskill, Westchester county, N. Y. has sent us his new illustrated Catalogue of Vines, with his priced list.

These catalogues have been prepared with great attention, displaying much knowledge, care and skill. They reflect great credit upon their authors—especially those of Dr. Grant.

HANDEL AND HAYDEN SOCIETY.—We rejoice to announce so grand a success for the "Oratorio" of the H. and H. Society, as that of Tuesday evening last. Platt's spacious Music Hall was filled to its utmost capacity with an attentive and appreciative audience. The performance was of a most satisfactory character. More rehearsals and longer practice will procure for a San Francisco audience oratorios of a high order. We do not aim at criticism or review, but sincerely rejoice in the substantial fact that our citizens stand ready to sustain this Society nobly. To particularize, we should say that the full, sweet voice of Micah (Mrs. Cutler) was highly pleasing to every listener, and Dalila's (Miss Lizzie Parker) style gave evidence of careful and skillful training—rich and clear. Mr. Wunderlich as Harapha, and Mr. Shattuck as Manoah, were fully appreciated; their excellent voices and the admirable execution of their parts, were highly satisfactory. The other performers, especially Mrs. Taylor, were all well received, and the whole performance was a success. The musical part was well rendered. We hope that these oratorios will be continued and well sustained.

IS IT TRUE?—A few weeks ago the Sacramento Union contained a letter purporting to give an account of the summary execution of a non-commissioned officer by order of Gen. West. We did not credit the account then, and declined publishing it lest we should do an injury to one whom we have always regarded as a gentleman and a soldier. We have patiently looked for a refutation, but on the contrary, confirmation of the occurrence has reached us, published in a southern paper. There are no circumstances that will warrant such conduct, short of open mutiny; disobedience of orders has its punishments (stringent enough to satisfy a Nero or Caligula) in military or "drum-head" courts, and the life of the commonest soldier in the armies of our Republic, is not placed at the mercy of any officer—not even a Brigadier-General—without observing, at least the forms prescribed for shooting him like a dog. We do yet hope there is some mistake in this matter—but, at all events, let the matter be ventilated.

SUGAR OF THE NORTH.—"Sorgo," the Sugar of the North, a new work on the cultivation of the sorghum, will soon be issued by Applegate & Co., the publishers, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The work is edited by Isaac A. Hedges, Esq., of Dayton, Ohio, a well known sorghum pioneer in the study and cultivation of the sorghum. This work will explain the quality of the seed, kind of soil, and best method of planting, cultivating, and cutting the cane, with the apparatus necessary for the manufacture of sirup, sugar, vinegar, alcohol, etc. The work will be of 200 pages, 12mo and illustrated. We shall have this work on sale as soon as issued, and we would advise all cultivators to have it for a guide.

LANDMARKS FOR HORTICULTURE.—We have received this valuable work, recently completed and prepared, edited and published by C. W. Grant, Esq., of the Iowa nurseries, near Peckskill, N. Y. This publication is the most complete of any work of the kind we have seen published, fully illustrating the science in each and every article. This work is an honor to the publisher, Dr. Grant, whose writings on Horticulture have reflected so much credit upon him, and created a new interest on this subject in all its details.

LAWS OF TAXATION, ETC.—We are indebted to Hon. M. S. Latham, our U. S. Senator, for copies of the Laws Relating to the Direct and Excise Taxes, and Navy Register of the United States. These works are valuable, comprising as such documents always do, statistics that are truly reliable.

Grapes for Wines.

The Catawba grape, for wine, has been much esteemed by connoisseurs. It has a peculiar aroma, obtained from no other grape. The Longworth Catawba has become celebrated, and we hope some of our growers will make proper experiments and trials to bring out its properties here. We feel convinced that it will prove most valuable in California, as we never lose crops of grapes, and have many other advantages. The Catawba, Isabella, Delaware, and other choice kinds should be carefully tested. The praises of the Catawba Wine Samples of 1857 to 1861, are thus sung in verse:

"There grows no vine
By the haunted Rhine,
By Danube or Guadalquivir,
Nor on island or cape,
That bears such a grape,
As grows by the beautiful river.

Very good, in its way,
Is the Vercenay;
Or the Silvery, soft and creamy;
But CATAWBA wine,
Has a taste more divine,
More dulcet, delicious and dreamy."

How to APPLY STAMPS.—As the validity of almost every description of legal or business documents will hereafter depend upon their being stamped as by law required, a word of advice in regard to the manner of affixing the stamps so as to prevent their removal or accidental loss. Instead of placing them on the corner or in the margin outside of the written part of the document, they should be placed in the body of the instrument and written across, so that if removed by any means a blank space would be left in the text. Every stamp must be canceled by being written across, and if the canceling is a part of the text, the proof of the stamp having been fresh when affixed to the document will be apparent at a glance.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The members of the Mechanics' Institute, at a meeting held on Monday evening last, received from the Committee appointed the nominations for officers for the ensuing year, which is the regular ticket. The usual time for election coming on Friday next, was by a unanimous vote postponed until the 27th of this month. This was done so as to give the members joining prior to that date the opportunity of exercising all the rights of membership, enable a strong opposition ticket or tickets to be got up, and last, not least, to give no chance to croaker enemies of the Institute to raise the old subterfuge and stale cry of a clique controlling its affairs.

HEAVY CARGO.—The large barges Union and Victoria, belonging to Captain Trueworthy, were towed up to Sacramento this week by the steamer Esmeralda. They were freighted with 75,000 feet of Oregon fencing lumber, 11,000 redwood posts, and 50,000 feet of redwood boards. The Oregon lumber was loaded at San Francisco, and the redwood at Corte Madera creek. The barges will be towed up the river to Knight's Landing, and other points above and below, where the lumber will be sold or exchanged for wood, produce, grain, etc., by the Captain.

RATHER AWEWARD.—Legal tenders are not receivable for taxes; so, says the Bee, when a Sheriff sells for taxes, the purchaser pays in coin. The owner of the property has six months in which to redeem, by paying twelve per cent additional. So he comes sometimes and tenders payment in legal tenders, which the purchaser refuses of course—as if he accepted them he would be out and injured much. When greenbacks are tendered for redemption thus, the Sheriff refuses to make a deed to the purchaser; hence a suit has been commenced to test the case in the Courts.

Mason Jones, in one of his lectures, tells his audience that in England three hundred families controlled the Government; a few thousand landlords owned the soil; five men owned one-fourth of Scotland, and five millions of adult men had no voice in the government.

It is noted as a fact of rare occurrence that the Postoffice Department does not this year ask any appropriation for deficiencies. The balance for 1862 will square up for 1863. For 1863-'64 the appropriation is \$12,000,000.

C. L. Weller, who recently returned from the East, says old Gwin is lying sick at Vicksburg. Mrs. Gwin is living poorly at a cheap boarding-house, in the suburbs of Baltimore.

Rich discoveries of cinnabar have recently been made in Santa Cruz county, on the Uvas Creek. These mines are supposed to be a continuation of the Almaden vein.

A lead and silver mine has been discovered about twenty miles from Nevada city. It yields seventy-seven per cent of lead and one hundred and forty ounces of silver to the ton.

Major Hiram Leonard, who has been long in service here as Paymaster, has been confirmed as Deputy Paymaster General.

THE SUTTER GRANT.—The plat of re-survey of the "New Helvetia" tract, including the cities of Sacramento and Marysville, and executed under a decree of the United States District Court dated November 1, 1861, was filed in Court on the 25th ult., by the United States Surveyor General.

The London Omnibus Company have, by experiment, during the past year, ascertained that 23 pounds of uncut hay, 19 pounds cut one inch long, and 13½ pounds finely chaffed and steamed, were of equal value to horses.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 3.—In a mass meeting held to-day, in the Tabernacle, Gov. Harding and Associate Justices Waite and Brake were denounced as enemies to the Territory and General Government. The Governor's speech to the Legislature and other papers were read and severely handled. It is rumored that they are to be waited on and requested to resign and leave the Territory. A petition to the President for their removal is in circulation.

Advertising Directory

American Watch Manufacturing Agency.—O. E. Collins, 602 Montgomery street.
Agricultural Warehouse.—J. D. Arthur & Son, corner of Washington and Davis streets.
Agricultural and Hardware Store.—Hawley & Co., corner of Battery and California.
Agency Mission Woolen Mills.—Lazard Freres, 317 Battery street.
Agencies Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.—H. W. Wadsworth, corner Montgomery and Sacramento; Stockton, Mrs. F. A. M. Baldwin; Sacramento, J. W. Strowbridge.
Ambrotypes.—G. G. Johnson, 649 Clay.
American Seed Store.—W. R. Strong, 206 J street, Sacramento.
Book Store.—A. Roman & Co., 417-19 Montgomery.
Bees (Italian and common).—Farmer office.
Cogswell's Mississippi Stove, Tinware, Hardware, etc.—114 Clay street.
Cordage Manufactory.—Tabbs & Co., agents.
Commission and Shipping Merchants.—Wm. T. Coleman & Co., cor Front and California.
Clover, Alfalfa, etc.—S. Brannan, 420 Montgomery.
Cal. S. N. Co.—Corner of Jackson and Front.
Chimney Cap and Ventilator.—Johnson & Reay, 111 and 113 Battery.
Commission Fruit Dealers.—Gale & Co., 409, 411 and 113 Davis street.
Commission Wine Warehouse.—Graves, Williams & Buckley, Clay.
Coal Oil, Lamps, etc.—Stanford Bros., 123 and 125 California.
Collegiate Institute, Benicia.—C. J. Platt, Principal.
Crockery.—Haynes & Lawton, 16 Sansome.
Collinsville—Homesteads.—Office, No. 318 California street, San Francisco.
Dentist.—Dr. C. O. Knowles, 611 Clay street.
Dry Goods.—Kirby, Byrne & Co., Lick House block, No. 7 Montgomery street.
Doane's Hay Press.—Corner of Clay and Drumm.
Drugs and Medicines.—O. F. Richards, 609 Davis.
Economy Washing Machine.—J. M. Horner, Mission San Jose.
Fruit Trees, 50,000.—D. B. Hough, Oakland Nursery, Alameda.
Fleazeed and Fine Wool Wanted.—Farmer office, on Montgomery.
Furniture.—N. E. Grimes, 620 Battery.
Farm for Sale.—Knapp, Burrell & Co.
Golden Eagle Hotel.—J. E. Callahan, K st, Sacramento.
Grape-vines and Fruit Trees.—L. Prevost, San José.
Hops for Sale.—Farmer office.
H & J Lyle-Grease.—Hucks & Lambert, Minna.
Italian Honey Bees.—Robert Beck, Sacramento city.
Insurance Agents.—Bigelow Bros. & Flint, over Parrott's Bank, Montgomery.
Japanese Plants, Fancy Goods, Etc.—Wm. Haseltine, 321 Montgomery street.
Land for Homesteads.—Harvey S. Brown, room 19 Naglee's Building.
Magic Time Observer.—Hubbard, Bros. & Co., cor. Nassau and John streets, New York.
Military Goods.—Norrross, 6 Masonic Temple.
Ladies' Goods.—Mrs. Norrross, 5 Masonic Temple.
Nursery, Vineyard and Garden Stock.—Graves, Williams & Buckley, Depot, opposite the Custom House, Battery street.
Occidental Hotel.—Samuel McCullough & Co., cor. of Market, Battery and Bush streets.
Pottery Store, Tin, Iron and Copper Ware.—A. P. Brayton & Co., 128 Sansome street.
Photographic Albums.—Roman & Co.
People's Line of Steamers.—I. K. Roberts agent, 425 and 427 Battery.
Pac. M. S. Co.—A. B. Forbes agent, cor Sacramento and Leidesdorf.
Produce and Grain Commission.—A. H. Todd & Co., 42 Clay.
Pacific Railroad.—A. W. Bee, Agent, 422 Montgomery street.
Recruits Wanted.—Capt. D. M. Greene, Montgomery street, betw. Merchant and Clay.
Rincon Wool Depot.—D. McLennan & Grisar, Rincon Dock.
Sugar-Cane Mills and Cook's Sugar Evaporator.—Carothers & Bates, Sacramento.
Smith's New Patent Mowing Machine.—Warman & Little, Brooklyn Hotel.
Superior Stock—Gardeners Wanted and Supplied.—Farmer office.
Soap Factory.—J. P. Dyer, cor Mason and Pacific.
Sutter Street Stables.—W. J. Whiting & Co, Sutter.
State Salt Co.—Oakley & Jackson agents, 320 Front.
Saddlery, Harness, etc.—Main & Winchester.
Stoves ("Antocrat of the Kitchen").—Caleb M. Slicker, 422 Kearny.
Sheep of all Kinds.—Farmer office.
Seeds, Wholesale and Retail.—S. W. Moore, 408 California.
Stoves.—(Golden Harp) B. C. Anatin, 224 Clay st. (Harp Stove) Ernest & Stombs, Stockton.
Water-Cure and Phenological Institute.—Dr. Barlow J. Smith, 620 Clay street, betw. Montgomery and Kearny.
Wool, Hides and Skins.—R. Feuerstein & Co, 20 Front.
Wholesale and Retail Groceries.—R. B. Fordham, corner of Jackson and Front streets.
Wilson's Strawberry.—D. E. Hough, Oakland Nursery; and Bruguiere & Difot, 605 Sansome.

In preparing pickle for meat, it should be remembered that cold water is capable of dissolving more salt than hot, and of course makes a stronger brine.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says, by feeding cows on corn-fodder and carrots, and an occasional mess of cabbages, he can make as good butter as he ever saw, both as regards color and flavor—and that it will keep as long.

The British Reviews, AND Blackwood's Magazine.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

TERMS.
For any of the four Reviews.....\$3.00
For any two of the four Reviews.....\$2.00
For any three of the four Reviews.....\$1.00
For all four of the Reviews.....\$0.50
For Blackwood's Magazine.....\$2.00
For Blackwood and one Review.....\$1.00
For Blackwood and two Reviews.....\$0.50
For Blackwood and three Reviews.....\$0.25
For Blackwood and the four Reviews.....\$0.12
N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the *rev Periodicals* above named is \$21 per annum.
Republished by LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 24 Gold street, New York.

Will the Profits of Wool Raising Diminish?
On this the N. H. Journal of Agriculture remarks: According to the last census, the total amount of wool raised in the country was 60,511,343 pounds, while the amount used in manufactures, was over 80,000,000 pounds; thus leaving a deficiency of 19,488,657 pounds. And this deficiency, great as it must appear, it should be remembered, existed at a time when the country was at peace, and when the immense cotton factories of the North were in full operation. The census report states that the aggregate value of the annual product of these manufacturing establishments amounted to over \$100,000,000. Yet notwithstanding this vast amount of cotton goods forced upon the market every year, at prices so exceedingly low, as to operate to largely diminish the consumption of wool by the substitution of cotton, the business of wool growing and sheep husbandry was generally deemed, we believe, one of the most profitable in which the farmer could engage. It needs no argument to show that what it has been, in this respect, it must continue to be in a much greater degree—as must be obvious to every one who will give to the subject his careful consideration. It also should be remarked, that wool is not now, and for some time cannot be, subjected to its former competition with cotton, and consequently must command the entire home market.

With these facts before us, it is evident that the demand for wool, for years to come—or until we shall be able to obtain cotton—will be larger than the supply—and that wool-growing will continue to be one of the most profitable pursuits which our Farmers can give their attention. So large is the regularly increasing demand, that within a twelvemonth we shall expect to see a further advance in price. At any rate we can see no cause that will operate in the other direction for twice that length of time. Farmer *Careful*, to be sure, who bases all his operations on the supposition that one extreme must follow another, has sold his sheep. He says one extreme has been reached and the other is near at hand—that wool and mutton are going to be cheap—and congratulates himself on having sold his sheep while they commanded a high price. We don't believe in his logic, and shall do what we can to prevent others from doing so.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The following Senate bills passed the House, March 2d: The bill disapproving certain acts of the Nevada Territorial Legislature, touching the rights of foreign mining corporations within the Territory. The bill to establish the gauge of the Pacific Railroad and its branches at four feet eight and a-half inches. The bill providing that the Supreme Court shall hereafter consist of one Chief Justice and nine Associate Justices, one of whom shall hold Court in the new circuit of California and Oregon. The bill granting the right of pre-emption to settlers on the Suscol ranch, California, the House laid on the table. The Senate bill to survey and sell the Mendocino Reservation, passed. The bill authorizing the President to issue letters of marque and reprisal, passed. The bill locating a Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada Territory, also passed.

In the House the Internal Tax bill was amended so as to provide that private banks owned by individuals that don't declare dividends, shall pay 3 per cent on their gains and profits, just like public banks.

The House passed the Senate bill indemnifying the President for his suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The Conscription bill has been approved by the President.

In the Senate all the House's amendments to the conscription bill were adopted.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported unanimously, resolutions declaring that while Congress may have accepted foreign mediation on international affairs, it cannot receive it from foreign powers in arresting domestic troubles, and will regard a proposition of foreign intervention as unreasonable and inadmissible. The second resolution sets forth that the U. S. are grappling with a rebellion which is seeking the destruction of the Republic to erect a new power whose corner stone shall be slavery, and that foreign interference can but aid this undertaking, and will consequently be looked upon by the United States as an unfriendly act. A resolution directs the transmission of these resolutions to the Ministers of the United States in foreign countries, that the declarations and protests may be communicated by them to the governments to which they are accredited.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The final adjournment of the 37th Congress, at noon to-day, attracted a large attendance at the Capitol, it being impossible after an early hour in the morning for hundreds to gain admittance to the galleries. Although the session lasted from yesterday noon till to-day at the same time, it was attended by no scenes of startling interest. Most of the members of the Cabinet were present late last night, and during the rest of the session this morning, while the President remained at the Capitol all night. The only measure which the majority of both Houses failed to pass, for want of time, were the emancipation bills for Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, and one providing for Congressional elections in Tennessee and Louisiana. Soon after noon, to-day, the Senate convened in extra session, and adjourned in newly elected members. It is thought that the session will last some days.

Dispatches of March 5, published this morning say: The capture of the *Indianola* is confirmed, and under circumstances which led to the belief that she was unnecessarily and hastily surrendered. She was placed in a bad position and managed badly by her pilot. On Friday afternoon, the *Indianola* and the *Queen of the West* were discovered under the guns at Warrenton, both in condition to do effective service for the enemy. The sickness of the army before Vicksburg is on the increase. The canal between the Mississippi river and Lake Providence is completed, but the water was not yet let in.

Enabling acts, preparatory to the admission of Colorado and Nevada in the Union, failed in the House at the last hour of its session.

New York, March 5.—Gold fluctuated during the day, opening at 105, declining to 50, and closing at 55, and unsettled. The excitement exceeded anything known, the quotations not being stationary ten minutes during the day. The public are sellers, in small amounts, at whatever rates they can get from brokers.

The President issued a proclamation calling an extraordinary session of the Senate on the 4th of March, to receive and act on such communications as he may make, mainly on the military and civil nominations.

Gyres W. Field states that \$135,000 have been subscribed in England to the Atlantic Telegraph; but it would not be commenced till £300,000 had been subscribed.

Five of Ericsson's batteries are now assembled at Port Royal, viz: the *Montauk*, *Passaic*, *Wehauken*, *Nahant*, and *Potapscoc*. These are soon to be joined by the *Sangamon* from Hampton Roads, and the *Sangamon* is to be relieved by the *Catakill*, which left New York on Friday last, making eight of these vessels-of-war, with the *Nantuxet*, which sailed from Boston on Saturday, for the Southern Coast. The above list includes all of the first Monitors, except the *Lehigh*, which is at Chester, Pennsylvania, and rapidly approaching completion. With such a powerful squadron of iron-clad batteries in the neighborhood of Charleston and Savannah, active operations cannot be much longer delayed.

The President has received dispatches announcing the capture of Fort McAllister, at the mouth of the Ogeechee River, near Savannah, by our iron-clads.

A dispatch from Savannah, the 1st, denies the report that Fort McAllister was taken by the Federals, but says that the steamer *Nashville* ran aground near the Fort and was destroyed by Federal iron-clads. Boats from Lake Providence on Friday, report an extensive conflagration, by which the greater portion of the town was burned, together with a large amount of commissary stores. A canal barge with propellers, had been hauled overland in the slides from the Mississippi, and launched into the lake for the purpose of exploring it and its neighboring bayous.

Meetings, lectures, etc., in favor of President Lincoln's Emancipation were of daily occurrence in various parts of England. The Bank of Mobile had remitted to London 40,000 in specie to meet the interest on the Alabama bonds. Advertisements from Paris mention that a contract for a Confederate loan has been received for £3,000,000, in bonds bearing 7 per cent, exchangeable against cotton at option.

The reaction in favor of the cause of the Union is so strong in Great Britain, that no Cabinet which should take steps towards a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, could live an hour.

CALLAHAN & SANDERSON,

WHOLESALE

Crockery and Glass

WAREHOUSE.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FURNISHING HOTEL AND FAMILY SUPPLIES.

No. 418 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

BALMORAL NURSERY

Seed and Produce Depot,
Fort street, Victoria.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE ON COMMISSION, and sell at ten per cent commission, any California Productions intended to him. It will often be an object for farmers, and others having produce, to ship to the Victoria market, as, at certain seasons of the year there is usually a difference of from 50 to 100 per cent in the rates of many articles of Food and Produce, between Victoria and San Francisco markets.

J. BEGG.
Reference—Messrs. McDonald & Co., Bankers, Victoria.
Messrs. D. C. Mitchell & Co., San Francisco.

John O'Brien. J. M. Dougherty.
JOHN O'BRIEN & CO.,

EMPLOYMENT,

And General Agency Office,

No. 610 Montgomery Street, between Merchant and Clay.

FARMERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, and EMPLOYERS of every description furnished with the best MALE and FEMALE Help, without trouble or expense. Only write by Mail or Express, to

JOHN O'BRIEN & CO., San Francisco

COLLINSVILLE.

A STEAM FERRY-BOAT will commence running from the Company's wharf to ANTIPOCH and NEW YORK, on SUNDAY NEXT, March 8, and every Sunday until further notice, for the purpose of carrying Vehicles, Cattle, Horses, Sheep, etc.

A SMALL BOAT FOR PASSENGERS will run as the Travel requires, to connect with the daily stage to San Francisco.

Farmers and others sending stock to San Francisco Market will save 50 miles travel, and a much better road than by any other route, as Collinsville by the route is only 38 miles by land, or 75 miles by water from San Francisco. The Sacramento boats stop daily at the wharf.

Collinsville, March 2, 1864.

The Collinsville Land Company will give away a few more Lots to encourage settlers. Office, 318 California street, San Francisco.

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,

611 and 613 Front street.

S. W. SHAW,

Portrait Painter.

Number 15, 3d floor, Mercantile Library building

Corner of Bush & Montgomery streets, SAN FRANCISCO

PREMIUM Marble Works,

P. J. DEVINE,

Corner of K and Sixth streets,

SACRAMENTO.

MARBLE MANTLES, GRATES, MONUMENTS, Tomb and Grave-Stones, Table and Counter-Tops, Marble and Freestone Tiles,

Constantly on hand, and made to order on reasonable terms.

All kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK done with neatness and dispatch.

v17-14

GOLDEN-DROP WHEAT.

THIS splendid Wheat promises to be a great acquisition to our State. Those in want of "Seed Wheat" can see a sample at our office.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers ofHARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, & C.

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

v192

\$100 BOUNTY!

Rally for the Union!

THE CALIFORNIA CONTINGENT!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN COMMISSIONED as Captain of a Company for service in the Sixth Regiment (Col. Black) CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS, has opened a Recruiting Office, on Montgomery street, between Merchant and Clay.

Subsistence, Clothing, Blankets, etc., will be furnished the men, as fast as they are enrolled and sworn in. The men are entitled to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY, Two Dollars Premium, and probably an additional Bounty from the State. Medicines wanted.

D. M. GREENE, Captain,
Sixth Regiment California Volunteers.

Japanese and Chinese Fancy Goods.

JUST RECEIVED, EX STEAMER

SCOTLAND, from Kanagawa, by

WM. HASELTINE.

—AT THE—

Japanese Bazaar,

No. 321 Montgomery street.

A valuable Invoice of Goods, embracing a full assortment of:

RICH LACQUERED & INLAID FANCY GOODS,

CABINETS, ETC.

TORTOISE-SHELL, IVORY and SANDAL-WOOD

WORK, in great variety;

FANS, of every style;

RICH SILKS, CRAPES, and PINA GOODS;

EMBROIDERED SHAWLS, and APRONS, HAND-

KERCHIEFS, ETC.

Together with a full supply of EGG-SHELL and FANCY PORCELAIN, DINNER, TEA and COFFEE SETS.

—ALSO—

JAPANESE BOOKS, PICTORIALS, MAPS, ETC;

—ALSO—

25 NESTS CAMPHOR-WOOD TRUNKS;

25 CAMPHOR-WOOD BUREAUS;

SUPERIOR JAPANESE TEA, at Wholesale and Retail.

SMITH'S NEW PATENT

MORTISING MACHINE.

THIS NEW INVENTION, THE ONLY ONE OF

the kind ever yet presented to the public, was patented Sept., 1860, and is now for the first time offered on the Pacific Coast.

This MORTISING MACHINE is not a large cumbersome implement, but of such a size as to be carried from place to place in the hand easily, yet capable of cutting a PERFECTLY SQUARE MORTISE, in a dovetail style, of any size, from 1 1/2 inches to any dimensions wanted. It will make a mortise four inches deep in one minute.

This Machine works with a Lever Power, which one man can easily operate—the Pitman, Link and Pin operating in connection with a Reciprocating Rotary Head in a substantial manner, and performs its work admirably. It is a very SIMPLE MACHINE, and will convince any one that shall examine it, that it is one of the best machines yet conceived of for such labor.

The work of this Machine has secured for it rapid sale. Many of the State and Territorial rights in the old States have been sold.

The RIGHT of this MACHINE is now offered to Counties, and persons interested in such an important invention, are invited to call on the Holders of this Patent, see its operation, and learn its value.

Large Farmers, who have Extensive Lands to fence, will find this Mortising Machine the very thing for them to build a Solid Fence; and the Saving of Labor, in a few miles of Fence, will pay for the Right.

PERSONS WISHING TO BUY RIGHTS

can have all needed information by addressing the undersigned, or may write to Editor *Farmer*, who will act as Selling Agent for the same.

This Machine can be seen in operation at the BROOKLYN HOTEL, where its working qualities will be courteously shown by the proprietors.

WARREN & LITTLE.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE SUBSCRIPTION-BOOKS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company to the amount of \$3,000,000, will be open at my office, 422 Montgomery street, from this date. Ten per cent of each subscription to be paid in cash, and the balance in installments during the next eighteen months. The liberal aid granted this Company by the United States Government, in bonds, lands, and timber, renders it unusually attractive for investment.

The Division of the Pacific Railroad to be constructed by this Company, commences at Sacramento, passes through Nevada county, and terminates at Virginia Station, on the Truckee, near the State line—length, 153 miles.

Reports and maps prepared by Chief Engineer Judah, comprising survey, cost of construction and estimated revenues, and other information, can be had at my office, or of A. P. Stanford, Esq.

It is not proposed to receive subscriptions beyond the sum of three million dollars, as that amount, added to the Government subsidy for this division, \$5,750,000, will nearly complete the Road. A. W. H. & Co., Agents C. P. R. Co. San Francisco, Dec. 20, 1862.

PREMIUMS

AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR.

AWARDED TO THE

MEDAL

WHEELER & WILSON

Sewing Machines,

....AT THE....

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

LONDON, 1862.

First Class Gold Medal

....TO THE....

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

Paris Exhibition, 1861.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Are Universally Acknowledged

TO BE THE BEST

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

JUST RECEIVED.

Call and examine before purchasing.

H. W. WADSWORTH, Agent,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

SAN FRANCISCO.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

WITH

New Improvements,

JUST RECEIVED,

ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES

....FOR....

STITCHING,

BINDING,

HEMMING,

CORDING,

QUILTING,

TUCKING,

FELLING,

GATHERING,

....AND....

EMBROIDERING;

AS ALSO,

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Family Sewing Machines,

IN USE.

Call and see the New Improvements.

H. W. WADSWORTH,

AGENT,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

FURNITURE!

N. E. GRIMES,

IMPORTER,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Furniture

....AND....

Bedding,

620 Battery street,

BETWEEN JACKSON AND PACIFIC,

SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFERS TO THE TRADE

And the public generally, the most complete assortment

....OF....

FURNITURE,

IN THE MARKET,

AT REDUCED RATES.

Country Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

N. E. GRIMES,

No. 620 Battery street,

Between Jackson and Pacific.

GRIMES & FELTON, 49 and 51 Fourth street, between J and K, SACRAMENTO.



FURNITURE!

N. E. GRIMES,

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N. E. GRIMES,

No. 620 Battery street,

Between Jackson and Pacific.

GRIMES & FELTON, 49 and 51 Fourth street, between J and K, SACRAMENTO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

....OF....

And will Sell Cheaper than any House

in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS,

CHIMNEYS,

WICKS.

CAMPBENE,

BURNING FLUID,

ALCOHOL,

TURPENTINE,

COAL-OIL,

KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

MACHINERY OIL,

RAPESEED OIL,

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SHARK'S OIL,

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TANNER'S OIL,

Etc. Etc. Etc.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling

Home Miscellany.

THE PHANTOM BARQUE.

On the far horizon's margin,
On the borders of life's ocean,
Where the waves dash up against it,
Where the sea-foam's white commotion
Shatters pearly gems like dewdrops
On the dusky lash of woman;
'Gainst the shadowed blue of heaven
Drifts the black flag of an omen—
The Phantom Barque of Death.

I have seen it in the gloaming,
I have watched it in the morning
On the dial—in the slipping
Of the watches ne'er returning,
In the freight and the hectic
Glowing on thy cheek, O maiden,
In thy quickly bounding pulses,
With the hopes of life so laden,
I have seen the Phantom Barque.

It is sailing nearer, nearer,
Plying oar and canvas setting,
Gliding noiseless, as the crimson
In and out thy cheeks e'er trembling,
Steps that falter, eyes that tremble,
See it growing, straining—flying!
Ever nearer, nearer, nearer,
All their strength and hope defying—
This Phantom Barque of Death.

Hovering ever where the stranded
Wrecks lie on life's breaking billow,
Doth it gather from the tempest,
Of waters deep and waters shallow,
Souls that languish—beats, that broken
With their longing and their anguish,
Fold their wings like doves at sunset,
Like sailors weary with the voyage—
When the Phantom ship comes in.

O. FRENCH RICHARDS.

COURSE OF TIME.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

THE more we live, more brief appear
Our life's succeeding stages;
A day to childhood seems a year,
And years like ages.

The gladness current of our youth,
Ere passion yet disorders,
Steals, lingering like a river smooth,
Along its grassy borders.

But as the carven cheek grows wan,
And sorrow's shafts fly thicker,
Ye stars that measure life to man,
Why seem your courses quicker?

When joys have lost their bloom and breath,
And life itself is rapid;
Why, as we reach the Falls of Death,
Feel we its tide more rapid?

It may be strange—yet who would change
Time's course to slower speedings?
When one by one our friends are gone,
And left our bosoms bleeding.

Heaven gives us years of fading strength
Indemnifying feebleness;
And those of youth a seeming length
Proportioned to their sweetness.

SKETCH OF A CASE;
Or a Physician Extraordinary.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "A NEW HOME," ETC.

[CONCLUDED.]

Mrs. Waldorf called from the carriage window—
"You'll not forget to send the medicine, doctor!"
"Certainly not! you shall have it at seven this evening, and I trust you will take it with exact regularity."

"Do not fear me," she said, and the doctor made his bow of adieu.

The medicine came at seven, with a sediment which looked not a little like grated potato, and without the slightest disagreeable taste. Accompanying directions required the disease, for the present, of coffee and green tea; and recommended to Mrs. Waldorf a daily walk and a very early bed-hour.

The lady took her ten drops at nine, and felt so much better that she could not help telling her husband all about her visit to Dr. R.

The next morning proved cloudy, and Mrs. Waldorf felt rather languid, but, after her dose, found an improved appetite for breakfast. She sat down to her music, but looked frequently at the clouds and at her watch, thinking of her appointment. When the hour arrived the envious skies poured down such showers as will damp any body's ardor. The drive must be given up for that day, and it passed as usual, with only the futility of the magic drops.

The next day was as bad, and the day after not a great deal better. Mrs. Waldorf's pains and palpitations almost discouraged her. She was quite sure she had a liver complaint. But on the fourth morning the sun rose gloriously, and the face of nature, clean washed, shone with renewed beauty. At eleven the carriage and the lady were at Dr. R.'s door.

"Have you courage to see an invalid—a sad sufferer," said the doctor.

"Oh, certainly, I am an invalid myself, you know."

"Ah, my dear lady, my invalid wears a different aspect! Yet I hope she is going to recover, and I shall trust to your humanity if the scene prove a sad one. Sickness of the mind was, I think, the origin of the evil, but it has almost overpowered the frail body. This young lady and her mother have been giving lessons in music and in Italian, and have had but slender success in the whirl of competition. As nearly as I can discover, they came to this country hoping to find reverse of fortune easier to bear among strangers; and their course was determined hitherward in consequence of earlier family troubles which drove a son of Madame Vamiglia to America. He was a liberal, and both displeased his father and put himself in danger from government, by some unsuccessful attempt at home. The father is since

dead, and the old lady and her daughter, left in poverty and loneliness, determined on following the young man to the new world. But here we are."

And they stopped before a small house in a back street. Mrs. Waldorf was shown into a very humble parlor, while the doctor went to prepare his patient. He returned presently with Madame Vamiglia, a well-bred woman past middle age. She expressed her grateful sense of Mrs. Waldorf's kindness, but their communication was rather pantomimical, for the lady found her son-in-law of little service, and the signora had not much conversational English. However, with some French, and occasional aid from Dr. R., their acquaintance was somewhat ripened before they went to the bedside of the sufferer. Mrs. Waldorf turned pale, and felt ready to faint, at the sight which presented itself.

There was a low, narrow couch in the center of the room, scarce larger than an infant's crib, and on it lay what seemed a mere remnant of mortality. Large dark eyes, full of a sort of preternatural light, alone spoke of life and motion. The figure had been always extremely small, and was now wasted until it scarce lifted the light covering of the mattress. Madame Vamiglia went forward and spoke in a low tone to her daughter, and Mrs. Waldorf was glad to sink into the chair set for her by Dr. R. The ghastly appearance of the poor girl had quite unseparated her.

The mother introduced her guest to her daughter, who could only look at acknowledgment; and then asked the doctor if he thought it possible that Ippolita could bear the motion of a carriage.

"She seems weaker to-day," he replied; "very weak, indeed. Yet, if Mrs. Waldorf will allow the mattress to be put in, I think we may venture."

Madame Vamiglia seemed full of anxiety lest the experiment should prove too much for the flickering remnant of life; but, after much preparation, John was called, and the poor sufferer transferred, mattress and all, to the back seat. Mrs. Waldorf and her mother took the front, and in this way they drove slowly out towards the country.

At first the poor little signora seemed exhausted almost unto death, and her mother watched her with the most agonized solicitude; but after a while she became accustomed to the gentle motion, and seemed revived by the fresh air. As the road wound through a green lane shaded with old trees, Ippolita looked about her with animation, and made a sign of pleasure with her wasted hand. Tears started to her mother's eyes, and she looked to Mrs. Waldorf for sympathy, and not in vain.

At length the invalid murmured "Assia," and they turned about. When they reached the lodging house, Ippolita was in a quiet sleep, and they carried her back to her own room almost undisturbed.

"To-morrow, at eleven," whispered Mrs. Waldorf, at parting. Madame Vamiglia pressed her hand, but could not speak.

We need not describe the morning ride which succeeded this auspicious commencement. We need not trace, step by step, the slow amendment of the young Italian, nor attempt to express, by words, the gratitude of both mother and daughter. They felt words to be totally inadequate. We may mention, however, the rapid improvement of Mrs. Waldorf's health and spirits, which must, of course, be ascribed to that excellent medicine of Doctor R.'s. This enabled that lady to study Italian most strenuously, both at home and by familiar lessons from Madame Vamiglia and her daughter, during their prolonged excursions. This pursuit was never found to increase the palpitations, and seemed also a specific against headache.

Before Ippolita had so far recovered as to be independent of the daily airings, Mrs. Waldorf picked up a new object of interest. We say picked up, for it was a road-side acquaintance, and, as Mrs. Waldorf has since observed, one which she never would have made, if she had been reading in her ride, as was her custom formerly. She had every morning, for some time, observed a poor woman drawing a basket-wagon of curious construction, in which lay a child much larger than is usually found in such vehicles. The child was pretty, and tastefully, though plainly dressed; but the whole establishment bespoke anything but abundant means, so that Mrs. Waldorf was puzzled to make out the character of the group. The woman had not the air of a servant, and yet the child did not look as if it could be her child. In short, after seeing the same thing about a dozen times, Mrs. Waldorf's curiosity was a good deal excited.

She did not, however, venture to make any inquiries until it so chanced that, in the very green lane we have spoken of—the favorite resort of the grateful Ippolita—they found the poor woman with the child fainting in her arms. Grief and anxiety were painted on her honest face, and she was so absorbed in her efforts for the recovery of the child that she scarcely answered Mrs. Waldorf's sympathizing inquiries.

"Oh, don't trouble yourself, ma'am! it is nothing new! she's this way very often. It's the hoop-in-cough; and I'm afraid it'll be the death of her, poor lamb, in spite of all we can do!" and she tossed the child in the air, and fanned its face till the breath returned.

"Is it your own?" asked Mrs. Waldorf.

"No, indeed, ma'am! mine are other guess-look-in' children, thank God! This dear babe's mother is a delicate young lady that lives neighbor to me, as has a sick husband that she can't leave. I am a washerwoman, ma'am, if you please, and I have to go quite away down town every day almost, and so I take this poor thing in my basket—it's large enough, you see—and so gives her a turn in the open air, 'cause the doctor says it's the open air, if anything, that'll do her good."

"You are very good," said Mrs. Waldorf, who had listened in a kind of reverie, her thoughts reverting to her lonely ride.

"Oh, no, ma'am, it's far from good I am! The Lord knows that! But a little piece of neighborly

kindness like that, is what the poor often does for one another, and don't think anything of it, neither! To be sure, this babe's mother isn't the likes of me, ma'am, but she's far worse off than she has been. Her husband is what they call an accountant—a kind of clerk, like; and he can't get no employ, and I think its breakin' his heart pretty fast."

Here Mrs. Waldorf fairly burst into tears. "Tell me where you live," she said, "and say nothing to this lady you speak of, but come to me to-morrow, will you?" and she put a card into the poor woman's hand.

"Surely I will, ma'am," said the washerwoman, "an' its a kind heart you have."

Mr. Waldorf rode home with her heart and her head full. "How could I ever content myself with giving money," she said to herself, "when there is so much to be done!"

"How do you find yourself this morning, my dear madam?" said Dr. R.—shortly after this.

"Oh, quite well, thank you!"
"What! no more lassitude! no more headache!"
"Nothing of the sort, I assure you! I never felt better."

"When did your symptoms abate?"
"I can scarcely tell; I have been too much occupied of late, to think of symptoms. I am so much interested in the study of Italian that I am going to ask Madame Vamiglia and her daughter to come to us a while, and we shall have Adelaide at home to take advantage of so good an opportunity for learning to converse!"

"And your ardor in searching out the distressed has been the means of restoring the son to the mother! How happy you must be!"

"This is a happiness which I owe to you; and Mr. Waldorf is going to employ Mr. Vamiglia, who understands and writes half a dozen different languages, and will be invaluable to him. But first the family are to go to the seashore for a month, to recruit; and I imagine they will need a good deal of preparation—so that I have really no time to be ill."

"Then you have given up the going to the Pyramids?"

"Ah, my dear sir, I must thank you for showing me better sources of interest and excitement. I believe it must have been a little ruse on your part—say I was not that famous medicine of yours only a trick—an *inganno felice*!"

"A trick! Oh! excuse me! Call it by some better name, I beseech you," said the doctor, laughing. "It was a most valuable medicine! Indeed, the whole *materia medica* would be often powerless without the placebo! But I confess I could not think of sending you to the Pyramids, when there are not only pyramids but mountains of sorrow and suffering at home, which abate the eye of common charity, but which must be surmounted by just such heads, hearts and purses as those of Mrs. Waldorf."

A beautiful woman is like a great truth or a great happiness, and has no more right to cover herself with a green veil, or any similar abomination, than the sun has to wear green spectacles.

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If the reputation of our ESTABLISHMENTS were more properly prepared to treat, than ever before, all GENERAL or SPECIAL Diseases peculiar to Males, whether ACUTE or CHRONIC, that are treated by any or all regularly educated Physicians.

OUR RESIDENCE, and Ladies' Health Institute, is No. 10, Sutter street, between Montgomery and Kearny, where we continue to treat Ladies for all General Diseases or Local Weaknesses, peculiar to Females.

In the treatment of this class of diseases our success has been all that any person could reasonably desire; but our Experience teaches us that women who have become Nervous, Debilitated and Diseased, by excessive care and toil, and undue maternal labor, cannot fully recover at home, either by Hygienic or Drug treatment, nor matter how long they remain in the hands of the most skillful physician, but should have from four to six weeks' rest and freedom from care, together with kind treatment and discipline, in those habits of life, that would particularly benefit each individual case.

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the FARMER OFFICE.

THE

UNION FARM

AND PLANTATION

MILLS.

THE BEST MILL

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Greene, Heath & Allen,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

FOR SALE.

A LADY'S WORK-BOX, made out of Yosemite manzan-
ita, joined with "pyramid" of brook, white-oak and
red-oak, interspersed with the base of Indian arrow-wood,
mountain mahogany and Washoe silver.

This unrivaled piece of work is of home manufacture--a
California production in workmanship and material. It was
made, not as a matter of profit, but as a practical illustration
of what can be done with our rare California woods. It has
been exhibited at the Fair, the maker now offers it for
sale to anyone who is willing to appreciate its worth.

On exhibition at Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine
Agency. [w254]

SUGAR-CANE MILLS

AND THE CELEBRATED



COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

First Premiums at Thirty National and State Fairs.

THE ONLY RELIABLE EVAPORATOR!

FOR ECONOMY IN FUEL, excellence in construction,
superiority in speed, and quality of work, it is beyond
all competition.

ORDER EARLY. The present high price of stock does
not warrant our importing beyond the demand for machinery.
Therefore, to prevent disappointment, all who expect to pur-
chase, should inform us before the first of July next.

For pamphlet containing description of the machinery and
much valuable information on the culture of the Chinese
Sugar-Cane, and manufacture of Sugar and Sirup, call upon
us, or address

CAROTHERS & BATES,
Manufacturers, Sacramento.

3,000 GALLONS SIRUP FOR SALE. In lots to suit
purchasers. Depot, with MARVIN, No. 90 J
street, Sacramento.

CELEBRATED PEACEMAKER STOVE,

For Sale By

A. P. BRAYTON & CO.,



No. 128 Sansome street, near Pine,

BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK--SAN FRANCISCO.

General Agents for the Pacific Coast,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STOVES,

Tin, Iron, and Copper Ware,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

....ALSO....

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HALLER'S
Patent Airtight

FRUIT-JARS,

The only absolutely reliable Jar in use.

BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK, No. 128 Sansome street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

COGSWELL'S MISSISSIPPI STOVE!



calculated for
Steamboats and Hotels.

J. P. COGSWELL,

Manufacturer

And Dealer in Ship, Hotel and Family

COOKING STOVES,

TINWARE, HARDWARE, Etc.,

114 CLAY STREET,

Between Drumm and Davis Streets.

SAN FRANCISCO.

23

Splendid Hops for Sale!

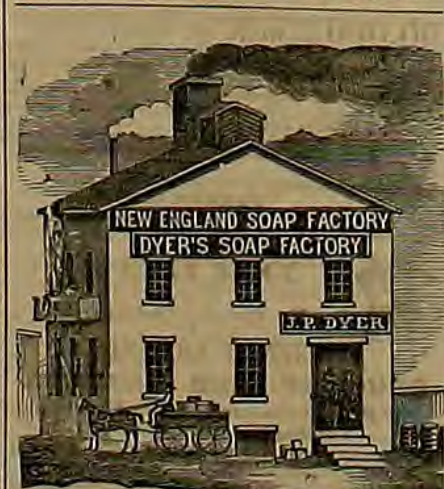
ABOUT THREE TONS of very superior CALIFOR-
NIA HOPS are now offered for sale. They are the best
ever yet raised in our State.

PURCHASERS OF HOPS

will do well to try them. They will find the California grown
Hops are far superior to any imported. We believe there is
more of the desired virtue in one pound of them, than in two
pounds of Eastern. Apply at the

FARMER OFFICE,

No. 728 Montgomery Street.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

A Tract of Land,

EMBRACING AN AREA OF FOUR HUND-
red Acres, has recently been surveyed and plot-
ted out into Lots, which are now offered for sale
on as reasonable terms as any ever offered by the
various Homestead Associations in our city. The Tract
is known as the

UNIVERSITY MOUND SURVEY,

and derives its name from the fact that the Directors of
the University College have selected a site of about
twenty acres in the center of the tract for their College
Building and Park. This property is more beautiful
than any ever offered in this market, and its location is
such that it must be in the natural progress of improvement,
soon be in great demand for places of residence. That
this property will increase in value is as certain as the
future of San Francisco. Persons desiring to locate in a
place convenient to business, and where they can edu-
cate their children under the paternal eye and away
from the corrupting influences of central city life, will
do well to examine this property before purchasing else-
where.

Investments in Real Estate it is well known have paid
as largely as any other, and insurance against risk of
depreciation in value is secured by the sure and rapid
increase of our population.

Invest in Real Estate, and you will find it more profit-
able than investing in wild stock, or loading
money that may be lost in depreciated currency.

The price for Lots in the above tract will remain uni-
form until after the holidays--that is, one-half cash, and
the balance in ten equal monthly installments without
interest. The title to the land is perfect.

For further particulars, apply to

HARVEY S. BROWN,

No. 19 Nagle's Building,

Merchant street, San Francisco.

Lithographic Maps can be seen and had at the above named
office.

The Best Location For RESIDENCES.

HAVING LAID OUT MY PROPERTY, WHICH IS
situated in the
CITY OF SAN JOSE,

Into Lots and streets,

20 Lots are already sold,

To some of the best men and families of San Francisco.

Five new Houses have just been built, and Families
are living in them. Others are preparing to build the
coming spring. This shows that the location has been
appreciated, and in fact THERE IS NONE BETTER,
in the whole town. I intend to sell

About Ten Lots more-- Cheap,

and then raise the price. Terms and size of Lots to suit.

TITLE WARRANTED PERFECT.
L. PREVOST,
San Jose Nursery.

Farm for Sale.

THREE HUNDRED ACRES FRONT-
ing 3 1/4ths of a mile on the Columbia
River, twenty miles below Portland Ore-
gon, consisting of a splendid STOCK RANGE, about
two hundred acres bottom land with several miles of
fence, and one hundred acres fine Cedar and Fir Tim-
ber--suitable for lumbering and convenient to water.
For sale cheap. For further particulars, inquire of
KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
310 Washington st., San Francisco.

A Pretty Little Garden-Spot.

Whoever wants a pretty Garden-spot of eight acres of rich
Land, well covered with bearing Fruit Trees, in a delightful
location, can find such by applying soon at the Farmer office,
or by addressing letter to Editor of Farmer, who will give all
the particulars.

WANTED.

WANTED--Purchasers for several FARMS and ORCH-
ARDS, where the purchase-money can be made in pro-
fits in two or three years.

ALSO--Renters for FARMS and DAIRIES, where Indus-
try can earn a Home and a fortune. Apply at the FARM-
ER OFFICE.

Washing Machine "ECONOMY!"

INVENTED BY J. M. HORNER.

THIS IS A MACHINE THAT SHOULD BE IN USE
in every Family, to be justly and fully appreciated.

This Machine is of great power and durability, with
double malle, double actions and double levers, or
simple and compound levers; so arranged that wood
and iron perform the work of the labor, while the
operator is only required to expend ONE-FIFTH, i. e. this
Invention gives by means of the levers 400 per cent to
the manual labor.

It is only 25 inches in length on the inside, and 25
high to the top of the box. Not liable to get out of
order, very convenient, easily cleaned, neat as a butter-
fly, and any lady that can use a broom or wash a shirt
can use it to advantage, without having her hands in-
jured by soap or water. Laces, Stockings, Flannels,
Blankets, Quilts, fine or coarse articles, as well as large
and small, are washed with equal facility.

No attention is required on the part of the operator
after the clothes are put into the machine until they are
ready to be placed in the second tub or rinsing water.
In all this operation, however great the power, the most
delicate fabric is never rent nor a button removed.

As a proof of the value of this Machine, any one desir-
ous of testing its qualities can purchase one for the
LOW PRICE OF \$18, or with NEW WRINGER \$25,
and if after a fair trial it is not found to fully come up
to the statement above, return the machine and the
money will be refunded.

We wish to say to parties living in Alameda, San
Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties, and
having either of the Washing Machines known as "Cal-
ifornia," "Excelsior," "Little Giant," or any other
crank machines with boxes of like construction, that
we will alter said machine into an Economy for \$10
each, and if they will not, we will double the amount of
clothes, and do it as well, with the same strength and
time, or the same amount with half the strength,
after the alteration that they will now, then we will
charge nothing for our labor. Besides the above ad-
vantages, they will be much smaller, easier cleaned;
handier to work, and more durable.

The Machines are for sale at the Home of the Invent-
or, near Mission San Jose; also, at the city of San Jose,
and at San Francisco.

All letters on business should be directed to me,
at Mission San Jose.

J. M. HORNER.

NEAR CENTREVILLE, Feb. 7th, 1863.
MR. J. M. HORNER: DEAR SIR: By the bearer I send you
the price you ask for your Washing Machine "Economy," and
as you may be desirous of knowing what I think of it, I wish
to state that after several weeks' trial I can give it my most
sincere praise in domestic use, and for several reasons--prominent
among which are the following, viz:--
1st--Ease of action and rapidity of execution.
2d--Capacity--It washes twice as many clothes as any
machine of its size, in as short or shorter space of time.
3d--No machine can turn the clothes better, as it keeps
them rolling all the time.
4th--It washes clothes perfectly clean.
5th--It washes clothes of any texture without wear or
tear. This is done by squeezing instead of rubbing.
Yours truly,
J. M. SELVADIGE.

The undersigned being owners of J. M. Horner's Washing
Machine "Economy," endorse the above five reasons as being
perfectly correct.
WILLIAM HOPKINS, MRS. ANNA MACK,
A. O. RICE, WILLIAM Y. HORNER.

TOBACCO-LEAF FOR SALE.

ONE TON OF SUPERIOR LEAF TOBACCO FOR SALE.
Inquire at this office.

Literary Shrubbery.

A GREAT CAUSE.

They never fall, who die
In a great cause; the block may sink their gore,
Their heads may sodden in the sun, their limbs
Be strung to city gates or castle walls,
But still their spirits walk abroad. Though years
Eclipse, and others share as dark a doom,
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which overspread all others, and conduct
The world at last to freedom.

Be Kind to the Aged.

Age, when whitening for the tomb, is an object of
sublimity. The passions have ceased--hopes of
self have ceased. They linger with the young,
and pray for the young--and, oh! how careful
should the young be to reward the aged with their
hearts, to diminish the chill of ebbing life! The
Spartans look at a reverential respect for old age
as a beautiful trait of character. Be kind to
those who are in the autumn of life, for thou
knowest not what suffering they may have en-
dured, or how much of it may still be their por-
tion. Do they seem unreasonable to find fault or
murmur? Allow not thy anger to kindle against
them; rebuke them not, for doubtless many have
been the crosses and trials of earlier years, and,
perhaps, their dispositions, while in the spring-
time of life, were less flexible than thine own. Do
they require aid of thee. Then render it cheer-
fully, forget not that the time may come when
thou mayst desire the same assistance from others
that thou renderest unto them. Do all that is
needful for the old, and do it with alacrity, and
think it not hard if much is required at thy hands,
lest when age sets its seal on thy brow and fills
thy limbs with trembling, others may wait unwill-
ing, and feel relieved when the coffin has covered
thy face forever.

A Musical Horse.

The Genesee Farmer gives, at considerable length
a good story of a musical horse, which we find
condensed and give for the young readers of our
journal. The horse was named Fib. She was a
powerful animal, rather lazy, and occasionally
balky, for which she had been beaten and tor-
tured many times without effect. When she once
chose not to go, not a step would she stir, until
at last they ceased trying to conquer her with
force. It was noticed that Fib worked well
in clear weather, but when it was damp and op-
pressive, she was almost sure to balk. At last a
way was found to start her. One hot day in har-
vest, when a shower was rapidly coming, the last
load was on the wagon, and all was going smooth-
ly, but about ten rods from the barn Fib stopped
short. The men were furious and would have
beaten her cruelly, but her owner stopped them,
and called on the driver, who was a capital sing-
er, to strike up a tune. He immediately com-
menced a Methodist hymn, two lines of which had
a ringing chorus.

The shower drew nearer. "Sing away," cried
the owner, "sing away, Hart, the old hag is re-
lentless; I see it in her eye, and the tips of her
ears are playing to your music like a lady's fin-
gers on the guitar." Sure enough, in a moment
more, off she started, and the load was safely
housed just as the rain commenced falling. After
this a Methodist hymn would always start her,
and Hart declared that Fib knew a Methodist
hymn from any other--but this was merely his
imagination.

CURIOUS SENTENCE.--It requires no little inge-
nuity to make a sentence which shall be the same
when read either forward or backward. There
are a few such in English, as "Able was I ere I
saw Elba," the reported answer of Napoleon to a
question concerning his ability to maintain him-
self on the throne of France. But here is one from
the Latin language which is ahead of anything
we have met with elsewhere, *Sator arepo tenet op-
era rotas*. The words are the same at whichever
end you commence; but there is something about
it more curious still. Arrange the words one un-
der another, thus:

S A T O R
A R E P O
T E N E T
O P E R A
R O T A S

Now the sentence reads the same by beginning at
the top of the first column and going downward,
or by beginning at the bottom of the last column
and reading upward. The author of this singular
arrangement must have spent time enough upon
it to have written a small book. What does the
sentence mean? says the Agriculturist.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

AGENCY

OF THE

Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1863.
Gents: The proprietors of the MISSION WOOLEN
MILLS respectfully announce to the trade, that they are pre-
pared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the
following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;
MACKINAW

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.
[Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.]

Receipts of Grain and Produce of all kinds are on the increase. We note a little better feeling in Wheat—a shade of competition at present exists between our export buyers. Feed-Grains and Hay are arriving very freely and prices have declined, caused by absence of demand; we look, however, for an improvement in the price of Feed-Grains so soon as the interior and northern mines begin to draw their supplies; and unless we are very much mistaken in our judgment, the months of April and May will witness high prices in Barley and Oats.

The steamer Robert Lowe and ship Viking, for Hongkong, both took full assorted cargoes; the former carried in part, 1075 bbls Flour, 2117 bags Wheat, 170 cs Broad, 160 cs Oats, 192 cs Potatoes, and 50 bbls apples; the Viking took also 50 bbls Flour, 50 bbls Hay, 50 cs Potatoes, and 450 flasks Quicksilver. All of the steamers and vessels for Victoria, and the north, took more or less California Produce. Our northern coast demand is rapidly increasing.

We note two additional charters to load Breadstuffs for Liverpool, viz: The ships Hornet and Arey. All other vessels under charter are rapidly filling up.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 17,142 cs, Barley 6109 cs, Oats 2037 cs, Potatoes 5940 cs, Hay 79 tons, Flour 1560 qr-cs, Cornmeal 80 cs, Corn 119 cs.

Also, Coastwise: Flour 767 qr-cs, Oats 3504 cs, Beans 459 cs, Potatoes 3310 cs, Onions 14 cs, Wheat 2367 cs, and Wool 14 bales.

Wheat, 100 lbs	1.75	Flour, 100 lbs	4.50
Barley, 100 lbs	1.25	Barley, 100 lbs	1.25
Oats, 100 lbs	1.25	Oats, 100 lbs	1.25
Corn, 100 lbs	1.25	Corn, 100 lbs	1.25
Hay, 100 lbs	1.25	Hay, 100 lbs	1.25
Potatoes, 100 lbs	1.25	Potatoes, 100 lbs	1.25
Onions, 100 lbs	1.25	Onions, 100 lbs	1.25

Wool, 100 lbs	1.25	Wool, 100 lbs	1.25
Do Am. Fall	1.25	Do Am. Fall	1.25
Do Coarse	1.25	Do Coarse	1.25
Do Merino	1.25	Do Merino	1.25
Refined Tallow, 100 lbs	1.25	Refined Tallow, 100 lbs	1.25

Butter, 100 lbs	1.25	Butter, 100 lbs	1.25
Eggs, 100 lbs	1.25	Eggs, 100 lbs	1.25

San Francisco Cattle Market—March 6.

Beef—American, first quality	60 to 65	2d quality	50 to 55
Do—Spanish, 30 to 50	45 to 50		
Veal—30 to 40	35 to 40		
Hogs—Stock Hogs 2 to 3	30 to 35	fat Hogs on foot 4	40 to 45
Do—Dressed 70 to 80			
Mutton—dressed, 70 to 80			
Do—Cows—1st quality	20 to 25	2d quality	15 to 20

Retail Prices at Washington Market—March 6.

Apples, 100 lbs	1.25	Apples, 100 lbs	1.25
Oranges, 100 lbs	1.25	Oranges, 100 lbs	1.25
Lemons, 100 lbs	1.25	Lemons, 100 lbs	1.25
Pears, 100 lbs	1.25	Pears, 100 lbs	1.25
Strawberries, 100 lbs	1.25	Strawberries, 100 lbs	1.25
Raspberries, 100 lbs	1.25	Raspberries, 100 lbs	1.25
Blackberries, 100 lbs	1.25	Blackberries, 100 lbs	1.25
Apples, 100 lbs	1.25	Apples, 100 lbs	1.25
Oranges, 100 lbs	1.25	Oranges, 100 lbs	1.25
Lemons, 100 lbs	1.25	Lemons, 100 lbs	1.25
Pears, 100 lbs	1.25	Pears, 100 lbs	1.25
Strawberries, 100 lbs	1.25	Strawberries, 100 lbs	1.25
Raspberries, 100 lbs	1.25	Raspberries, 100 lbs	1.25
Blackberries, 100 lbs	1.25	Blackberries, 100 lbs	1.25

DAVIS & WITHERS.

DAVIS & WITHERS have removed their place of business (see card) to Southwest corner Clay and Davis street.

S. H. DAVIS. W. L. WITHERS.

DAVIS & WITHERS.

Commission Merchants,

Flour, Grain, and Produce generally,

Corner Davis and Clay streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Particular attention paid to purchasing and forwarding goods to the interior.

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

Proprietors.

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.
DATES TO FEBRUARY 5th.

The most important events of the past week are the winding up of Congress at noon of March 4th, after the passage of all the important bills, as noted below; and the tumble in gold down to 50-odd. A rumored attack on Vicksburg last week appears to be without foundation; but it is stated the preparations are nearly completed, and the siege has in fact commenced. The armies of the Union are prepared for a general advance into rebeldom, and important movements are daily expected.

In Congress, before final adjournment, the concurrent resolutions on mediation and intervention, passed both Houses. All the usual appropriation bills passed, and were signed by the President. These, together with other appropriations, amount \$1,000,000,000. The Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill, originally introduced by the Committee of Ways and Means, appropriated only \$1,200,000, but before it passed both Houses its aggregate sum was increased to \$20,000,000. Both Houses passed an amendment to the tax bill, rendering absolutely void all loans above par on gold. The bill organizing the Territory of Montana, changing name to Idaho, and changing the boundary lines, passed. The bill for the admission of Nevada and Colorado States, also passed. The House refused to suspend the rules to consider a bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad Act, two-thirds being necessary.

A dispatch from Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 28th, says: A large forage train, which went on the Lebanon Pike, in returning was attacked by three or four hundred guerrillas at the Stone River Crossing. Our forces repelled to the fire of the rebels, and after a brisk engagement, lasting a short time, drove them back. The guerrillas fled precipitately, having lost 8 killed and 20 wounded, among the slain was a rebel captain. Our loss was slight. Indications tend to the belief that the enemy is advancing his lines. It is now a frequent occurrence for our scouting parties and forage trains to fall in with detached bodies of the enemy, even within a few miles of Murfreesboro. The weather is very unfavorable for active operations.

The Kentucky House of Representatives on Friday, passed resolutions recommending a National Convention, and also to convene the Mississippi Valley States. It is expected that the Senate will concur in this action.

The steamer from Bermuda the 19th, reports the arrival of the British steamer Columbia, from Charleston with a cargo of cotton. She would discharge and load arms for Southern ports. The steamer Miriam, mate to the prize steamer Princess Royal, was loaded with arms, and would sail for Charleston within a week.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant expresses the utmost confidence in favorable results at Vicksburg. Grant asks only four or five days of good weather to complete his arrangements, which is the capture of Vicksburg and the rebel army.

Admiral Porter telegraphs Secretary Welles as follows: "I regret to inform you that the Indianola has also fallen into the hands of the enemy. The rams Webb and Queen of the West attacked her 25 miles from Vicksburg, and rammed her until she surrendered, all of which can be traced to the non-compliance with my instructions."

The rebels on the Rappahannock for two days refused to hold communication with our troops under a flag of truce.

The report of the McDowell Inquiry censures him for leaving his command on the evening of the 27th August, to meet Gen. Pope at Manassas Junction, without orders, during which absence King's Division was attacked by the rebels. The finding of the Court is approved by the President.

It is again asserted that the President will immediately call out 600,000 men under the conscription act.

A private letter from Port Royal makes the following curious statement: Gen. Foster, just before he went to the North, took a captain and 30 men and made a reconnaissance. They entered Bell's Bay, landing there and marching through the enemy's pickets to within full sight of Charleston, and then to within view of Fort Sumter, which was but about a mile and three-quarters distant, and so near that officers on the parapet could be plainly seen. They returned unharmed.

There is reason to believe that a successful attack can be made upon this Babylon of the rebellion, from a quarter heretofore deemed unassailable. The prize steamer Princess Royal has been purchased by the Government for \$112,000.

A company of Stuart's cavalry attacked our cavalry pickets near Union Mills; but were repulsed.

A correspondent with the army of the Potomac says the army to-day is about as much Hookerized as it was at one time McClellanized. In a word the Army of the Potomac is ready and willing to follow their new leader wherever he may lead.

The rebel privateer Florida captured and burnt, on the 12th of February, the ship Jacob Bell, from China to New York, with a cargo of 1,600 tons of tea.

The most brilliant affair, since the battle of Stone River, happened Tuesday afternoon, near Murfreesboro. An expedition, consisting of 1,000 cavalry and 1,600 infantry, left Murfreesboro, on the Bradyville pike, and proceeded 15 miles without interruption. On approaching Bradyville the cavalry encountered the pickets of the enemy three-fourths of a mile this side the town. After a slight skirmishing they drove them in, and soon came on the enemy in force, and a brisk fight ensued. The cavalry charged with impetuosity and vigor, and after a few minutes severe work drove the enemy back to the thick wood, where they made a desperate stand. The second charge of the cavalry, supported by the infantry, made the enemy again retire. Meanwhile a detachment of the cavalry made a detour and came upon a strong force of the enemy posted in camps to the right, nearly a mile from the first line of defense, flanking them, and making a fierce charge and sabre attack, finally forced them from their chosen position. The enemy at this juncture gave up the field, and fled in dismay in the direction of Woodbury, where a column of the Confederate forces are encamped. We captured 80 prisoners, killed and wounded a number of rebels, and took 300 new saddles and accoutrements complete, besides large collections of official orders and papers. The enemy's force consisted of 1,000 cavalry, from Morgan's command.

Ninety Senators and Representatives regarding the enlargement of the canal between the Valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic, as of great national importance, tending to promote the development, prosperity and unity of our whole country, have signed a call for a convention of those interested on the subject to meet in Chicago on the first Monday in June.

The Essex picked up near Port Hudson, four torpedoes, each containing 200 pounds of powder. A special correspondent says General Sigel has resigned.

The cargo of the ship Jacob Bell, destroyed by the Florida, was shipped chiefly on English account, and valued at \$600,000; insured in England and New York.

New York, March 4.—Exchange dull, decidedly lower, nominal 133@134. Gold unsettled, opening 68, declining to 64, closing at 65@65½. Decline in gold completely unsettled the markets generally. Government stocks unchanged, 7.30's, 105.

Bragg's army is at Shelbyville and Tullahoma, and it is said no reinforcements have been received by him since the battle of Murfreesboro, or not enough to meet the loss at that engagement. An advance by Rosecrans is soon expected. The roads have been in such a condition that the artillery could not be moved.

Jeff. Davis has appointed March 27th as a day of fasting and prayer.

A forage train was attacked near Cogleville, Tenn., by 500 rebel cavalry. The rebels were repulsed after an hour's fight, losing 95 killed, 12 wounded, and 2 prisoners. Our loss, two men slightly wounded.

The steamer Columbia ran the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., and had arrived at St. George, with a cargo of cotton and tobacco.

Nearly 100 Union cavalry were captured near Winchester, on Thursday. The rebels first took six of our pickets, but these were afterwards retaken by a detachment of the Thirteenth Cavalry, who advanced too far in the pursuit of the enemy, and were themselves captured in turn.

The levees below Baton Rouge and in St. Charles Parish have been made proof against any overflow. [For balance of interesting telegraph news, see another column.]

Cashmere Goats.

Those who want half-blood Goats, can now secure a very few by an immediate application. A very beautiful Pet Animal of this species can be seen now in this city. Address California Farmer Office.

Diarrhea and Dysentery will decimate the Volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy; therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British Soldiers. Only 25 cents per Box.

HEIMSTREET'S
INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

IT IS NOT A DYE.
But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

LUXURIANT BEAUTY,

promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of D. S. BARNES, proprietor, New York. BOSTWICK, SMITH & DEAN, Agents, San Francisco. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.

RASCHKE & SONS,
131 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter.DEALERS IN
PIANOFORTES,
SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.,

Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers, A. H. Gale & Co. New York; C. Meyer, Philadelphia; T. Gilbert, Boston; Whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand, for SALE and for RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large, etc. etc.

PIANOS AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL
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Annie of the Vale.
Fort Donelson. Dear Old Flag.
Boys that were Green (at Ball Run).
Ellen's Lullaby. Native Land.
Flag of Our Union.
Rock Me to Sleep, Mother.
Captains, with his Whiskers.
O, Gently Breeze. Ever of Thee.
We'll never Give up Dixie.
Hurrah for Our Union.
Twenty Years Ago.
Old Play Ground. Nettle Moore.
Old Folks at Home.
Nora McNamee. Played Out.
Mother, dear, I'll come Home.
Couldn't Stand the Press. Billy Patterson.
I'm leaving Thee in Borrow, Annie.
Richard's Shanty. Irish Stranger.
I see He still in my Dream.
Vive L'America. Darlin' Old Stick.
Bonnie Jean. Willie, We have missed You.
The Midnight Hour. Listen to the Mocking Bird.
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CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

VOLUME XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1863.

NUMBER 3.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
BY J. K. PHILLIPS & CO.

Office—No. 725 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson
SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number, or \$3 a year in advance.

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Reclaiming Salt Marshes and Tule Lands.

Among a number of examples in reclaiming salt marshes at the East, we copy the annexed for the benefit of our readers, more particularly as describing a new style of flood-gate, which is also applicable to our tule lands. A similar gate has been invented and used to much advantage on tule land, by one of our enterprising subscribers, A. J. Bigelow, Esq., but with this improvement: it is made to rest at an angle projecting towards the river at bottom, by which it more readily closes at turn of tide, and remains firmly (all the outside water is lower. The sluice for the these gates is made the whole height of the levee, so that the top is always open and can be got at to make repairs when needed. These gates, with plenty of cross ditches, will rapidly drain land, and will be found of great advantage. But here is the report referred to:

Colonel Hanks resides in Mystic, Connecticut, and the marsh reclaimed is at the head of tide water on Mystic river, about four miles from Long Island sound. It consists of about three acres, and the improvement was undertaken for the purpose of forming a lawn in front of a building site. The marsh lies between two hills, and there are about 30 rods of embankment lying immediately upon the edge of the river. As the river is only fed by small streams, and not subject at any time to great floods, nothing but earthwork was necessary for the dyke. As this has stood for several years without repairs, and is of very easy construction, we give a very minute description of Colonel Hanks' method. The ground was first staked out where the dyke was to stand, a space 6 feet wide. A ditch was then cut in the middle of this staked ground 2 feet wide. The surface sods were laid grass side out toward the river, forming the water front of the dyke. The muck from the ditch was piled against the sods to keep them in place. The ditch was cleaned out down to the hard pan. The next step was to fill the ditch with some kind of earth that would pack solid and make a perfect barrier to the water. Yellow loam, with a considerable mixture of clay, was taken from the adjacent upland. This was packed in solid with a rammer in successive layers as the ditch was filled up. This stratum of yellow loam was raised to within a foot of the top of the embankment, which was about two feet high. To form the inner wall, he staked off six feet from the line of the ditch already cut, and ran another ditch parallel with the first, 4 feet wide. The sods are packed grass side out, at an angle of about 45 degrees, forming a handsome terrace. The muck from the ditch was put between the sods and the yellow loam. The earth from the first ditch of 2 feet wide, and that from the second of 4 feet wide, with the section of loam, formed an embankment about 3 feet high.

The top of the embankment is finished off with gravel, and forms a pleasant walk. The ditch upon the inside is continued completely around the edge of the marsh, cutting off all water that leaches in from the adjacent upland. There are also cross ditches at suitable intervals, furnishing sufficient drainage for the whole 3 acres. This embankment, though strong enough for this locality, would not be sufficient if the tide rose higher, or if the river was subject to heavy floods. Every one, in making an improvement of this kind, must take into the account the pressure that will be made upon the dyke, and build accordingly. The higher the embankment the broader must be the base. Two feet in breadth to one in height will be none too much. When completed and the grass knits together, the dyke is as ornamental as a terrace, and one need not suspect that it answers any useful purpose.

The tide-gate is hung perpendicularly upon two upright stems, in a flume three feet wide and ten feet long. The stems are ten feet long, and the barge of the gate is simply a wooden windlass, swinging upon the top of these stems or posts. This is much more durable than any barge in the water, and works better. It opens and closes with a smaller pressure of water, and is less likely to be obstructed. The flume is thoroughly bedded in yellow loam, and made tight on all

sides. At each end a lattice work is put to prevent all obstructions to the gate. The gate itself is made of stout plank rabbeted together as wide as the flume is deep, and swings down upon a lip of wood fitting close at the bottom and sides of the flume.

This is, on the whole, the best pattern of a tide-gate I have ever met with. It is of simple construction, has no metal about it except the nails, is easily repaired if out of order, and, if made of oak, is very durable. About 30 rods of this dyking shut out the water from 3 acres. The estimated expense \$70, or two and a third dollars per rod. The land as it stood before the improvement, was not worth \$20 an acre; as it now stands it is worth \$200. About a quarter of an acre has been planted with asparagus, and though the roots were only put out last year, it has yielded the present season a bountiful crop. The whole is capable of yielding all kinds of garden, vegetables, though it is kept mainly in grass. The account of this improvement stands about thus:

Da.	
To 3 acres of land.....	\$60 00
To dyke.....	70 00
To flume and gate.....	20 00
Total.....	150 00
On.	
By 3 acres improved.....	\$600 00
Expenditures.....	150 00
Profit.....	450 00

This would be called a very handsome gain upon a like capital and labor in other employments than farming.

A Cotton-raising Calculation.

Editor FARMER: In complying with your request asking data on the culture of cotton, sugar and tobacco, I can only give you my past experience, with my acquired knowledge of California productions, climate, and soil, and of which I have no hesitation in saying, will prove equally as well adapted to the propagation of those plants as the valley of the Mississippi or Louisiana. To cultivate twenty acres with the plow will require three hands with their hoes; of this we will make two accounts: one for cultivating, the other for picking and hoeing. The expense of labor for the plow will be thirty dollars a month, commencing on the 1st of March until the 1st of August, which will make

Da.	
Five months, at \$30 a month.....	\$150 00
Board, 5 months, at 50 cents a day.....	25 00
Three hands for 5 mos, at \$20 a month.....	300 00
Board of hoes for 5 months.....	225 00—\$600 00
Aug. 1 to Jan. 1—5 mos, 6 pickers, \$30 per. 900 00	
Five mos board for the 5 pickers, \$15 per. 450 00	
Five months horse-feed.....	150 00—\$2400 00
On.	
By 20 acres cleaned cotton, 800 lbs to an acre—16,000 lbs at 30 cts a pound.....	\$4800 00

Total expense, as enumerated.....\$2400 00

Total receipt from sale of cotton.....4800 00

Net.....\$2400 00

For picking I would employ by the pound. The boarding account can be much reduced, as most of the articles consumed can be supplied from the farm. The price of the cotton may be rated correspondingly too high. A well-regulated farm does not feel the living expenses charged in all such computations, as every necessary is produced at home for man and beast.

Respectfully yours, Wm. C. McDougal.

In the two classes of expenditures above presented, the charges, we think would be too high. We should put them as follows:

One man, plowing, etc., 4 months, \$25 a mo., \$100 00—	
One man, board, 4 months.....	50 00
Three hoes, 3 months.....	225 00
Three men's board, 5 months each.....	112 00—\$487 00

For second-class expenses:

Three pickers, 3 mos each, including board.....	\$337 00
Horse and team for the time.....	150 00—\$487 00

This reduces it to.....\$774 00

The pickers are needed for only three instead of six months, and other men (in proportion, as the horse-hoe can do the work. The estimate of the crop we think reasonable, being 16,000 pounds—reckoned at 30 cents a pound (which will be low for three years to come)—gives \$4800, from which deduct our estimate of expense \$1074, and the net profit of \$3726 appears. This we think is to be realized by those who faithfully try the experiment.

Changing Seeds.

The practice of frequently changing seed is now recognized in many sections as essentially necessary to the production of a fructiferous crop. We all know that the practice of procuring seed potatoes from a distance—say 20 or 25 miles, and from different kinds of soil, has a most marked influence on the product. While the rationale of this is not quite obvious, the fact is indisputable. The same result follows also in the management of corn, wheat, pumpkins, beans, and garden-seeds. Even where exchanges are made between farmers in the same neighborhood, and where there is no very marked difference in the geological or mineral characteristics of the soil in the respective localities, the practice is inductive to improvement. Let those who have never tried the experiment do so—on a small scale at first, if they are at all skeptical, and mark the results, both as regards quantity and quality of crop.

Gross and Net Weight of Bees, Swine and Sheep.

The following table, though prepared in England, will answer very well for this latitude, and should be carefully preserved for reference. We take it from Mark Lane Express, which says:

Mr. J. B. Lawes has reported the results of some labors upon the mean actual weights of some of our domestic animals (Jour. R. A. S. vol. xxi, pp 444). These will be found, in an abridged form, in the following tables. In these the mean weights are given of 16 heifers and bullocks; of 249 sheep of different breeds, fatness, age, etc.; and of 59 pigs:

Description of Parts.—16 heifers, 249 sheep, 59 pigs			
	Bees.	Swine.	Sheep.
Stomachs.....	25 12 3	3 12 3	2 10 4
Contents of stomachs and rumen.....	92 12 8	7 10 4	2 10 4
Caul fat.....	32 12 3	6 1 8	1 2 3
Small intestines and contents.....	17 12 0	2 7 8	4 8 4
Large intestines and contents.....	13 7 0	2 15 2	8 5 7
Intestinal fat.....	14 13 2	2 5 4	3 4 5
Gall-bladder and contents.....	5 5 1	3 2 3	2 5 6
Heart and sort.....	3 10 6	0 10 4	0 2 6
Heart lat.....	3 3 8	0 7 8	..
Lungs and windpipe.....	9 3 6	1 8 3	1 9 1
Blood.....	45 12 8	6 1 6	7 10 1
Hide or skin and wool.....	24 2 5	16 0 4	..
Feet and hoofs.....	10 0 6	..	0 2 0
Tail.....	1 1 9	..	..
Diaphragm (skirt).....	5 2 0	0 3 4	..
Miscellaneous trimmings.....	3 15 3	0 3 0	0 8 8
Total caral parts.....	439 14 0	61 11 5	35 1 6
Carcasses.....	620 12 0	91 12 5	176 5 3
Loss by evaporation, error in weighing, etc.....	20 7 1	0 2 2	1 2 1
Live weight after fatness.....	1,141 11	153 10 2	312 12 0

In the case of the pigs, the head (with brains), feet, and tail are included with carcass, and not with the offal, as in the other animals.

The above shows the net weight of cattle and sheep a trifle less than 60 per cent of gross weight, and swine a trifle over 83 per cent.

The proportion of meat to the live weight varies considerably in different breeds of the same animal. Some valuable experiments were made by the Parlington Farmer's Club (near Leeds), with the object, to use their own words, of ascertaining, by feeding sheep of different breeds with an equal quantity of food, which breed was most profitable, and best adapted to the soil of the locality (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc., vol. xxii, p. 357).

In this case the whole of the sheep were sold on the same day in Leeds market, and it then appeared that the proportion of the meat to live weight at the time of sale in the different breeds was as follows:

Lot.	Per cent.	Lot.	Per cent.
1 Teeswater.....	62.2	5 Shropshire.....	62.1
2 North country sheep.....	64.2	6 Leicester.....	66.1
3 Lincoln.....	65.6	7 Cotswolds.....	62.1
4 Southdown.....	66.9		

Good Winter Butter from Roots.

Every person who has an acre of good land, and good cows, may have butter in January and February, equal, or even superior, to that which is made in September. Though not a farmer, seeing an article published recommending rutabaga or Swedish turnips as food for cows, in the Spring of 1861, seed was obtained, and planted in rows 3 feet apart, and 5 inches distant in the rows. The ground was not the best for roots, yet I obtained from 4 rows, each 100 feet long, roots enough to feed two cows, once a day, 5 weeks. The cows had commenced to decrease in the quantity and quality of the milk, after having been taken from the grass, and before feeding the roots, but in a few days there was a marked increase in both respects. The butter was equal in quality to what was in June, and in quantity to that made in October. It was worth 3 or 4 cents a pound more than the white oily substitute, generally found on farmers' tables at the season of the year, in places where neither roots nor grain are used. Those who have even small plots, would do well to raise roots next year. Begin in time; select good soil, manure during the winter, and have the ground ready by planting time. The profit on the few bushels raised this year, far exceeds the cost of the paper which led me to make the experiment.

To get Leaders for Evergreens.

It frequently happens that evergreens, of the rare and expensive kinds, are propagated from cuttings or layers from the side-branches of the parent tree. The young plants so raised, are quite slow to form central leading shoots. We have seen such young trees spreading and sprawling about upon the ground for several years, as if they did not know how to rise, having no central spine around which the other branches clustered, and not worthy the name of tree. This perverse habit can be broken up, and the straggling bush can be forced to throw up a leader. To do this, after the plant has made a vigorous root-growth, peg down all the branches to the ground.

This will so check the flow of sap through them, that a new and vigorous shoot will start up from the base, which will grow erect, and form the nucleus for a new and better tree. After this central shoot has become well established, cut off the old stragglers. Keep the soil well enriched and well tilled for several years.

Military University.

We publish that portion of Adjutant General Kibbe's report for 1862, relating to the establishment of a Military University in this State. It is an able article, and the suggestions presented will, undoubtedly, meet with public favor. He says:

In former annual reports I have frequently recommended the establishment of a State Military School, and here reiterate the suggestions contained in my last report, being more than ever convinced of its utility. That there is sufficient patriotic ardor in the breasts of our citizens capable of bearing arms, to step forth at the call of their country and enroll their names for service, is conclusively proven by past and present events; but to serve the State, or to act with any effect in any great national contest, requires skill and ability, as well as patriotism. It is the truest maxim that in peace we should be prepared for war; for that individual who supposes that we can always be at peace, either at home or with foreign nations, understands very little of the history of nations. The position of our State, its distance from the seat of the National Government, its exposed sea coast of eight hundred miles, and embracing an area exceeding all the New England States combined, the character of the territory north, south, and east, its commercial importance to the Union, and the permanence and security of that great growing commerce, call upon us to have a perfect military character cultivated amongst our people upon this coast, if we do not wish to see the rich prize passing out of our hands.

A foreign government based upon principles antagonistic to our own, exists upon our northern frontier, which is ever jealous of the rapidly extending influence of our commerce, and by many believed to be unscrupulous as to the means which her statesmen adopt to crush out rivalry and opposition to her empire over the seas; while at the south we find a peninsula of several hundred miles, sparsely inhabited, without any government, except that of a faction which may obtain a temporary power, and which offers, either by the way of the Gulf of California, or by the mainland, an opening for a force at war with us, or desiring to subject our State, to land armies and munitions of war with which to invade our soil. The perpetuity of the blessings of a free government which we so happily enjoy, requires our eternal vigilance and sleepless activity, and as each State of the Union is depended upon to aid in all its efforts for the maintenance of the Government, so is each State called upon, not only to provide for a militia, but to provide the means to educate and fit their citizen soldiers for the responsible positions which, in cases of necessity, they may be called upon to fill. To provide a comprehensive system of military education is the duty of the Legislators. War is a science, and comprehends in its meaning all other sciences, and a greater portion of all human knowledge. It has been the study of nations for all past time, and large masses of men are devoted to the proficiency of arms. Governments have endowed, by liberal appropriations, schools for the instruction of the military art, until such progress has been made in the weapons of warfare and strategy, that the science of war, the movements of troops, and the modes of attack and defense, are greatly changed. This extensive knowledge, which has been so cultivated by the nations of the earth, and our present domestic troubles, makes the necessity the more urgent in this country for a stricter attention to the military education of the people. Without order, regularity, discipline, and education, an army is liable to be routed at every point, and would resemble a victim sent to be slaughtered, rather than an army led to battle. It is impossible to expect that our volunteers, from the very nature of their employment, can acquire that extensive military knowledge necessary to cope with those who have made the military art the study of their lives. If the duty of the soldier to fit him for service requires years of training, how much greater the necessity for those who are to command armies and divisions of armies to have a military education? To them are intrusted the lives of thousands of their fellow citizens, and the mistakes and disasters of armies in warfare may be attributed in a great measure, to the ignorance of those who are intrusted with the command. It is not the simple duty of the officer who would aspire to command to understand the manual of arms, the formation and movements of the company or battalion; he will often be called upon to occupy positions which require an acquaintance with the branches of service, so as to be able to act upon an emergency and without mistake or hesitation, either for defense or attack; be able to draw a plan, trace the lines of encampment, and in a moment's notice to direct a field fortification.

The four grand divisions of which an army is composed, namely: Infantry, cavalry, engineers, and artillery, and the mode of organizing for military service, and moving troops armed with the various arms, require no common intelligence. The education of the Engineer and Artillery is the work of years, and includes the most comprehensive and careful study. To the Engineer we

look for plans of fortifications, and skill to construct them: to him the infantry and artillery are indebted for their position on the battle-field, and to their proper distribution, and also for the construction of the ways over roads and rivers, and in the entrenchments. Nor can the skillful Artilleryman be considered much behind in the important duties of the profession. He requires a knowledge of projectiles, the laws of gravitation, the velocity and force of bodies, and how he shall take position for breach, in point blank, with mathematical accuracy. He should know how to construct gabions, fascines, embrasures, and various other works required.

The volunteer force, as at present constituted, cannot be expected to possess either the theoretical or practical knowledge for these important duties. If this be so, a remedy ought to be applied to supply this defect. There is no better way in which this could be done by this State than by the establishment of a Military School, in which an opportunity will be afforded to the young men of the State to become skilled soldiers, to meet the necessity when it should arrive. Every nation of account in modern times has paid great attention to military education. The Greeks taught the military science to the children in their schools. In Prussia every man is a soldier, and required to do military duty for three years, and there are schools attached to every regiment and battalion, in which the privates are taught the rudiments of learning, while High Schools, for the education of the officers, are attached to every army division. There are also military schools founded at Berlin by Peter the Great. The school of St. Cyr, founded by Napoleon in eighteen hundred and three, educates the youth of France, and there was established the system which Russia, Saxony, and Austria follow.

It is our duty to educate our youth, and for our security to do this in such a manner as to give them the means of intelligence which the most prosperous and intelligent States provide for the proper discipline of their people. An institution established upon this basis would not only be frequented by the youth of the country, but adults who desire to become skilled in the duties of the soldier, would attend the military and scientific lectures at the hall of such an institution, and could thereby learn of the profession of the soldier sufficient to fit them for active and difficult duties.

The opportunity for the establishment of such an institution is at hand. I beg leave, therefore, to suggest the propriety of setting apart means for the establishment of a State Military Institute, similar to those now existing in several of the older States of the Union. The progress and success of these institutions have fully demonstrated the practicability of engraving the military system upon State Colleges. This suggestion, I am fully convinced will meet with public favor and support. The introduction of military discipline in schools serves to promote regular habits and invigorate the physical constitution of the student, while, at the same time, it will give a practical tone to every department of study, and thoroughness of instruction would constitute its chief element. The habits of the soldier would conduce to system, promptness, responsibility, energy, and decision. To the pursuit of scientific courses, the principles and habits of duty, render military schools the first institutions in the country, and it is to practical education that we mainly rely for advancement in greatness as individuals or as a State or nation. It fits and prepares us for all the duties of life, and should form the basis of every State educational institution. Its graduates would go forth—the teacher to his school; the engineer to his rod and level; the architect and draughtsman to his drawing board; the farmer to his farm; the soldier to his post; each with a sound practical education, based upon system and order, which have been indelibly impressed upon his mind by the practical and systematic character of his school. I do not propose to discuss the full merits of such a college, but believing in its great utility, take this initiative step with a hope of directing public attention to it, and of inducing able writers to extol its merits. It is for the Legislature to advise the plan for the establishment of such an institution, and call your Excellency's attention to the matter, hoping that it may be favorably adverted to in the recommendations you may deem proper to make to that body.

Mortar should be made for some weeks before it is applied, says the Scientific American, and when required for use should be thoroughly worked with some fresh mortar. The quantity of sand suitable to mix with a certain amount of lime differs according to the quality of the lime. A certain quantity of hair should be mixed with all the plaster used for the first and second coats in the rooms of houses. Sharp quartzose sand is preferred for mixing with lime. Alluvial soil should never be mixed with mortar. To every bushel of lime made into paste by water, about two and a half bushels of sand are used in this section. Shell lime should never be employed to plaster walls, as it always becomes moist in wet weather. The sand in some sections should be washed, to free it from impurities before it is mixed with lime.

The *Ailanthus* Silk-worm of China.

(Bombyx Cynthis.)

BY JOHN D. MORRIS, D. D.

It is well known that for ages past the Chinese have employed a coarser species of silk than that furnished by the mulberry worm, for the clothing of the poorer class of people and for other fabrics, and that it is of so durable a character that the same garments manufactured of it are often worn by the second generation.

This worm has been recently introduced into France, where it has excited an extraordinary interest among the higher classes of society, and even secured the favorable attention of the Emperor himself. It is considered by competent judges to be a new source of wealth to the manufacturing industry of the country and of economy to the people. More than three hundred persons, most of whom are members of the Imperial Society of Acclimation, and great numbers of others, are now successfully engaged in rearing the worm. The Emperor himself has granted the use of some parts of his several farms for the cultivation of the *Ailanthus*, on which this insect feeds. The experiment of acclimation has everywhere succeeded, and the produce of silk has been abundant and of a very excellent quality. The cultivators are greatly encouraged to prosecute the work on a still larger scale, and it will not be long before thousands of persons in France and Algeria will be engaged in this profitable and useful business.

It has been demonstrated that this insect can be reared in France at little expense, and that those who devote a small portion of time to it will gain a rich remuneration.

The Food of the Caterpillar.

The *Ailanthus glandulosa* is a well known, and to many persons an objectionable tree. It belongs to the family of the Terebinths. The meaning of the Indian name is tree of heaven. It is improperly called the varnish of Japan. It is originally from Japan and China. Linné classed it in the *Rhus* (sumac), but Desfontaines established a new genus for it, and called it *Ailanthus*. Its leaves resemble those of the sumac; they are winged, oval, sharp, having at their base on each side a tooth terminated by a small gland, and hence its specific name, *glandulosa*. It grows vigorously on all soils and in the shade as well as the most exposed places. Like the sumac, it pushes out suckers from its roots, and can through them be easily propagated. It produces at the extremity of its branches panicles of numerous flowers of a greenish yellow color, of a very offensive odor to many persons. The individuals are either male or female, sometimes hermaphrodite. The fruit is a small, flat silicle, containing only a single grain or seed, flat and reniform. These seeds ripen in autumn, and can be gathered from November to January. It is necessary to take them perfectly dry to avoid fermentation. They may be sown from February to May, in rows, borders, or in squares. The seeds need only to be covered with earth to a small extent, and the plants come up in three weeks or a month after sowing. There is no other tree whose growth is so rapid, whose multiplication is so easy, and which flourishes so well on a poor soil.

The trees should be planted in rows; there should be three feet space between each plant, and six feet between the rows. The object of this mode of planting is to produce hedges composed of the clumps of suckers of the *Ailanthus* touching one another, so that the worms can pass from one clump to the other without any help. These hedges, kept at a moderate height and trimmed down when necessary, will render the placing of the young worms on them and the gathering of the cocoons very easy.

Perhaps it will be well to let one tree grow to the height of ten or fifteen feet, which may serve as a point of attachment for various fans or other devices to frighten off the birds; perhaps, also, it would be well to leave one row from the side of the prevailing wind grow to a greater height, and this would become a shelter for the rest of the plantation.

The disagreeable but very fugitive odor which the young leaves of this tree exhale prevents the destruction of the plant by all domestic animals, and thus all inclosures are unnecessary. As to the odor of its flowers, they will never incommode any one, for the low size at which the plants must be kept will never permit them to bloom.

The Eggs, Caterpillars, Cocoons, and Silk of *B. Cynthis*.

The eggs are twice as large as those of the ordinary silk-worm, and the females lay only about half the number. The eggs are oval, equal at both ends, white and spotted with black. The number deposited is very variable, and the proportion depends on the size of the insect. When they are in good health and of normal size, they give from two hundred to four hundred eggs, and one large specimen has given four hundred and twenty-nine. The average deposit is about two hundred and fifty.

The caterpillars are hatched out in eight or twelve days, according to temperature. They are from four to four and a half millimetres long, and appear at first black, because each of the segments bears six black spots and six tubercles of the same color, but examined with a magnifier their skin is seen to be yellow. These caterpillars, like the great majority of other species, moult or change their skin four times before they spin their cocoons. Before each moult they remain motionless from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, according to the temperature, and this state or crisis has been designated as their sleep. Before going to sleep they line the lower side of the leaf which bears them with a very fine network of silk, and this they solidly grasp with their membranous feet, or tangle them with it so that at the moment of their going out of the old skin it remains attached to the threads of this network, and the caterpillar itself is free.

Their color, size, and general aspect is different after each moult. After the fourth the caterpillar has attained a length of about three inches. It

begins to eat less and prepare for its cocoon. After voiding all its excrements and a large drop of liquid more or less transparent, it commences its cocoon, after having attached two or three leaves to a stalk with silken threads, so that it may not fall when the stalk dies at the time of the falling of the leaves.

In the weaving of its cocoon, the caterpillar does not work like that of the mulberry worm, because it is necessary to prepare an elastic opening for the egress of the butterfly when fully matured. The mulberry worm closes its cocoon all round, and when the perfect insect comes out it cuts the cocoon, so that such cocoons cannot be continuously unwound, because the threads are severed. It is not so with *Cynthis*. It leaves an opening for its exit, or, if not an opening, the cocoon at that end is so thin that the perfect insect can come out by pushing the threads aside without cutting them, and thus the whole may be unwound in a continuous thread.

The cocoons are of an elongated form, and tapering at both ends, of a gray color, more or less pale, and generally from an inch and two-thirds long to two-fifths of an inch thick. They vary much in size and weight, according to the conditions in which they have been spun, and to the degree of desiccation, as is the case with those of the mulberry worm. The product of silk is nearly if not quite as abundant as that of the mulberry cocoon, and as it can be raised with little or no expense, it will be much cheaper.

Samples of this silk from China show that it serves in that country to make stuffs which approach in fineness and luster those which are fabricated of the mulberry silk, and which rival the most beautiful European stuffs. They make good use of this textile material, both in the condition of coarse silk and in a more refined state.

In France the material has been carded and spun, and a very excellent article has been obtained, and its qualities have been studied and appreciated by manufacturers of the highest respectability. One of them says he "will engage to fabricate from it a white silk." Another, "that the luster of the silk surpasses that of all the raw silks of races hitherto known." Another has "found the cocoons very easy to card and spin. The thread is smooth, shining, strong, and supple. It leaves no waste in combing or spinning. It is an excellent material, which has a great future for all industrialists in raw silk. The cocoons are easy to clean, and their silk can, without doubt, bear with success all the operations of dyeing. This culture on a large scale would furnish in abundance a raw silk stronger and more beautiful than that of the mulberry worm." A great silk merchant of Lyons, and author of works on silk, who has instituted some researches on the cocoon of the *Ailanthus* worm, says that "the fine threads of the *Ailanthus* worm are double those of the mulberry worm, but of an inferior diameter; they are also more flat, which leads to them a greater degree of luster." Father d'Incarville reports that the silk lasts twice as long as the other, and the stuffs made of it wash like linen. If the rearing of these worms were practiced in France, French industry would soon find a rich remuneration.

The Rearing of the *Ailanthus* Silk-worm.

The *Ailanthus* silk-worm can produce three generations, but it is better to have only two broods, coinciding with the two movements of sap in our climate. The eggs of these silk-worms are not kept during eight or nine months, like those of the mulberry, but a part of the cocoons of the first generation and all those of the second close up their living chrysalids and remain inactive during the rest of autumn and all the winter, in order not to give out their first butterflies until the spring. Abandoned completely to the natural temperature these cocoons give out their butterflies between the first and third of June, according to the forwardness of the season. It is possible to hasten or retard this coming out of the butterfly, by keeping the cocoons in places more or less warm. The second brood may be had towards the end of August, as about forty to forty-five days elapse between the deposit of the eggs and the completion of the cocoon.

First rearing.—Presuming that we have preserved the cocoons (slightly threaded together, without piercing them through and through, in chaplets of a hundred or more) during the winter in a place in which the temperature should not be below 61° Fahrenheit, and where it should never be above 88° Fahrenheit, and that in these conditions the butterflies should come out from the fifth to the tenth of June, the following treatment is to be pursued: Every evening the butterflies which came out in the morning should be put together in a wire safe, or simply in boxes pierced with holes, and which should be covered with bobbinet, taking care that the butterflies have plenty of air. The next day you take the united couples and place them in other boxes or cages, without separating them. The fecundated females will soon lay their eggs against the sides of the boxes, which will endure three or four days according to the temperature. You will do well to remove the males every day which have quitted the females and put them back into the cage. These eggs, when dry, detached with the finger-nail or with a wooden knife, and kept according to the days of their being laid, should be transferred to a place warmed to 68° or 75° Fahrenheit at least, in which water should be constantly evaporated in order to maintain the degree of proper humidity, and the

* The cocoons are freed from their gummy substance by boiling them two hours and a half with 95 per cent of their weight of white soap, and sufficient water to immerse them entirely. This operation is repeated a second time, with 10 per cent of their weight of carbonate of soda, for one hour.

† M. Comte de Lamotte-Barace has remarked that the fecundation succeeds best when the butterflies are put out of doors at night. He says, "The fecundations do not operate well in the baskets. Each day scarcely half the female of whose fecundation I was certain. This course might do well enough on a small scale, but on a large one it will not succeed. I then thought of placing my butterflies out of doors in a large cage made of canvas, about six feet square. I now regret that I did not employ this method at first, for one hundred females there were scarcely five or six that did not find males in a day or two. Thus, then, all the females were fecundated, which I was far from obtaining before I had my cage."

‡ M. de Lamotte has introduced a system of boxes with movable walls, which permit the eggs to be removed with great facility.

young caterpillars will be hatched ten or twelve days afterwards.

In order to gather these young caterpillars, it will suffice to place upon the eggs some leaves of *Ailanthus* growing on the shoots which are tender, taking care to put the inferior face of the folioles beside the caterpillars, which they will immediately mount, range themselves on the under side, and commence to eat the edges.

These leaves, bearing the worms generally attached to the inferior face, should have their stems placed in bottles full of water, the mouths of which should be shut up with a small stopper of paper, to prevent the young ones from drowning when they change their position.

If unforeseen circumstances—bad weather, for instance—should prevent putting the young worms on the trees, their nourishment can be renewed by placing at the side of these bottles others similarly furnished with fresh leaves, to which the worms will soon pass off themselves. Finally, to save some individuals which might fall—which sometimes happens, because the worms gnaw the leaves at the base, and thus make the extremity fall on which there may be others—it will be well to place at the foot of the bottles some leaves, on which these fallen individuals will soon moult.

It will be necessary to guard against giving to these caterpillars hard leaves gathered from large trees, for they cannot easily eat them, and would thus perish. This inconvenience would not be felt in plantations made with a view to the rearing of these worms, where the trees would be constantly throwing out shoots and tender leaves.

In his report to the Emperor on this subject, M. Guérin-Meneville proposed to feed the young worms at first in the house, and to continue it to their recovery from their third sleep or moult. Perhaps it will be necessary to proceed thus in certain localities, especially where there are ants large enough to carry away the young worms; but in other places this expense may be avoided by placing them on the hedges of the *Ailanthus* two or three days after their birth. It is thus that M. de Lamotte and Hebert have proceeded, with full success, since 1859. M. Guérin-Meneville has also done it in Bois de Boulogne, where thousands of visitors have seen them at work for two months, notwithstanding the frequent tempests and cold rains which have prevailed during the whole summer.

To transfer the young worms on the trees in the hedge you must convey to them the leaves covered with worms in baskets secured with paper, and attach small quantities of these leaves on the trees. This can be done with a pin or a thread, for they must be so arranged that the wind may not blow them off before the worms shall have had time to quit the faded leaves to spread themselves on the living branches. As the Chinese recommend, it is necessary to ascertain as near as possible the number of worms which can be nourished on a certain extent of the hedge, so as not to put more worms on it than are necessary. Practice and experience only will teach you how to appreciate this number.

When the worms are placed on the *Ailanthus* there is nothing else to do except to replace some individuals that may have fallen, to draw together some branches which may be too far apart, which the worms may have consumed, to chase away the birds and bats, and to guard them against wasps, etc.

When the worms have undergone four moults, and have finished their growth, they spin their cocoons in the leaves of the *Ailanthus* or other trees in the vicinity, and you can gather the cocoons after they are finished, that is, in eight or ten days.

Second Rearing.

About a month after they are made, the cocoons give out the butterflies, which lay eggs like those of the spring, and the eggs soon hatch. All that has been said as regards the first rearing applies to this, and if you succeed in obtaining this hatching about the 30th of August, you finish this second rearing in the first days of October, if the season is at all favorable.

The best method of preserving these reproducing cocoons during the winter cannot yet be definitely fixed in the beginning of this new branch of industry, and it is necessary to make many trials before we can establish rules relative to it. In the mean time it is advised that chaplets of one hundred or more be made and suspended in chambers of different temperatures. It is above all necessary not to put too many in boxes or baskets, for if they should get too warm and ferment more or less, and even if the chrysalids should not die, they would still contract maladies that would be transmitted to the eggs in the spring, and perhaps to succeeding generations.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

To Prevent "Chapped Hands."

The writer was formerly much troubled with chapped and cracked hands, so much so as to constantly feel uncomfortable. Latterly I have been entirely free from this source of trouble, and, except when obliged to handle frozen substances, I no more think of wearing gloves or mittens on my hands, than I do of covering my face. This good result I attribute wholly to a hint given in the American Agriculturist a few years ago, which I would like to have repeated for the benefit of others. It was in effect as follows: The cuticle or scarf skin is designed as a handprotective covering, and when sound, it serves this purpose admirably. Pure water does not effect the cuticle; but add a little soap or other alkali to the water, and it at once attacks the cuticle and will in a short time dissolve it off. I now avoid the use of soap as much as possible, using a brush to remove most kinds of soiling. When soap is absolutely required to remove oily or greasy matters, I keep it on the hands as little time as may be, and rinse off the last vestige thoroughly, leaving none to corrode and crack the outer skin. Generally I dip the hands in water in which a few drops of vinegar have been poured; this neutralizes the alkali of the soap. Wife does the same on washing day when the hands must be put into soap suds. I formerly applied vinegar to the face after shaving, but now use a little cheap Cologne water, or common whisky, which removes the alkali, and keeps the whiskers black—not faded as when nothing was used after the latter.

A Word about Dress.

One of the gravest mistakes in our dress is the very thin covering of our arms and legs. No physiologists can doubt that the extremities require as much covering as the body. A fruitful source of disease, of congestion in the head, chest, and abdomen, is found in the nakedness of the arms and legs, which prevents a fair distribution of the blood.

A young lady has just asked me what she can do for her very thin arms. She says she is ashamed of them. I felt them through the thin lace covering, and found them freezing cold. I asked her what she supposed would make muscles grow? Exercise, she replied. Certainly, but exercise only makes them grow by giving them more blood. Six months of vigorous exercise would do less to give those naked, cold arms circulation, than would a single month, were they warmly clad.

The value of exercise depends on the temperature of the muscles. A cold gymnasium is unprofitable. Its temperature should be between 60 and 70, or the limbs should be warmly clothed. I know that our servant girls and blacksmiths, by constant and vigorous exercise, acquire large, fine arms, in spite of their nakedness; and if young ladies will labor as hard from morning till night as do these useful classes, they may have as fine arms, but even then it is doubtful if they would get rid of their congestion of the head, lungs, and stomach, without more dress upon the arms and legs.

Perfect health depends upon perfect circulation. Every living thing that has the latter has the former. Put your hand under your dress upon your body. Now put your hand upon your arm. If you find your body warmer than your arm, you have lost the equilibrium of circulation. The head has too much blood, producing headache, or a sense of fullness; or the chest has too much blood, producing cough, rapid breathing, pain in the side, or palpitation of the heart; or the stomach has too much blood, producing indigestion; or the liver has too much blood, producing some disturbance; or the bowels have too much blood, producing constipation or diarrhea. Any or all of these difficulties are temporarily relieved by immersion of the feet or hands into hot water, and they are permanently relieved by such dress and exercise of the extremities as will make their preservation permanent.

Again, I say, the extremities require as much clothing as the body. Women should dress their arms and legs with one or two thicknesses of knit woolen garments which fit them. The absurdity of loose flowing sleeves and wide-spread skirts, I will not discuss.

Do you ask why the arms and legs may not become accustomed to exposure like the face? I answer, God has provided the face with an immense circulation, because it must be exposed.

A distinguished physician of Paris declared just before his death, "I believe that during the 20 years I have practiced my profession in this city, 20,000 children have been borne to the cemetery, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of naked arms."

When in Harvard, many years ago, I heard the distinguished Dr. J. O. Warren say: "Boston sacrifices 500 babies every year, by not clothing their arms." These little arms should have thick, woolen, warm sleeves, extending from the shoulder to the hand.—[Dio Lewis, M. D.]

Hints for Housekeepers.

If the covers of sofas and chairs are dirty they may be cleansed without being removed, by first washing them over with a flannel, then, before they are dry, sponge them over with a strong solution of salt and water, in which a small quantity of gall has been mixed. The windows of the room should be opened so as to secure a perfect drying, and the colors and freshness of the article will in this way be restored. Floor cloths may be cleaned with a mixture of magnesia, only milk warm, followed by warm water, in the same manner that carpets are cleaned. They should be rubbed with a dry flannel until nearly dried, then again wet over with a sponge dipped in milk, and immediately dried and rubbed with flannel till the polish is restored. This is a process much to be preferred to that of rubbing the cloth with wax, which leaves it sticky and liable to retain the rust and dirt for a long time. Very hot water should never be used in cleaning floor-cloths, as it brings off the paint. Cleaning mirrors and polished steel articles is an easy operation, when rightly understood. The greatest care should be taken, in cleaning a mirror, to use only the softest articles, lest the glass should be scratched. It should first be dusted with a feather brush, then washed over with a sponge dipped in spirits to remove the fly spots; after this it should be dusted with the powder blue in a thin muslin bag, and finely polished with an old silk handkerchief. Polished steel articles, if rubbed every morning with leather will not become dull or rusty; but if rust has been suffered to gather it must be immediately removed by covering the steel with sweet oil, and allowing it to remain on for two days; then sprinkle it over with finely powdered unslaked lime, and rub it with polishing leather.

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Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

A Long, Dry Spell.

The late, long dry weather has had the effect to bring forward vegetation very rapidly—the early varieties of fruit trees are coming into bloom. The hills have put on their green robes; the grain grows rapidly, and our markets show the effects of a warm and genial climate.

With this dryness upon the soil there comes a prayer from the lips of many farmers for "more rain, more rain!" and, could we have some good showers nothing would be more opportune for the grain last sown, while all vegetables would be much improved thereby.

We have observed that after all dry winters in California, showers were not unfrequent during the dry season—even to as late a period as July. It is to be hoped, therefore, that this year in particular the clerk of the weather will not be remiss in his duties, but send the proper quantity of rain in the proper season, so as not to interfere by his late showers with our experimental crops—especially cotton, which has more to fear from this cause than any other.

Received.

We have received through the politeness of A. J. Moulder, Superintendent of Public Instruction, his Annual Report for 1882. This work presents many items of great interest to the public from which we gather the following: Number of children 4 to 18, reported by the census of 1857, 29,018; the number in 1862, 72,821; increase in six years, 43,803. The census report of 1857 being imperfect, it was estimated that there were in our State that year of all ages, 40,000; and total children of all ages in 1862, 114,668. This report is full of very interesting tables, worthy of examination. We wish we had room for more.

San Joaquin Wine.

Our neighbors of the San Joaquin district are beginning to demonstrate that they can make wine as well as other countries. We have received samples of red wines from W. L. Overhiser, Esq., who informs us that he has made 400 gallons this season from his little vineyard. The wine is good, and we tender our thanks to the donor for his consideration. May his vineyard increase and his "presses" burst forth with new wine annually.

Harness and Harness Stock.—It will need but a few words on our part to remind those who desire to purchase Harness, or Harness stock, where to go, for we think it will be just as natural for such persons to go down to Main & Winchester's, on Battery street, for harness work, as for the speculators to go to Montgomery street. There is, however, this great difference between the two purchases—those who go to Main & Winchester's are sure to get a harness that will carry them on their way, over the hardest and roughest road, in perfect safety, while the majority of those that go to Montgomery street and get harnessed up there, will find that they have got into traces that will lead them to—to—to—reader, please say where.

State Agricultural Society.

The adjourned meeting of the State Agricultural Society was held at Sacramento on the 11th inst., President Harasethy in the chair. After remarks from several speakers upon the condition of the Society and the effect the alteration of the charter would have upon their present action, it was found that the election of officers under the new system would not be valid. A portion of the first day was spent in hearing reports of the several officers, some of which were not read, but postponed; thus the actual condition, and the results of the past year, were not made known save by the report of the Treasurer, which shows the Society to be greatly embarrassed. We give the following facts, which should be well impressed upon the public mind—for this institution is under the patronage of the State, fostered and supported by it.

The Treasurer's report of receipts for 1882, reveals the following, which speaks for itself:

Receipts from the Fair.....	\$10,659 00
Loans from bankers.....	8,000 00
Concerts, recs. last summer.....	493 00
Bar, saloon and elder-stand.....	125 00
Fair-Ball, etc.....	1,075 00
Sale of a buggy, etc.....	499 50
Receipts of carriage tickets.....	4 25
Cash on hand first of the year.....	5 25
Total.....	\$20,861 00

Total disbursements of the Society were as follows:

Premiums (silver-ware).....	\$ 3,750 04
Purses for races at Pavilion.....	612 50
Cash paid off at races.....	\$7 50
Total.....	\$4,380 04

The amounts paid to Corresponding Secretary and Visiting Committee, \$2,350, it will be seen, are only a little more than one-fifth of the entire proceeds of the Fair for 1882.

"Expenses," \$14,421 00, cover, in their detail, nearly two columns of the Union. Not holding a diploma to practice medicine, we decline sickening our readers with a republication of the same. Let the farmers of this State see to the next list of "expenses."

The report shows, however, a balance in Treasurer's report of \$300: in the hands of the sheriff, \$169; in the hands of Harman & Hartley, lawyers, \$72; in the hands of C. H. Grim, \$59. Total, \$300.

The liabilities of the Society are now in rapidly accruing interest—rates of interest 2½ per cent—long due, as follows, \$20,070 68; of this amount there is due as interest alone, and unpaid, \$5,744 11. There are also debts from 1860 to '62 due, amounting to \$6,407 90. This makes a total indebtedness of \$26,478 58.

To offset this amount the Secretary shows as assets: State appropriations for 1862, \$5,000; balance of State appropriations, \$1,200. Total, \$6,200. This is in the hands of bankers—pledged at large interest which must soon eat it up.

Aside from these State appropriations in the hands of bankers, are assets as follows: Silver-ware and books, \$778 97; fountain, \$1,500; one large tent, \$400; marble statue, \$150; Agricultural Loan in County Treasury, \$937.

Thus, we have a grand total of \$3,765 97 as the assets. Save the Fund of the county, which we presume to be the "debt" due the Society, for the Hall, etc., we do not think that \$500 could be realized in cash for these assets. So, even were the assets available, still the report says there is a deficiency of \$16,507 61. This is the showing of our State Institution of Agriculture—for years involved in debt—exorbitant expenditures—and very small amounts paid in premiums. The appropriations by the State within the last three years aggregate nearly \$40,000. And yet, compare the influence and operations of this State Society with that of the San Joaquin District, and the latter will be found to have accomplished far more for the general good of the cause than the former.

We now give the following synopsis of the doings of the San Joaquin District Society, for the years 1861 and '62:

Receipts for the two years.....	\$16,237 40
All bills and premiums paid, and cash on hand in 1863.....	514 75

This Society also published its own reports at an expense of some six or eight hundred dollars.

The State Society has been liberally aided, and yet, during the late State Fair (to its disgrace) sheriffs and constables thronged the halls and Pavilion for the debts of the Society, which had been accumulated beyond any precedent in the history of Agricultural Societies in the United States. We venture to say this without fear of contradiction. The enormous expenditures of clerks and attendants, the extravagant sums paid for items, that appear in the Treasurer's report, show a state of things that demand the attention of all who desire to see our State Society an honor and credit to California.

We are pained to make such remarks; but our duty to the cause of Agriculture demands this at our hands. We did hope that the recent action of the Legislature in altering and amending the charter, would secure a new and better management, and place the Society in a condition to enter upon a career of usefulness. This hope, however, is now banished; for we notice that those present forced an election of officers under the new law, in actual violation of the principles and spirit expressed in the amended charter, and in opposition to the views of many friends, as appears by record.

The new Act reads thus: "This Society shall be managed by a Board of Agriculture, which is to consist of a President and nine Directors, who are to be selected by a Convention composed of the annual and life members of the State Society, together with Delegates from every Agricultural district and county Society."

Now, it was shown at this Convention that no such delegates were there. A few delegates, forced by the short notice given, some old members, and friends of the old organization, were present. But, in order to force through an election, a Supplementary Act was pressed through

the Legislature in a day! We ask, in all earnestness, where were our legislators who are the true friends of the Agricultural interest?

Remonstrances and sound counsel came from the county of Santa Clara; they asked for postponement of the election in order that measures might be taken to win a good feeling to the State Society—but the lust for office was dead to the interests alike of the Society, the cause of Agriculture, and the demands of justice.

We publish the letter of Judge Daniels, President of the Santa Clara Society, which proves that our various Societies have had no notice of the condition of things—the alteration of the charter, or an election. Now, we ask, shall such an election be considered binding on the agriculturists of our State?

We hope and trust the Legislature will repudiate this meeting, and compel those who have the matter in hand, to proceed according to the letter and spirit of the charter.

Hear what Judge Daniels says:

SAN JOSE, Feb. 23, 1883.
Dear Sir: Your note of the 20th came to hand on Thursday. I have called a meeting of the members of the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society for next Thursday. In the meantime many of the members have called on me and wished me to ask you to send us a copy of the act of the Legislature to which you refer. We have none of us heard of such an Act till now.

There are but few of the members of our society who will undertake the trip to Sacramento except the object of their journey (thither) is more fully explained.

Respectfully yours, Wm. DANIELS

Here is evidence of the grossest injustice, in thus forcing the election.

The following is part of a letter from Dr. Bascom, which shows the importance of a Convention formed from all the Societies:

Please write to Judge Daniels or myself immediately and very fully, as the attempt to elect delegates to the State Convention will meet with strong opposition by members of our county Society, prejudiced against the old Society, and unless the friends of the Society are fully posted they may defeat us.

You will readily perceive the importance of neutralizing, as far as may be, all opposition, especially among District and County Societies, as the action they may take at their first meeting, in sending or declining to send delegates to the State Convention, will determine their status in regard to the State Society for perhaps all time to come. I feel very desirous that the Society under its new organization should start off under auspices most favorable for success and continued usefulness (provided you have all things O. K.) which I feel very confident you must have.

Yours, very truly, S. H. BASCOM.

There are a host of facts to show the importance of united action on the part of true friends of Agriculture in the reorganization of this Society—or rather, Board of Agriculture. And it now remains with them to take immediate action and demand of the Representatives from the agricultural counties, that this wrong shall be set right.

The new Act declares that no persons shall be on Visiting Committees who are not practical agriculturists. And yet, how can such a spirit be carried out when the principal actors in the election of the Annual Meeting have little or no interest in the cause?

Let any one read the report in the Union, take down the names of those most active in the late meeting, and he will find that they are not large farmers, stock-raisers, or in any way substantially connected with the cause of Agriculture. They may all be very good citizens—or officials in our State Government—or lawyers—but, we ask are they the men that the charter means shall direct, manage or control, such an institution as this might be made—when ruled and controlled by those who have a knowledge, and an interest at heart?

Look back for the past four years and see the results flowing from mismanagement of the State Society—bitter opposition from all parts of the State; it has been made a heavy bill of expense to the State, and accomplished but little good.

We repeat, we deeply regret to be called upon to perform this painful duty; but once before the Constitution has been trampled under foot, and now, again! and whatever Acts Supplementary may have been passed to permit an election, it is a violation of the charter—for it surely intended that "Delegates should be present from every Society." This was not the case. Consequently, the true spirit of the charter has been violated—and that destroys public confidence. We have many letters from the real friends of our cause breathing just indignation, received within a few days. We know the unhappy feeling that prevails over this State in consequence of mismanagement for four years past.

These matters we shall lay before the public as our duty demands. In the meantime we call upon our legislators to look to this affair, and read the Treasurer's report—that tells the story!

Our State Prisoners.

The constant trouble arising from the convicts in the State Prison, at San Quentin, should be a matter of serious inquiry on the part of our Legislators. Their employment so as to benefit the State, is a subject fit for the study of our wisest Legislators. Even after giving them steady employment, the object should be to reform, also, a system, at the same time, one of improvement, morally, physically, and pecuniarily, throughout. We would suggest to our legislators the importance of putting several hundreds of the State prisoners in gangs of 20, 40 or 50, with a strong guard upon the swamp or overflowed lands of our State. We believe a great reclamation would be the result, not only of the land but also of the prisoners. Break up the numbers into small bands and you break their power to do evil, and at the same time open inducements to do well. We hope some of our Legislators will look to this matter as one of vital moment to many important interests of our State. It should be borne in mind that it is not only the cost of keeping up the prison, but other incidentals which have arisen from the escape of prisoners, visitations, etc., that have swelled the cost to a very large amount, and which, under a change of labor, might be greatly reduced.

PLANT QUICKLY.—Now is an admirable time to plant shrubs, vines, etc. Put your gardens in order—the season was never better, so work while the sun shines.

The Speculation Mania.

"Look out for the Engine while the bell rings."

Thus significant sentence is usually found upon all the railroad lines in the east to warn people of the danger of "crossing a certain track" when the engine is coming on with its lightning speed and thundering roar. If we knew where we could procure an original sign of this kind we should place it near Montgomery Block, and so it could be seen upon the now thronged pave of that street. We would place double pointers upon these ominous words, for every intelligent mind must be impressed as they see the daily excitement on that street in the business of "milking stocks," that the people are infatuated, gone clean mad. Our heaviest business men, our professional men of all classes, mechanics, laborers—the behave all turned speculators, left their usual occupations and now think of nothing, talk of nothing, dream of nothing, but "feet."

We think this mad fever has nearly run to its height, and if we mistake not the signs of the time, there will soon be a change. There is a long, low, hollow, rumbling sound in the not far distance, like the coming of some ponderous car. Every day and every hour that rumbling sound grows deeper and louder. Were we to describe what is coming, we should picture the Car of Juggernaut, before whose ponderous wheels thousands of victims are prostrated—fallen to rise no more—on, on it comes; closer and closer that heavy thundering roar comes; and upon this city it will strike sweeping the great thoroughfare of Montgomery street, and ere next July shall come, this engine of death will come, and just as sure as that death is the common lot of mortals, just so sure will the Car of Juggernaut come to this mad speculation that has set the "foot prints" of ruin upon thousands.

We hope those who are not beyond the reach of hope will not cross the track of safety, but will bear the admonition—"Look out for the engine when the bell rings." Even now its sound comes on the wind, and soon—alas! too soon—it will be here, and when it comes it will not be a musical bell, but it will toll a sad and solemn knell to many, who, before the fever consumed their vital life, had a bright prospect before them, but who now will mourn its coming.

Our figure may not please those who have anticipated being among the millionaires, but we dread the sad calamity that must come sooner or later, and cannot be a great while postponed. Let intelligent men, for a brief time but consider that the organized companies now established have a nominal capital of nearly one hundred and fifty millions of dollars—equal to about twenty thousand dollars for every man woman and child in the County of San Francisco, and yet, the speculation mania is not gorged. Nearly a million a day is added to the great mining wealth—on paper. Can it be possible that a whole community can become so absorbed, so mad, so reckless, as to suppose that this state of things can remain so?

History points to the great "South Sea Bubble," but we think that scheme was as a farthing rushlight to the present madness in mining stocks, which must soon reveal to our community some startling fact, only as the precursor of the coming storm. The lightning flash, the thunders roar, and the purifying wind will now soon cleanse, purify and drive away the clouds that envelop the well being of our community.

Titles to Collinsville Lands.

Having the advertisements of this Land Company in our columns, we have been inquired of several times relative to the title of said company to these lands, and in order to settle that question for all who receive deeds from Mr. Bain, of gift lots, or from Mr. Bradshaw by purchase, we have the following declaration from the Recorder of Solano County. They are his own words in relation to the title of the present holders and sellers of these lands:

"The title now vested in Mr. Bain and Mr. Bradshaw, is one of the best titles in this State, and I will send a certificate to this effect to any purchaser who will simply send me a Government stamp for the same, as required by law."

We would here remark to all who take gift lots, or purchase \$25 lots, that stamps for deeds are not necessary when the amount is under \$40.

We are also well informed that several buildings are now in the process of erection at Collinsville. The steam ferry has commenced; a stage line will soon run to Suisun; and that at this time there is a healthy interest manifested for Collinsville, as a place that in coming years will be a good thriving settlement, pleasant, profitable, rich in soil, healthy as a climate. We do not wish to advocate any undue feeling like speculation, but we think the natural advantages of this place promise well for the future.

Blossoms—Planting.

In Sonoma, according to the Journal, the weather during the past few days (previous to the 6th) has wooed from her wintry retreat the fair and bounteous Pomona, and at her touch the almond and the peach have become robed in their delicate and beautiful blows, making glad the hearts of all beholders.

The Bee says that the warm of the early portion of the past week invited into bloom a considerable quantity of fruit trees, and encouraged others to put forth leaf and bud; and now, the biting north wind, coming down from the frozen ocean, sorely chills these young, and, it would seem, too precocious acts. For the present, the Spring is in a position of masterly inactivity, if, indeed it be not moving backward. A few days of genial sunshine will, however, make up for lost time.

Those prepared to experiment in the growing of cotton and tobacco are beginning to put the seed into the ground, believing that by the time it comes up there will be no frost to injure it. The twenty-five bushels of cotton-seed sent for by parties in this city for their own use, arrived by last steamer. One of the parties who imported it intends to sow eighty acres in cotton; and that may be called a big beginning.

New York Wool Market.

WALDEN Brown's Monthly Wool Circular, of Feb. 1st, says: The prospect of an active demand for January mentioned in our last Circular has been fully realized, and a large amount of Domestic Wool has changed hands at steadily advancing prices. The trade has been principally confined to the finer qualities of Wool, which are still in brisk demand, even at the high figure they have reached; and as the stock in hands of dealers is becoming quite limited, we must look for still further advances, especially if the value of Gold should continue to appreciate as compared with the currency, on which the prices of Wool are based. A large proportion of the Domestic Wool which has been sold has been taken by consumers, while a number of large sales also have been made to speculators, and to capitalists for investment.

At the auction sale on the 23d ult., comprising California, Mexican, Adelaide, and a small quantity of Domestic Fleeces, the attendance was good, the bidding spirited, and the prices realized were generally fully up to Market value, resulting, we believe, very satisfactorily to the owners. Pooled Wools have been in very good request, and have been purchased by manufacturers as fast as they have come into market, so that the stock is now extremely light and prices considerably higher. California Wools have sold freely, but the desirable stock of spring clip being quite limited at the opening of the month, was soon exhausted before much advance in price had taken place. A number of lots of fall clip are now arriving, which will be well adapted to the wants of some branches of manufactures. Foreign Wools, more especially the finer description, have participated in the general advance, and have been largely taken, both by consumers and speculators; and as the extreme rates of Exchange effectually prohibit further importations, we look for still further improvement in prices.

By our last foreign advices, we learn that there is no material change in prices of Wool during the past month, in the European markets.

We have reported the following sales during the past month:

Fleeces, 920,000 lbs, 58¢ @ 75¢; Pooled, 210,000 lbs, 57¢ @ 73¢; 540,000 lbs California, 30¢ @ 44¢; 2,040 bales Cape, 30¢ @ 35¢; 120 bales Entre Rios, 2,750 bales Mestiza, 23¢ @ 33¢; 678 bales Cordova, 35¢ @ 40¢; 116 bales East India, 20¢ @ 40¢; 1,500 bales Donkoi, 37¢ @ 42¢; 65 bales Australian, 31¢; 60,000 lbs Santa Fe, 35¢; 50 bales Montevideo; 60,000 lbs Mediterranean; 20,000 lbs Sax, 25¢; 100,000 lbs French.

At Auction. 13,000 lbs Domestic Fleeces, 62¢ @ 70¢; 1,100 bales California, 19¢ @ 63¢; 16,719 lbs damaged washed and unwashed Cape, 17¢ @ 24¢; 66 bales Adelaide, 33¢ @ 34¢; 4 bales damaged Cordova, 24¢; 153 bales Mexican, 23¢ @ 26¢; 10 bales white Smyrna, 32¢; 91 bales black and white Georgian, 29¢ @ 44¢; 10 bales gray Africa, 30¢; 14 bales damaged Mogadore.

In Boston: 1,475,000 lbs Fleeces and Pooled, 63¢ @ 75¢; 3,187 bales Mediterranean, South American, and Cape.

In Philadelphia: 717,000 lbs Fleeces, 64¢ @ 75¢; 55,000 lbs Pooled, 57¢ @ 62¢.

In Providence: 267,474 lbs Fleeces, 62¢ @ 77¢; 32,000 lbs Pooled, 60¢ @ 74¢; 20,437 lbs Foreign, 34¢.

The imports for the past month, as published, are:

From Liverpool, 748 bales; London, 441; Marseilles, 3,119; Havre, 593; Bremen, 21; Buenos Ayres, 399; Odessa, 565; Valencia, 383; Matanzas, 187; San Francisco, 1,294; Rio Grande, 1; Aspinwall, 141; Antwerp, 133; Smyrna, 883; Bombay 46; Montevideo, 21; Bermuda, 3; Taragona and Alicante, 2. Total, 8,985 bales.

Prices Current of California Wool.

California, Unwashed Fleeces, in grades, 22¢ @ 40¢. California Washed Pooled, 60¢ @ 87¢. California Common Washed Pooled, 25¢ @ 45¢. California Washed Fall Clip, in grades, 40¢ @ 52¢.

Kirby, Byrne & Co.—The splendid warehouse of this firm has been recently improved by new lights to show goods in all the great extent of their rooms—the largest and finest in our city. We are gratified each time we call, to see and know of the great amount of business they are doing. The ladies comprehend and approve their goods, which are splendid, and purchase readily—for their price is always the lowest—and but one price, by courteous attendants. Our readers in the country should be sure to visit Kirby, Byrne & Co., when in the city.

Improve your Stock.—We invite the attention of all who wish to improve their stock to the card of H. W. Seale, Esq., of Santa Clara County, in this issue. We know these breeders to be all and more than is represented on paper, and it is important to secure progeny from pure-bred animals. The bulls we saw when they arrived and also at the Fair. Finer and better animals are rarely seen on hoof, and the low price here presented should induce those who can, to secure stock from these animals.

Another Washer.—Not a gold washer, but a washer to save gold, for economy of time and labor is wealth, for a penny saved is two earned. Read what Mr. Clark says of his new Washing Machine, "Knowledge shall increase." Really we feel as if another Daniel has come to judgment, for friend Clark quotes from Daniel, and says his machine will beat the world.

Last summer when B. P. Johnson, Esq., Secretary of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, was in England, he stopped at a hotel in a quiet village in Devonshire. The innkeeper was a communicative sort of man, and on learning that Mr. J. was an American, he commenced to talk about our war. "Don't give in, sir," said he. "Why that rasher of bacon you had for breakfast was American. We got it a penny a pound cheaper! Yes, and the bread you had was made from American flour and the cheese, too, is American! Stick to it, sir! Don't give in!"

Under the Cloud.

HOME VALLEY, March 6, 1892.

EDITOR FARMER: A short notice in the Sacramento Union has, I suppose, informed you of the sad casualty which has befallen us; but knowing your interest in what concerns your friends, I thought some of the particulars might not be without interest to you.

On the night of the 2d of February we retired to rest at ten o'clock, after looking through the house as is my custom, and thinking all safe. There had been no fire in the kitchen after six. Some ten minutes after retiring we heard something fall in the kitchen, and while still wondering what it could be, a roaring sound succeeded and on hastening to ascertain the cause, the entire living overhead was found in flames, and as if of course communicated the fire to the cloth on the sides, we had no chance to do more than save ourselves. Mr. Holmes and our son were badly burned in trying to save something from the ruin. Two trunks and a part of one bed was all that was saved. Clothing, furniture, provisions, stores of every kind, including garden-seeds for the year, were all swept away—almost in a moment; not a book or paper of any kind was rescued; not one memento of friendship or affection. In fact, I think I feel more keenly the loss of those innumerable trifles, in themselves what money cannot replace, than of all that which industry and economy may hope to replace. We think the fire was the work of some malignant incendiary, and ignited by throwing some combustible through an unused stovepipe hole above the living, which was of cloth. \$1500 would not make us as comfortable as we were before the fire, not to mention the loss of papers which may cause a much greater loss. Still, we are not discouraged. The injured ones are recovering, and the trees and the flowers still give a home-look to the place, and although a rough cabin is not so pleasant an abode as we could desire, the roses will bloom as sweetly, and the fruits taste as nicely, as though we were in our pleasant little cottage. This gives a bright side to the picture, which makes us glad that a part of our efforts to make home pleasant, were devoted to the outside. The very climbers which covered our cot teach us with a mute eloquence the useful lesson, "never give up" for, although burned to the ground, many of the very choicest are already springing up from the roots; and shall we be more fragile and less energetic than they are?

But now, for what more immediately concerns yourself. I had concluded those long-drawn-out sketches, and they were ready for mailing, with the view to have closed them in the last volume; but all were burned, and in the confusion I have forgotten how far the publication had progressed, and having nothing to refer to, I cannot well replace them. If you desire it, and will send me the last number, I will do my best to make the closing numbers interesting. I should have done so before, but the circumstances which have surrounded me must plead my excuse. My husband bids me say that in your distribution of seeds you can send us some. They shall be well cared for, and reported; and also that your claims on him are not forgotten, and shall be duly honored as soon as we are a little recovered from this calamity.

Yours, with respect,
L. A. HOLMES.

We commend the above letter to the generous sympathy of the noble-hearted; the whole tone of it is noble; it shows a true heart meeting calamity and sorrow most bravely. We do heartily sympathize with our kind yet bereaved correspondent, whose requests, so far as we are concerned, shall be promptly responded to; and we hope all who can, will send an "angel visitant" to some token that shall soon make the desert "blossom again" and that desolated home cheerful and happy. Let the afflicted ones feel that there are those in this world who can "weep with those who weep," and who truly feel another's woe—and relieve it, too!

The foul fiend who could thus desolate a quiet and happy home, should be read the words of the noble spirit under the calamity, will learn that fire cannot quench great hearts—but that the stings of conscience and remorse will sear and burn the hearts of the guilty and malignant with an "unquenchable and unceasing flame."

"Life in California" reveals strange things. Homes are often made desolate—and in various ways: some by fire, at midnight; others by the assassin, of mind or body, at noon-day; and yet, those who commit such crimes often go for a while unpunished—it is but for a while!

We again tender our deepest sympathy to our friend. Four times it has been our lot to see "ashes for beauty," and once to "feel the flames burn into the heart." Yet we can "hope on, hope ever," and with our correspondent, we do "thank God for the flowers." We, too, after the fire passed, could see the beautiful new grass spring up from the roots again. So we say—courage, friend, all will be bright and beautiful once more after the days of darkness have gone by.

A Noble Purpose and the Glorious Result.

There are as many roads to fortune and fame as there are gateways to ancient Thebes. Your ambitious warrior is for carving his way with the saber—your aspiring politician for maneuvering his way by subtle and consummate art; but there is one broad grand path to the goal, along which nothing base can travel. It is the path set apart for the march of talent, energy, and noble purpose, and though full of obstacles, it contains none which a great man cannot surmount. This fact has been exemplified in innumerable instances, but few more forcibly than in the career of Dr. Hottelway, of London. For twenty-five years he may be said to have been climbing.

"The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar," mounting blessings at every step. He appears to have reached the summit at last. The staff upon which he has leaned in his ascent has been advantageous, and by its aid he has not only realized a world-wide celebrity and a splendid fortune, but has been enabled to furnish millions of the sick with the healing properties of his pills and ointment, who would never otherwise have been benefited thereby. The victims of dyspepsia in this country, and unfortunately their name is legion, have good cause to rejoice that so wide a publicity has been given to the virtues of his pills through the columns of the American press; for, if we are rightly informed, they have cured and are now curing more cases of this distressing complaint than all other medicines combined. We hear, too, of cures of scrofula and other external disorders by the ointment, which if they were not touched by the best authority, we should pronounce to be incredible. These medicines seem to do what no other advertised medicine has done before—fulfill the promises of the advertisement.—[N. Y. Political Gazette.]

Singing Birds.

In Victoria, Australia, imported canaries, skylarks, thrushes, pheasants, blackbirds, starlings, partridges and quails are now flying wild. In California we are but poorly supplied with song-birds. That the climate is adapted to all the varieties named there is no doubt, and if in cold and foggy England the nightingale's grateful song is sweet, and the cuckoo's soft and plaintive, what might they not be in this Summer-clime, where

"There would be no sorrow in their song,
No Winter in their year?"

Why does not the State Agricultural Society, or some other public organization establish a system of "exchanges" with similar bodies in foreign countries in this department of natural history? Though our birds are not musical, we have many rare and peculiar varieties which would be highly prized abroad. California has paid much attention to the useful. Favored as she is by Heaven, let her not forget the beautiful. State aid has been invoked for less praiseworthy objects. It was at one time thought that the honey-bee could never be successfully naturalized here. The experiment was tried and the result exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. So it will probably prove with the proposed ornithological importation. But the honey-bee was brought here by private enterprise, says the reader. That is true; but private enterprise was satisfied that it would "pay," and it did—while the highest return to be expected from the suggested investment of time, and trouble and means is a mere song. If you depend on private enterprise for this, dear reader, you may be singing in Heaven a thousand years ere the California groves will be colonized by feathered warblers.

"Who all day long
Cheer the village with their song,"

making home more home-like, and mankind happier and better.—[Sac. Bee.]

New Washing Machine.

"KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED."

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of the Public to his newly invented Washing Machine, which he flatters himself will surpass all other inventions yet made on this most important FAMILY HOUSEHOLD.

Wash, wash, scrub, scrub, wash, wash to-day,
Good news I bring to all our friends,
Hand Work I've done away.

This efficient and simple New Invention, which has been entered for patent, will be offered to every family in our State at a low price. It is a wonderful labor-saving machine, which the inventor feels confident will not only surpass all others, but will meet the approbation of all house keepers.

This Machine will be for sale in San Francisco, by the first week in April, at ARTHUR & SON'S Agricultural Warehouse, Corner Washington and Davis streets.

H. CLARK, Inventor and Patentee,
Alvarado, Alameda County.

John O'Brien. J. M. Dougherty.
JOHN O'BRIEN & CO.,
EMPLOYMENT,
And General Agency Office,
No. 619 Montgomery Street, between Merchant and Clay.

FARMERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, and EMPLOYERS of every description furnished with the best MALE and FEMALE Help, without trouble or expense. Only write by Mail or Express, to

JOHN O'BRIEN & CO., San Francisco.

CALLAHAN & SANDERSON,

WHOLESALE

Crockery and Glass WAREHOUSE.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FURNISHING HOTEL AND FAMILY SUPPLIES.

No. 418 Battery street,
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BALMORAL NURSERY

Seed and Produce Depot,
Fort street, Victoria.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE ON CONSIGNMENT, and sell at ten per cent commission, any California Produce entrusted to him. It will often be an object for farmers, and others having produce, to ship to the Victoria market, as, at certain seasons of the year there is usually a difference of from 50 to 100 per cent in the rates of many articles of Food and Produce, between Victoria and San Francisco markets.

J. BEGG,
REFERENCE—Messrs McDonald & Co., Bankers, Victoria.
Messrs D. C. Mitchell & Co., San Francisco.

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,
15 611 and 613 Front street.

PREMIUM
Marble Works,
P. J. DEVINE,
Corner of K and Sixth streets,
SACRAMENTO.

MARBLE MANTLES, GRATES, MONUMENTS,
Tomb and Grave-Stones, Tables and Counter-Tops, Marble and Freestone Tiles,
Constantly on hand, and made to order on reasonable terms.

All kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK done with neatness and dispatch.
v17-14

Horse Shows.—From the Sonoma County Journal we learn that Mr. Low, of the Magnolia Hotel, near Petaluma, announces a grand horse show at his place on Saturday, 28th inst. A like exhibition is also announced to take place at Bloomfield, on Saturday, April 4th. Everybody interested in the improvement of stock, or in appreciating superior horse-flesh, in the respective localities will be there.

THE THOROUGH-BRED JACK

Young St. Louis,

WILL STAND THIS SEASON AT SEALE'S RANCH, near Mayfield, Santa Clara county, and serve mares at \$40 the season, commencing March 15th, and ending July 15th. ST. LOUIS stands over 15½ hands high, is four years old this spring; color black. He was raised at St. Louis, Missouri, of Maltese stock, and undoubted pedigree. He took the first premium at the State Fair at Sacramento last year, soon after his arrival, and is conceded to be the best Jack in the State.

Those wishing to secure the services of the Best Jack in the country, will do well to call and see the above. Fine pasturage for mares at reasonable rates.

Pure-Bred Durham Bulls.

THE undersigned, importer of the celebrated pure-bred Durham Bulls DON PEDRO, CALLUM BAWN, MOSS ROYAL, and ROTHSCHILDS, will offer these Bulls the present season for the improvement of stock. These celebrated full bloods will stand at SEALE'S RANCH, near Mayfield. The price for serving will be only \$25, and no purer or better stock can be found in the country. Persons at a distance can send their cows, and good pasturage can be had for the season at very reasonable rates.

N. B.—Two of the above BULLS for sale at fair rates. H. W. SEALE,
Mayfield, Santa Clara county.

\$100 BOUNTY!

Rally for the Union!

THE CALIFORNIA CONTINGENT!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN COMMISSIONED as Captain of a Company for service in the Sixth Regiment (Col. Black) CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS, has opened a Recruiting Office, on Montgomery street, between Merchant and Clay.

Subsistence, Clothing, Blankets, etc., will be furnished the men, as fast as they are enrolled and armed. The men are entitled to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY, Two Dollars Premium, and probably an additional Bounty from the State. Musicians wanted.

D. M. GREENE, Captain,
Sixth Regiment California Volunteers.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of

HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, & C.

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

Japanese and Chinese Fancy Goods.

JUST RECEIVED, BY STEAMER
SCOTLAND, from Kanagawa, by

WM. HASELTINE.

—AT THE—
Japanese Bazaar,

No. 321 Montgomery street.

A valuable Invoice of Goods, embracing a full assortment of:

RICH LACQUERED & INLAID FANCY GOODS,
CABINETS, ETC.

TORTOISE-SHELL, IVORY and SANDAL-WOOD
WORK, in great variety;

FANS, of every style;
RICH SILKS, CRAPES, and PINA GOODS;

EMBROIDERED SHAWLS, and APRONS, HAND-
KERCHIEFS, ETC.

Together with a full supply of EGG-SHELL and
FANCY PORCELAIN, DINNER, TEA and
COFFEE SETS.

—ALSO—
JAPANESE BOOKS, PICTORIALS, MAPS, ETC.;

—ALSO—
25 NESTS CAMPHOR-WOOD TRUNKS;
25 CAMPHOR-WOOD BUREAUS;

SUPERIOR JAPANESE TEA, at Wholesale and
Retail.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company to the amount of \$1,000,000, will be open at my office, 423 Montgomery street, from this date. Ten per cent of each subscription to be paid in cash, and the balance in installments during the next eighteen months. The liberal aid granted this Company by the United States Government, in bonds, lands, and timber, renders it unusually attractive for investment.

The division of the Pacific Railroad to be constructed by this Company, commences at Sacramento, passes through Nevada county, and terminates at Virginia Station, on the Truckee, near the State line—length, 155 miles.

Reports and maps prepared by Chief Engineer Judah, comprising survey, cost of construction and estimated revenues, and other information, can be had at my office, or of A. P. Stanford, Esq.

It is not proposed to receive subscriptions beyond the sum of three million dollars, as that amount, added to the Government subsidy for this division, \$6,750,000, will nearly complete the Road. A. W. HEGG, Agent C. P. R. R. Co.
San Francisco, Dec. 20, 1892.

PREMIUMS

AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR.



MEDAL

AWARDED TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON

Sewing Machines,

...AT THE...

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First Class Gold Medal

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Are Universally Acknowledged

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FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

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JUST RECEIVED.

Call and examine before purchasing.

H. W. WADSWORTH, Agent,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
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FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

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New Improvements,

JUST RECEIVED,

ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES

...FOR...

STITCHING,

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EMBROIDERING;

AS ALSO,

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Family Sewing Machines,

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Call and see the New Improvements.

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N. E. GRIMES,

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Furniture

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BETWEEN JACKSON AND PACIFIC,

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OFFERS TO THE TRADE

And the public generally, the most complete assortment

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AT REDUCED RATES.

Country Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,
KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

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And will Sell Cheaper than any House

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All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS,
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BURNING FLUID,
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SPERM OIL,
LARD OIL,
MACHINERY OIL,
RAPE-SEED OIL,
CHINA NUT OIL.

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL,
SHARK'S OIL,
NEATFOOT OIL,
TANNER'S OIL,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

3

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,

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FRENCH CHINA,

TABLE CUTLERY,

CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company.)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANMONE STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.

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C. E. COLLINS,

003 Montgomery street,

AGENT FOR THE

American Watch Factory.

WATCH REPAIRING

AT NEW YORK PRICES!

20

Home Miscellany.

THE LITTLE GLOVE.

Twenty years. How many changes have marked their revolving course! How much of joy and of sorrow they have brought to the throbbing heart of humanity!

In looking back through their vista from the landmark of to-day, I desire an object which may be thought to be too insignificant to notice—one of the kind which has become so lamentably common as to escape the notice of all but Him in whose image they were created. We believe, however, that He who "clothes the lilies of the field," still has a care of them.

"These are strange things to bring into comparison," you may say—"a lily, and a dirty, ragged beggar boy." This may be. But have they not a common parent? Has not the one superior gifts of an immortal soul—a warm and beating heart—while the other is cold in its pale beauty, and to-morrow is no more?

An immortal soul! A human heart! What untold interests these ideas involve! He only knows their worth who has paid the price of their ransom.

Believing that the history of every human heart—whether that heart beats in the bosom of a monarch or a serf—whether it is clothed in linen and fine raiment, or incased in rags, is of interest, we will give the truthful history of a little cast-away—a waif on the sea of humanity, which by being brought into contact with one of the fairest flowers in Nature's garden, was redeemed from wretchedness and degradation.

Twenty years ago to-day, a ragged, neglected little boy might have been seen crouched in the shadow of the paling which skirted the sidewalk on one of the more retired streets in the city of Boston. He had been sent out to beg cold victuals. Meeting with poor success, and feeling hungry and out of spirits, he stopped to make a morning meal of the little he had procured. As he sat there, suddenly removing the rind from a baked potato (for even a beggar, whose appetite is partially appeased may become fastidious), a little fairy form tripped lightly by him on the sidewalk. As she passed him she started suddenly, and something fell from her hand to the pavement. Richard sprang forward to take it up, but when he saw what it was he restrained his hand. Looking about him, he saw a newspaper which some one had thrown down not far distant. He picked it up and tore a piece from it, on which he wiped his besmeared hands. He then took up the little kid glove, of the most delicate shade of pink, carefully wrapped it in a piece of clean paper, felt of his tattered pockets, looked at his crownless hat, and finally deposited the treasure in the bosom of his shirt, securing it with a pin, which he took from his sleeve.

"May be I can get some candy with it," said he, and he was about taking up his basket to resume his employment, when he saw the little creature returning slowly down the sidewalk, carefully looking over every inch of the pavement. Her head was bent downward, and a shower of sunny curls fell over her face, from beneath the brim of her jaunty little hat. As she came near him she raised her eyes, and was about to speak; but she suddenly checked herself—passed on a few steps—and then returning, went back up the street again. As she passed Richard, a tear glistened in her violet eyes, and a shadow rested upon her face. He thought her the most beautiful being he had ever beheld, and so like some one he had before seen. She brought to his mind a remembrance, shadowy and indistinct, but very pleasing to his childish fancy.

Dear boy! It was the remembrance of her who would have guided his feet in the path of virtue, if want and sorrow had not transformed her into what she now was—guardian spirit.

Richard followed the little girl, as he would have followed a butterfly or a humming-bird, because she was so pretty, and he liked to look at her. She had not gone far, when an elegant-looking lady, clad in deep mourning, opened a gate, and she passed into the yard.

"My dear," said the lady, "what has detained you? I thought some accident had befallen you." At this, the little girl broke out sobbing, and told her mother of her loss.

"Never mind, darling; don't cry," said the mother, "you shall have another pair."

"I want to wear them to-morrow morning," said the child, "when I go into the country with aunt Holmes. Cousin Anna has a pair like them, and we want to dress alike. It took me a long time to find just such ones as I wanted. He will not be home before evening, and I cannot get another pair. Pa came almost home with me, and then he kissed me, and told me to hurry home, and be a good girl, and not lose my gloves. But I took them out to look at them, and pulled them apart, and lost one."

The mother took the glove from the child and looked at it.

"It is a delicate pretty thing," she said. "But do not grieve, my child. Many little children, as good as my little Ellen, have no covering for their hands and feet. Your blue mitts and scarf will look prettier than the pink ones; as there is more of the lily than the pink rose in my little daughter's complexion."

The mother removed her daughter's hat—wiped her eyes with the plain cambric handkerchief she held in her hand—parted the curls from her forehead, and impressed a kiss on her pure white brow. The child tried to look pleased, but her little heart would heave.

During this conversation they had been standing in a shady, flower-bespangled lawn, which lay in front, and one side of the dwelling. Richard, crouched behind a bush to escape observation, peered through the fence, and saw and heard all that passed. He almost held his breath when he looked at the elegant lady. He thought the flowers were very beautiful, but he thought Ellen the most beautiful of all. Violets, roses, lilies, and

sunshine were combined in her face, and Richard loved to look at her, he hardly knew why. He remembered that the soft hands of a lovely lady had once parted the now straggling locks from his brow, and that she had kissed it as tenderly as Mrs. Mason did her daughter's.

The mother and daughter passed into the house, and the boy stood looking after them. He took the paper from his bosom which contained the glove, opened it, looked at the glove, and then at the door by which the little girl had entered. His better nature finally prevailed, and he went confidently through the gate, ascended the steps leading to the front door, and rang the bell. A servant opened the door, and told him to go round to the kitchen.

"I want to see the little girl," said Richard. "What do you want of Ellen?" asked the servant.

On hearing her name mentioned, Ellen came forward from the parlor, and Richard held out her glove.

Ellen was overjoyed. She went bounding into the parlor, saying:

"See mamma, only see. A boy has found it."

"Where is he?" said Mrs. Mason. "Did you thank him?"

"Oh no," said Ellen, "I forgot it. But I'll give him my doll."

"Boys don't care much for dolls," said Mrs. Mason; "invite him in, I want to apologise for your neglect."

Ellen went to the door and called him in. He walked into the parlor with all the confidence which the consciousness of having done a noble action imparts.

Mrs. Mason was surprised when she saw his appearance.

"You are a good honest boy," she said. "You will grow up to be a respectable man I hope. Always be good and honest, and good men and women will love you, and God will love you too."

"Will she love me?" said Richard, pointing to the little girl.

Mrs. Mason smiled and said, "I hope Ellen loves all good children."

"He would look like Charley," said Ellen, "if he had nice clothes."

Mrs. Mason's eyes filled with tears. It was for little Charley, her eldest child, and only son, that she was now in mourning.

"He may have the book pa got for me yesterday," said Ellen. "Pa got the wrong book, and he may have it. It is, 'How to be a Man.' Pa meant to buy, 'How to be a Lady!' but they were together, and he brought away the wrong one. May not he have it ma?" "Yes, my dear, you may give it to him," said Mrs. Mason, as she took the book, and took up her pencil to write his name on the fly-leaf. "Can you read, little boy?"

"No ma'am."

"Will you tell me your name?"

"Richard Porter."

"How old are you?"

"Dun know."

"What do you do, Richard?"

"I beg for father. The cars ran over him, and he can't work."

"Can your mother work?"

"Yes ma'am—when she ain't drunk."

"Horrible!"

"She's none of my mother. My mother's dead."

"Poor boy," said Mrs. Mason, as she passed her dainty fingers through his matted hair, and looked into his deep brown eyes with true sympathy and affection. It was the first kind look and word of affection that he had received from a lady since his mother closed her eyes in death, two years before. It stirred the deep feelings of his heart, and tears of mingled gratitude and grief stood in his eyes.

"Will you go to school and learn to read if I will give you some clothes and books?" said Mrs. Mason.

"Yes ma'am," said Richard, "if I can get something to eat."

"Come to the kitchen door, every morning, on your way to school," said Mrs. Mason, "and if you are clean and neat, and your hair nicely combed, Bridget will give you something to eat, and a biscuit to carry to school for your dinner. Ask your father if he is willing to have you do so. If he is, come here to-morrow morning and I will give you some clothes, which used to belong to my little Charley."

Mrs. Mason supplied Richard with a quantity of cold victuals, and he hastened home with a lighter heart than he had felt before for many months.

He succeeded in persuading his father to let him do as Mrs. Mason had suggested. Early on the following morning he found his way to the lady's dwelling. Mrs. Mason was walking on a balcony, when she saw her little protegee approaching, and called to him. He presented himself to her in a greatly improved condition. His dingy complexion of yesterday was now clean and fair—his hair was thoroughly combed, and, as the water with which he had saturated it was beginning to dry, it was evidently inclined to wave. He was, as Mrs. Mason plainly told him, a very fine-looking boy.

Bridget liked him. She gave him a hearty breakfast; his ragged clothes were exchanged for whole ones, and he was soon on his way to school, carrying a note to the teacher from Mrs. Mason.

He called on his way home in the afternoon, for his clothes, as he wanted them, he said, to begin.

"Poor boy!" said Mrs. Mason, "I hope you will some day be above begging. You will, if you are a good boy, study well at school, and are willing to work."

This was the first time Richard had ever been told in a spirit of kindness, that begging was degrading. He was too young to fully understand it now, but he began to have an idea of something better.

Richard's father had, in his early manhood been respectable and promising. But a course of intemperance had brutalized his nature, until he was now only a shattered wreck. His mother, a

lovely lady, had been early called away from a life of suffering and privation, by the kind angel of Death. His step-mother was a miserable virago—a disgrace to her sex, and to humanity.

One Sabbath morning, as Richard was wandering about the streets, he saw little Ellen and her parents on their way to church. He followed them at a distance, and watched them enter. When all was quiet about the church he glided in. He stood—looking wildly about him, until Ellen motioned him to her pew. Mrs. Mason could not object to a boy who wore her Charley's clothes, sitting beside her. Thus a little beggar, and a child of fortune, were seated together in the House of God—equal, perhaps, in the sight of Him for whose worship the edifice was reared.

Richard continued faithfully to go to school during the months of summer. When the frosts of autumn had nipped the flowers and seared the leaves, his father's earthly remains were carried to the grave. Richard's miserable lodgings were now denied him, and he was turned shelterless into the streets.

Mrs. Mason did not here fail him. Though delicate and fragile as a flower, she went out with him one frosty morning, to the house of a lowly friend, one to whose necessities she had often administered—and found him a home. The widow, in whose care she left him, was very poor, but respectable. Here he could be boarded and lodged, and could partially pay for his fare by doing chores in the evening, and distributing newspapers in the morning. Mrs. Mason would make up the deficiency and more. Mrs. Reed and her daughter were pleased to have so active a lad to wait upon them, as it gave them more time to ply the needle.

Richard remained at this place four years—seldom having an opportunity to speak to his benefactress. He sometimes received an encouraging word from her through Mrs. Reed, but as she thought she could trust him to the guidance of that excellent matron, she was in a manner forgetting him, except as she contributed regularly toward his maintenance. As her personal attention was no longer needed, her benevolence found other channels in which to flow.

Did Richard forget her? Did he forget her little daughter? Never. Nothing could cause his susceptible heart to forget them. Though they were seemingly almost infinitely above him in rank, they were good and benevolent. They had saved him from degradation. This was a tie which bound him to them, and he worshiped them afar off, as many worship the Great Benefactor.

Richard had a little souvenir of Ellen—carefully placed between the leaves of a book, and put away in the corner of his chest. This chest, by the way, was an old tea-chest (perhaps one of those which were emptied in '73) on which he had fastened a lid with hinges of leather. The treasure mentioned was a small pink kid glove, somewhat soiled—the identical glove he had picked up on the sidewalk. Ellen had given it to him one day, when he went to Mrs. Mason's for his morning meal, as she said her doll had but one hand, and did not need it. Richard prized the little treasure though he scarcely knew why. He had so few toys, and so little attention, that the present of this single, soiled glove, from such a little fairy, deeply stirred the feelings of his young heart.

At the close of four years, when Richard was twelve years old, Mr. Mason and his family removed from Boston to New York. Soon after this time Miss Reed, the widow's daughter, married a respectable mechanic, living in the vicinity, and she and her mother immediately removed to his home. They still offered Richard a home with them. But he did not wish longer to depend upon their kindness. He felt that he was now able to take care of himself. He was strong and active. He could read and write well. He had studied Geography and Arithmetic—and had also studied from the book little Ellen gave him—"How to be a Man." We will not follow Richard during the next 9 years of his life, much of which time was spent in school. His scanty wardrobe was supplied by his earnings during vacations—and his board bills were paid by his daily manual labor, before and after the hours of study. He inspired confidence where he went, and many were willing to aid him in his course. By the blessing of Providence on his ceaseless efforts, he had not long attained his majority when he took the degree of A. B., in a college in the vicinity of Boston.

On the day previous to commencement, as he was leisurely looking over his books, he took down a little red covered volume, which had not been removed for a long time. A little kid glove fell from its leaves to his table. He picked it up, and as he looked at it tears of recollection dimmed his eyes. The book was "How to be a Man"—the glove, the tiny treasure of his boyhood.

He looked at it again. It was a right-hand glove. He laid it on his hand. It scarcely covered the palm. He wondered where the little hand was that had worn it—whether it was placed in another and stronger hand—whether those violet eyes were dancing in the light of another's smile. He opened the book; on a fly-leaf was written in bold hand, "Ellen Mason, by her father, Wm. Mason." Under this his own name was written in a more delicate hand.

"William Mason," said Richard, "I was never much acquainted with him. But I would really like to learn what has become of that angel wife and daughter of his. Ellen must now number about 19 summers."

"William Mason," said Mr. Holmes, "a young gentleman who roomed with him; 'do you mean the merchant in New York by that name, who formerly resided here?'"

"I think he is a merchant," said Richard, "and that he is in New York."

"I am well acquainted with him," said Holmes. "I have the honor to claim him as an uncle. They are now in Boston. They came to visit their friends, and to be present at the commencement exercise in Harvard. They are stopping at the Tremont House, if you would like to see them. Will you go there with me this afternoon, as I am intending to make them a call."

Richard readily consented to this arrangement, and the call was accordingly made. He found little Ellen, or Miss Mason, as he must now call her, grown to be a beautiful young lady. She still had a slight figure, beautiful blue eyes, and sunny curls. Her mother was still the elegant lady of many years ago.

Mr. Mason presently came in, and Holmes introduced Mr. Porter as member of the Senior class in Harvard. Mr. Mason asked him what he proposed to do after leaving college.

"I intend," said Richard, "to serve an apprenticeship in the employ of some merchant, if I obtain a desirable situation, as I wish to turn my attention to commerce."

"Have you capital?" said Mr. Mason. "None other," said Richard, "than a tolerable education, a fair moral character, and early acquired habits of industry."

It may be truly said that Mr. Mason "looked on him and loved him," for before he had left, he offered him a place in his mercantile house in New York.

Richard accepted the clerkship which Mr. Mason offered, and left highly pleased with the call, and thankful that he had escaped recognition—not that he felt ashamed of his early poverty, but he wished to reserve the secret for a future surprise.

The next day, when Richard was in the midst of his oration, in glancing over the audience, he chanced to meet the approving look of a pair of mild blue eyes, which, long years before, had seemed to reflect on him the light of heaven.

He immediately went to New York, and entered on his duties as ordinary clerk, at a moderate salary. By his industry, integrity, and superior abilities, he soon gained the esteem and confidence of his employer, and during the second year of his stay with Mr. Mason, he became his confidential clerk.

Mr. Mason often invited him to take dinner at his house, and he sometimes spent an evening there. He was pleased with Mrs. Mason's society, and more than pleased with the society of her daughter. The more he became acquainted with Ellen, the more he saw in her character to approve and to admire. Gradually—almost unconsciously—his affections became deeply engaged, and he had reason to believe they were reciprocated.

He blamed himself greatly for abusing the kindness and confidence of his friends—blamed himself because he could not help loving the beautiful, the gifted and the good!

He could not think of the future as disconnected with Ellen. His ambition, he thought, could be satisfied if he could call her his own, and could make her as happy as her merits deserved. His own happiness would thereby be most certainly secured.

But she was the child of fortune. She had been delicately reared, had always enjoyed elegancies and luxuries of life. He would not for years—perhaps ever—be able to maintain her in the style to which she had been accustomed. This thought troubled him, and for the first time in his life, he felt disposed to murmur against his fate—to almost curse the poverty in which he had been born and reared.

He suddenly discontinued to call at Mr. Mason's, and declined all his invitations to dinner, always urging some trivial excuse. Mr. Mason was grieved at his favorite clerk's disaffection, but he trusted that he should in time have a satisfactory explanation.

"Will you take dinner at my house to-morrow, Mr. Porter?" said Mr. Mason, on the evening before Thanksgiving.

"I thank you, Mr. Mason," said Richard, "but you must excuse me."

"Have you other engagements?" urged Mr. Mason.

Richard looked distressed. "Mr. Mason," said he, "I may place confidence in you and tell you all. I have been so presumptuous as to cherish an affection for your daughter, without considering the great gulf which lies between us. The only amends I can now make, to myself or to her, is to avoid a meeting, which would, I fear, be alike painful to each."

"Does my daughter love you?" said Mr. Mason. "It may be vanity in me that causes me to fear that she does," said Richard.

"Take courage, my boy," said Mr. Mason; "I think we may throw a bridge across the gulf of which you speak. I am getting old and tired of business. I want to retire. If you will be my partner in business, and relieve me from the care of the concern here, we will divide the profits. You and Ellen can enter into a partnership if you like, and form a contract to suit yourselves."

So saying he left Richard to his own reflections. Richard accepted his invitation to dinner. After they had discussed the turkey, and other choice viands, and the guests had dropped off he still lingered.

He took a little red covered book from his pocket, and handed it to Ellen, requesting her to show it to her mother, to ask her if she did not think he had much to be thankful for.

Mrs. Mason took the book and looked at it. She looked at the little glove which it contained, and then at the young man before her. The truth began to dawn upon her mind.

"My dear Richard," she said, "my long lost boy. You have no greater cause for thankfulness than I have. You have more than fulfilled my highest wishes."

Before that evening closed, Richard had the promise of the hand that once wore the little glove.

The glove is still kept as an almost sacred memento. It now lies beside the paper on which I write; and Ellen, my own Ellen, is wondering 'If I catch inspiration in conducting my foreign correspondence (1) from that little glove!'

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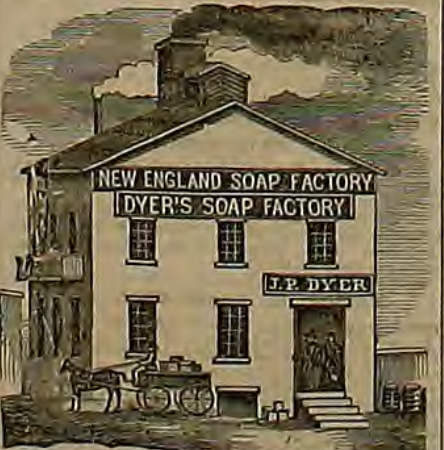
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This Machine is of great power and durability, with
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It is only 25 inches in length on the inside, and 26
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No attention is required on the part of the operator
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ready to be placed in the second tub or rinsing water.

In all the operation, however great the power, the most
delicate fabric is never put under a button removed.

As a proof of the value of this Machine, any one de-
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to the statement above, return the machine and the
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We wish to say to parties living in Alameda, San
Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties, and
having either of the Washing Machines known as "Cal-
ifornia," "Excelsior," "Little Giant," or any other
crank machines with boxes of like construction, that
we will alter said machine into an Economy for \$10
each, and if they will not wash double the amount of
clothes, and do it with the same strength and
and time, or the same amount with half the strength,
after the alteration that they will now, then we will
charge nothing for our labor. Besides the above ad-
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The Machines are for sale at the Home of the Invent-
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them rolling all the time.

4th—it washes clothes perfectly clean.

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The cannon's thunders jar the air,
While, mingling with the battle-cry,
Swells the brown bugle's ringing glare;
But over all I hear the prayer
Breathed by our sires in days gone by.

'Twas theirs to win; 'tis ours to guard;
They faltered not when faint or few;
And shall we deem the service hard
Who bear the banner many-starred,
O'er which their victor eagle flew?

Oh, not in vain their memories plead
That we should walk the narrow way,
Content to scorn each selfish creed,
And in our father's valor read
The noble lesson of To-day.

[R. S. Chilton.

When doctrines mischievous in themselves are
recommended by the good life of their author, it
is like the arming of a depraved woman with
beauty.

Keep your body sound; as the wine savors of
the cask it is kept in, the soul receives a tincture
from the frame through which it works.

Those who have resources within themselves,
and can dare to live alone, want friends the least,
but know how to prize them the most.

In our adversity it is night with us, and in the
night many beasts of prey range abroad that keep
their dens through the day.

The Arab's prayer—"O God, be kind to the
wicked; to the good Thou hast already been suf-
ficiently kind, in making them good."

Kind words are the flowers of benevolence;
kind deeds the fruit.

A celebrated philosopher used to say, "The fav-
ors of fortune are like steep rocks; only eagles
and creeping things mount to the summit.

A man is the healthiest and the happiest when
he thinks the least either of health or happiness.
To forget an ill is half the battle; it leaves easy
work for the doctors.

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FARMERS that buy largely, or at retail, would do well to

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in the treatment of every Disease known to man, super-
ior advantages over poisonous Drug Medication. That
it is more speedy, that it is attended with none of those
debilitating and terrible Secondary Diseases, such as
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STIPATION, VARICOSE Swelling of the Veins, NEU-
ROSIS or decay of the Brain, BLOODROTATION of the
Limbs, Chronic NEURALGIA, Rheumatism and
Gouty Pains, Extreme NERVOUSNESS, ANAEMIA and
Mental Diseases, Vertigo and Dizziness, which all in-
telligent Physicians will know result from the use of Mer-
cury and other Metallic Drugs, together with the free use
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come Acute Diseases. These conditions and diseases never
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years treated largely of the above named diseases, and
with positive success.

By the separation of our ESTABLISHMENTS we
are more properly prepared to treat, than ever before,
the GENERAL or SPECIAL Diseases peculiar to Males,
whether ACUTE or CHRONIC, that are treated by any
or all regularly educated Physicians.

OUR RESIDENCE, and Ladies' Health Institute, is
No. 10, Sutter street, between Montgomery and Kearny,
where we continue to treat Ladies for all General Dis-
eases or Local Weaknesses, peculiar to Females.

In the treatment of this class of diseases our success
has been such that any person could reasonably desire;
but our Experience teaches us that women who have
become Nervous, Debilitated and Diseased, by ex-
cessive care and toil, and undue maternal labor, cannot
fully recover at home, either by Hygienic or Drug
treatment, no matter how skillfully employed, but should
have from four to six weeks' rest and freedom from
care, together with kind treatment and discipline, in
these hot climates, that would particularly benefit each
individual case.

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CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

VOLUME XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1863.

NUMBER 4.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. K. PHILLIPS & CO.

Office—No. 723 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson
SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For a single copy, five cents. Subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or \$3 a year in advance.

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Report of Board of Managers of State Agricultural Society.

At the adjourned meeting last week of the State Agricultural Society, the Board of Managers presented their report for the year. The report is lengthy (four columns of small type in the Union) giving a summary of the doings, which have heretofore been published, and, as a whole, not sufficiently interesting for us to copy. The portion devoted to the finances, however, is interesting, as showing the condition of the Society from their own statements, and how easily the enormous debt in the face of large receipts is accounted for. We therefore copy it in full, with some other extracts on agricultural matters, which, if not new, will bear repetition. On finances, the Managers say:

Immediately after the election the Board met and entered upon its labors. Our predecessors transmitted to us liabilities of the society, amounting to \$39,261 65, drawing an aggregate annual interest of \$6,830, to meet which they transmitted as assets sundry items, amounting to \$21,711 62, and \$29,607 65 of which has been found available; leaving the actual indebtedness \$18,624, beside the accruing interest as above stated, making a grand total to be met at the close of this year of \$25,474; of which we have paid on the floating debts over \$4,000, the notes and interests remaining unpaid excepting the amounts of the \$5,000 due from the State, Nov. 1, 1861, and the \$10,000 due from the State, Nov. 1, 1861, which were paid to B. F. Hastings & Co.

Our receipts for memberships, annual dues and admissions to the Fair have been \$11,861, and our expenditures for the ordinary business of the Society, the preparations for and conducting the annual exhibition, with the extraordinary expenses resulting from the disastrous floods of last year, and the debts incurred by former Boards, and the accruing interest thereon, makes a grand total of indebtedness now due from the Society above assets of \$16,507.

The Fair of 1862, as an exhibition, was, under the circumstances, superior to the anticipations of its best friends. It was, in fact, second to only one Fair ever held by the Society.

Financially, it also was better than was expected, and as a whole most eminently a success. [So it seems the large receipts of \$11,861 at the Fair didn't much lessen the indebtedness, and the Board well say.]

These annual accumulations of debt have reached a point beyond which, in the opinion of your Board, they should not be permitted to pass. Some means should at once be provided for liquidating the present liabilities, and at the same time measures adopted which shall secure the Society from similar embarrassment in the future.

[Here is a way of accounting for a part of the indebtedness of a Society with ordinary receipts of about \$20,000 a year, and had its reports printed by the State at that:]

It should be stated here that the present fiscal embarrassment of the Society is not the work of a day or a year. It has been accumulating five years. During the year 1858 there were floating debts contracted, which have since been paid, amounting to \$2,840 87. During that year, the last of the itinerancy of the Fair, the Society erected a pavilion in Marysville at a cost of \$5,000, only \$2,580 of which was contributed by that city and its citizens for that purpose, leaving the sum of \$2,420 to be met by the friends of the Society. This sum, which the Society had to borrow and repay in 1859-60, at the interest we have paid, without compounding, now amounts to over \$6,700.

[What they have to show—the Society "don't own," but it "has the use," etc.]

Nor has this debt thus created been in vain. The Society is now in the enjoyment of property worth at least four times as much as the debts that have been created in securing it. It is true the Society does not own Agricultural Hall, nor the ground on which it stands, but it has guaranteed to it by all the forms of law, the free, perpetual use of any or all parts of both building and grounds at all times. Nor do we own Agricultural Park, but it is deeded in trust to the President

of our Society for our sole use and occupancy so long as we exist as a Society, and execute the purposes of our organization. Hence the Society is quite as well off as though it were the actual owner of both these pieces of valuable property, and does not owe two-thirds as many dollars as it has expended for fixtures and improvements.

GRAIN CROPS.

The great staples thus far have been wheat and barley. To these have been gradually adding, Indian corn, buckwheat, oats, rye, etc., until the latest and most reliable statistics furnish the following figures, which exhibit an increased attention to the planting of a greater range of classes:

Wheat, bushels.....	17,228	5,946,619
Barley, bushels.....	9,712	4,307,775
Maize, bushels.....	12,236	524,857
Oats, bushels.....	—	957,084
Rye, bushels.....	—	51,244
Rice, pounds.....	—	1,800
Buckwheat, bushels.....	—	36,486
Peas and beans, bushels.....	2,292	184,362
Irish Potatoes, bushels.....	9,292	1,647,293
Sweet potatoes, bushels.....	1,000	168,001

FRUITS.

We have only to study the adaptation of varieties to soil and climate to render nearly the whole extent of our millions of acres of arable lands available for growing fruits, and to secure the most perfect development of every class and variety grown within the temperate and semi-tropical zones. All will not thrive equally well in any one locality, but every one will find a perfectly congenial home somewhere. Our valleys will perfect certain varieties of cherries early in May, pears at the beginning of June, with peaches and apples before the 1st of July, while from our mountain sides we may eat perfectly fresh apples and pears that have been nine or twelve months since plucked from the tree.

Beyond the ordinary range of fruit-growing, another most auspicious feature is developing in our midst. The Walnut of commerce is already grown and brought into our markets by thousands of pounds, and preparations are making, on a scale of magnificence equal to the importance of the object, for the putting up of prunes, figs and raisins. It is the firm conviction of many of our citizens, rich in the experiences of foreign travel, that no country on the globe furnishes greater natural facilities for the production of these three important articles than the great interior valleys of our State. And the magnitude of the business may be seen from the fact that there were imported into the United States during the year ending June 30, 1861, 6,032,516 pounds of figs, costing \$245,740; 1,910,852 pounds of prunes, at a cost of \$149,492; and 32,111,292 pounds of raisins, costing \$1,923,748—making a total in these three articles of 40,054,660 pounds, for which we paid \$2,318,978.

THE VINE AND WINE.

Trustworthy statistics show that there cannot be less than 20,000,000 vines now actually growing within this State, besides many small family graperies nearly or quite sufficient to supply the State with all the table grapes used, leaving an aggregate of at least 20,000,000 of vines to be devoted expressly to the vintage as soon as they come into bearing. And by the time these 20,000,000 are in full bearing there will be at least 100,000,000 more planted and in partial bearing.

Though these figures seem large, they do not exceed either the truth or the necessities of a business whose magnitude is almost incomprehensible. During the year ending June 30, 1861, there were imported into the United States 4,282,137 gallons (cost, \$1,744,650), and 4,330,920 bottles (cost, \$1,191,267) of wine, at an aggregate cost of \$2,935,917. Or, to make the case more entirely our own, there were imported into the single port of San Francisco, in our own State, during the same year, 779,967 gallons (cost, \$266,613) and 968,748 bottles (cost, \$187,841) of wine, total cost \$454,455, and that, too, under an "ad valorem" tariff, which creates strong inducements to make cost invoices as low as possible. These facts have a bearing upon this subject which may not at first sight appear. It will be seen by a little calculation that nearly one-sixth of all the wine imported by the nation is brought to and consumed by the single State of California and its environs, whose population is less than one-seventieth of the nation, thus showing a demand for wine at home entire by beyond that of any other portion of the land. Hence our home market will increase with such rapid strides that our vintners will need much enterprise and perseverance to supply it. Perhaps no commercial enterprise of modern times has promised such direct and large reward to the cultivators of the soil as does the wine interest of California at the present time.

BURNING STRAW, ETC.

Another important feature of improvement in farming is visible in reforming the pernicious practice of burning upon the fields those vast quantities of straw, stalks, stubble, etc., to the fertilizing properties of which (when properly reduced to manure) the soil that has produced them is justly entitled. Although the recuperative energies of most soils, when properly in contact with the atmosphere, are very great, yet it is

entirely safe to say that no soil can long continue to yield large crops of vegetation unless it is replenished with those chemical properties that are exhausted by its annual efforts. And there is perhaps no class of fertilizers so natural, so cheap, and so sure to continue the native force of the soil through a long series of years, as the regular return, in a decomposed state, of those very substances which have been drawn from it. This fact is now rapidly impressing the minds of our farmers, and producing a corresponding change in their course of action.

In immediate connection with the above evil practice is that system of culture called "volunteering," in which the soil is required to germinate the seed that falls during the harvest, and reproduce year after year a crop of the same kind of grain, thus making a double, a triple, a quadruple draft upon one single chemical property without a moment's time, or a particle of aid for the work of recuperation. This work may continue through a series of years, and the farmer appear to profit thereby; but it is a prosperity of very questionable character—even worse than that of burning the straw and working the land to general crops without manure. It tends to the direct exhaustion, yes the eradication, of a single quality of the soil, thus leaving the land like a human being with one limb or one eye—exhausted, withered, perished. Take the system in any and all its bearings, and it cannot fail to be subversive of the farmer's best interest.

The gradual abolition of this practice we note with peculiar interest. Our farmers are everywhere beginning to see practically that it is far better to give their land thorough culture every year, to rotate their crop, and frequently allow the soil a whole season in which to restore its partial exhaustion, and by frequent plowing and harrowing expose all its particles to the invigorating and fertilizing influence of the atmosphere, in what is usually termed the Summer fallow.

According to the census report for 1860 (a source whence we get no over estimates), the rate of our progress in agriculture during the ten years from 1850 to 1860 was as follows:

	1850.	1860.
Lands improved, acres.....	32,454	2,430,882
Cash value of farms.....	\$3,874,041	\$46,571,994
Value of farm implements.....	\$103,483	\$2,443,297
Live stock, value.....	\$3,351,058	\$36,601,154
Grain, bushels.....	49,178	11,826,465

Drilling in Grain—A New Machine.

MEXICO FALLS, March 14, 1863.

EDITOR FARMER: I take the liberty of addressing you, asking your opinion of the probable success of introducing amongst the agriculturists of this State, a new grain drill—a very perfect machine, drilling eight feet wide, and eight inches between rows, working on all kinds of soil—as well on that which is rough and stony, as on the best. It puts the grain in from one to three inches deep, covering it perfectly, drawn by two horses, and costing, delivered to the farmer, about \$200.

I have seen it work by the side of some of the best drills of other patents, made in the States, and always with complete success.

Being but little acquainted with agriculture in this State, I would ask the opinion of one so well acquainted with the wants of the farmers of California, as to the feasibility of introducing this drill. I am, with much respect, yours, etc.,

J. D. W.

[We should by all means recommend the introduction of such a machine—if it will do what is promised; and now is the time to move in the matter, so as to have it arrive in season for next planting. We call the attention of grain-growers to the letter, and would be pleased to have them express their opinion on the subject, so that we can furnish a satisfactory answer "from headquarters" for the inquirer.]

French Merinos.

The Paris Journal d'Agriculture Pratique contains two colored plates of Rambouillet Merinos—of the two types of this class. The sketches are taken from animals in the Imperial "sheep-fold" of Rambouillet. The first one has the dew-lap very large, and a fold coming from the top of the head quite down to the breast, which is called in French *crocodile*. The other has these peculiarities very slightly developed. Mr. Barral says the former is very difficult to fatten, but has always been supposed to produce the most wool, but that there is really little difference in the amount between that and the latter class, which fattens very readily. Rams from this herd sell at as high prices as those from the herds of the most celebrated English breeders. They are of the purest blood, the herd having been formed by Louis XVI, in 1789, and constantly improved by the most careful management at Rambouillet, where no admixture of foreign blood is allowed.

The Brooklyn City Court has given a verdict of \$2,779 19 against the City Railroad Company, for injuries to a passenger, caused by the refusal of the conductor to stop the car long enough for her to get off.

Western New York Fruit Growers' Society. The Annual Meeting of this Society met in the Court House, at Rochester, on Thursday, January 15, 1863. There was a fine exhibition of fruit, especially of winter pears. The following subjects were discussed:

I. Have any of our new or old varieties of grapes been injured in their constitution by what are called "vicious methods of propagation"?

H. E. Hooker said the Delaware and some other varieties occasionally failed, and the cultivators attributed the failure unjustly to the nurserymen. He believed that vines propagated in hot-houses were just as good, when well grown, as those propagated out of doors by layers.

L. B. Langworthy asked Mr. H. if he had ever observed whether plants propagated from buds were weaker than those propagated from cuttings. Mr. Hooker said he had not. He did not believe that the constitutional vigor of the plants is injured by artificial propagation.

Dr. Spence, of Yates county, had purchased a good many grape-vines, particularly the Delaware, that were propagated in hot-houses, and one-half of them perished. Such plants need more care than those raised from layers in open air.

Mr. Hooker thought that the difficulty must have been that the plants were not sufficiently hardened off before setting in the ground.

E. Moody, of Lockport, said that one of his neighbors had purchased one hundred Delaware grape-vines that were raised in a hot-house and planted them out in the fall. He (Mr. M.) thought they would not live, but they had grown six feet and are very strong. These plants have been reproduced from single eyes for ten years, and yet it was evident their constitution was not injured.

P. Barry said that his experience was that one grape plant grown under glass and properly ripened, was worth five vines grown in the open air, for the reason that the bottom-heat and glass ripened them up perfectly. It is one of the very best means of improving, instead of injuring the grape. He thought that all who had had experience would confirm what he had said.

H. N. Langworthy had been unfortunate in getting fruit from Delaware. He had, for four or five years, purchased vines from the hot-houses, but had not yet been able to get good plants.

Mr. Townsend, of Lockport, purchased from Messrs. T. & E. Smith of Geneva, some fifty plants. They all grew, and have all done well. When he received them the vines were no larger than a pencil. He was careful to cut off all the dead roots and spread them out.

Mr. Younglove, of Steuben county had received some Delaware that were no larger than a knitting-needle. They all did well.

Judge Larrowe, of Steuben county, had planted grapes grown both ways, and could see no difference. They both did as well as he could desire. II. What is the best manure for the pear, and the best method of applying it to the pear, the apple, the plum, and the grape?

Mr. Townsend thought the answer to this question was very simple: Well-rotted manure applied in the fall on the surface and worked in in the spring.

Mr. Sharp, of Lockport, gave a very humorous description of a method of manuring orchards by seeding them down with thistles. If gentlemen wanted seed he could supply them if they spoke quick! The thistles brought up the mineral food of plants from the sub-soil, the leaves attracted the fertilizing gases from the atmosphere, and the plants, by decay, enriched the soil.

Mr. Younglove thought the *hoe* was the best manure.

Mr. Spence had found rotten wood, muck, etc., very valuable.

Mr. Olmstead, of Genesee, who has a splendid pear orchard, finds leached ashes very beneficial.

Mr. Moody thought leached ashes excellent for both pears and apples. In his nursery he had seen them nearly double the growth of the trees.

P. Barry thought we should not confine ourselves to one kind of a manure. If you used barnyard manure one year, ashes, etc., might be used the next. He alluded to a pear orchard of twenty-five hundred trees that were dressed with bone-dust, and he never saw a finer orchard.

Charles Downing, in answer to a question, said he used a manure composted with muck.

Mr. Barry said that muck, in this section, was injurious to trees if applied at the roots without having been exposed to the atmosphere a year or so, and otherwise prepared. A few days ago, however, he saw a muck in Westchester county, N. Y., that could be applied fresh to all kinds of plants—even plants in pots—without injury.

Judge Larrowe thought that grapes did not need any manure. If he manured his grapes the vines grew too rapidly, and were succulent and killed back in winter. He thinks the *hoe*, the plow and the cultivator are the best manures for grapes. Grapes grown on poor lands are sweeter than when grown on rich land. He has, on some very poor, leachy land, applied leached ashes and lime, and they had a good effect. He thought grapes needed lime.

H. E. Hooker agreed with Judge Larrowe. In this section the land is rich enough for grapes.

He thought grapes would not bear high manuring.

Mr. Hoag, of Lockport, mentioned a case where vines left without manure bore good crops, while those manured were unproductive. The Delaware and Rebecca, perhaps, needed more manure than any other varieties. His experience, on the whole, was against manuring the grape at all.

III. Which are the best three native grapes for home consumption?

Judge Larrowe would name Catawba. He was not aware it would not ripen in most parts of the State, but with him it ripened well, and was the best grape he knew. Eight years ago he set out the first Catawba grape-vine in his neighborhood, and last year over two hundred tons of Catawba grapes were raised within a distance of ten miles. They are used to make wine. The next grape he would name was the Diana, and the third the Delaware. The Delaware will make a nice wine; but the skin is thin and the grapes will not keep. It is very productive and the quality is excellent. Unlike other varieties it will bear manuring.

F. W. Lay, of Monroe county, would name the Concord.

John Salter named: 1. Delaware as his first choice—of excellent quality, a good grower, hardy and productive. Did not keep very well. 2. Diana, next in quality, but not always sure to ripen in this locality. It keeps well in winter, and, if properly cultivated would ripen. 3. Concord—good grower, fair quality. Not a good keeper, and when over-ripe flat and insipid. Greyling promises well.

W. B. Smith was surprised to hear that Delaware was not a good keeper. He had it fine this year, up to a few days ago.

Charles Downing named Delaware, Greyling and Allen's Hybrid. Delaware does not keep well; Rebecca the best keeper.

Mr. Hoag named Hartford Prolific, Delaware and Diana.

Mr. Moody's first choice would be Delaware, Diana and Concord.

Mr. Fish thought Isabella had been slighted. Would name Delaware, Diana and Isabella.

IV. What is the best method of keeping winter pears?

H. E. Hooker said the great object was to keep them cold. They should be perfectly matured before being gathered. They will bear a little frost on the trees without injury. Then place them in open baskets or boxes in an out-house where it is cold. They will bear a little frost without injury. About the 1st of December put them in barrels and fasten them in a cold cellar. He likes pears better when taken immediately from the cellar than when ripened up in a warm room. They are more sprightly.

W. H. Lee was asked for his method. He lets them remain on trees till they are ripe. Then puts them in half-barrels in a cold cellar. They are better kept in a mass. He sends them to market when ripe without taking them from the barrels. He got, this season, \$12 per barrel for Vicar of Winkfield. The Lawrence commands the highest price.

H. E. Hooker said a cold room on the north side of a building was better than a cellar. Even apples are better kept in a cold airy room than in a cellar.

Cotton in Illinois.

We have received from a friend near Bloomington, Illinois, says the Genesee Farmer, an enthusiastic account of his success in raising cotton. He thinks it can be raised with profit at ten cents per pound. It is cultivated like corn, only the plants must be started in a hot-bed.

When all danger of frosts are over the plants are set out. Make furrows with a horse-hoe; put the plants in and throw the soil against them from each side with a horse-hoe, with a man to follow to straighten the plants and press up the dirt with a hand-hoe. It is better to set out the plants rather thick, and thin them out afterward. He does not say how far apart, but we suppose about three feet.

The plants of course must be well hoed to keep to the acre, "but old planters say they never saw a heavier set on the same amount of land—never so heavy." The seed was the "green seed" from the State of Mississippi, which was the reason he thought of starting it in a hot-bed.

He thinks cotton can be raised in the Northern and Western States, if we only start the plants in a hot-bed.

[The directions may vary somewhat from those we have heretofore published for our State, but we give it to show the different ideas.]

The Viceroy has ordered one-third of the cultivated land of Egypt to be sown with cotton. If the requirement is carried out, as doubtless it will be, the next year's crop will be two-thirds greater than any that has been raised heretofore.

The Ailanthus Silk-worm of China.

(Bombyx Cynthis.)

BY JOHN G. MORRIS, D. D.

Rearing of Bombyx Cynthis in China.

According to the evidence of the venerable missionary, d'Incarville, who first made known this silk-worm to Europe, "These worms are a source of riches to China, although they gather a prodigious quantity of mulberry silk every year, of which, as a modern author says, you could make mountains." This rearing is carried on in open air, in plantations of *Ailanthus*, which Father d'Incarville took for a species of frêne (ash tree) or *gagara*, a tree called *tehe* by the Chinese, which is also cultivated for this purpose. We find on this subject the following passage, in a pamphlet, entitled "Extract of an Ancient Chinese Book, which teaches how to Rear and Feed the Silk-worm," &c.: "There are other wild mulberries which are called *tehe* or *ye-sang*. These are small trees, which have neither the fruit nor leaves of the mulberry. Their leaves are small, round, and terminating in a point." (This is evidently the *Fagara piperata*, of which the Chinese author here speaks.)

"There are silk-worms which are no sooner hatched in the house than they are conveyed to the trees, where they are fed and make their cocoons. These rustic worms become broader and longer than the domestic worms, and, although their work does not equal that of the latter, they have their value and ability, as one can judge of the stuff which I have called *kien-tcheou*. It is the silk produced by the worm of which the strings of musical instruments are made, because it is strong and resonant."

From this and other facts stated by this old Chinese writer, and from what Father d'Incarville has said, the *Bombyx Cynthis*, like most of its congeners, is more or less omnivorous, and it could be fed on other plants in the absence of that which is specially assigned to it by nature. We must not, however, conclude from this that all the plants which it would feed on are as favorable for nourishing it as that which is more particularly proper for it, and which should be *Ailanthus* alone. If other food were persisted in for several generations, it is probable that the species would degenerate more or less rapidly, and perhaps be entirely extinguished.

First Rearing of the Ailanthus Silk-worm on a Large Scale in France.

La Patrie, of November 5, 1869, says: "In the last session of the Academy of Science (October 29, 1869) M. Guérin-Meneville presented numerous and beautiful living cocoons of the Ailanthus silk-worm, the product of the first rearing, on a large scale, of this new domestic insect, for the introduction and acclimation of which into France and Algeria we are indebted to him. This is a real agricultural event, for, as the learned president of the Society of Acclimation has stated, these victories of man over nature are so rare that, of the 140,000 specimens composing the animal kingdom, he has for ages past acquired dominion only over about forty, as far as agricultural or industrial utility, in general, is concerned. In making this presentation, which was received with marks of the liveliest interest by the academy and the public admitted to the sessions, M. Guérin-Meneville thus expresses himself:

"In devoting itself to the most abstruse and elevated theoretical studies the academy has not neglected the practical applications of science. Its organization even demonstrates that fact, for it counts among its members many learned men, whose works are specially devoted to the applied sciences, and among them, the section of rural economy. It has also received with great interest the communications which I have had the honor to make for a long time on applied zoology, and recently on the introduction of the silk-worm of the Ailanthus, destined to play an important part as the producer of a new textile material, which will add greatly to our industrial resources in silk and wool, the scarcity of which is making itself grievously felt.

"The practical experiments in rearing this silk-worm are increasing every year in number and importance, and my persevering energy, encouraged by the unanimous assent of all the friends of our agriculture and industry, seems destined to be crowned with success. In fact, notwithstanding the inclement weather which has prevailed this year, my practical experiments have given the most satisfactory results, so that many proprietors of estates are engaged in making plantations of Ailanthus.

"I will not now revert to my experiments in the open air made in the woods of Boulogne, for thousands of visitors and many members of the academy, among whom I will name Marshal Vaillant and Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, have examined them, and have, in writing and in word, testified to me their highest satisfaction. I come to-day to submit to the inspection of the academy a sample (3,000 living cocoons) of the product of the first rearing in France on Ailanthus, planted specially in view of this brood by Count de Lamotte-Barné, on his beautiful domain of Goudray-Montpensier, near Chinon.

"After having simply placed the young worms on the hedges of the Ailanthus of his planting, M. de Lamotte, treating this rearing exactly as he would cultivate the cereals, vines, rape, &c., without employing any manual labor, or extraordinary precautions against the attacks of birds or other enemies, and notwithstanding almost constant bad weather, has still obtained more than 100,000 beautiful cocoons, which are destined for reproduction for the next year, and from which I shall derive a sufficient quantity of eggs to satisfy the numerous demands which I receive every day. In fact, each female butterfly furnishing more than 250 eggs, supposing that the half of our 100,000 cocoons to contain females, these 50,000 butterflies would give me more than 12,500,000 of eggs, a quantity greater than will be necessary, for the plantations of Ailanthus recently made would not nourish all these worms.

"We can at present say, without exaggeration, that the only manual labor necessary for this

operation in the open air is the care of the eggs, the hatching of the young worms, placing them on the plants, and gathering the cocoons. When the worms are once properly brought to the trees, the operator has only to let them feed a month, and he will find his harvest suspended to the branches, on which he will often have more than 20 cocoons, as the academy can see in looking at the leaves which I have placed on the table.

"It is this simplicity in the process of rearing, this nearly complete absence of manual labor, which distinguishes my new culture from that of the mulberry worm. In fact, we know that the latter requires buildings, heating, and numerous workmen to gather the mulberry leaves, to carry them to the nursery houses, to feed the worms four or five times a day, to change the broods frequently from place to place, and properly to place or arrange the branches on which they spin their cocoons.

"I thank the academy for the extreme kindness with which it has received my communications on this subject. I inform those of our members who feel interested in it that they will find numerous details on this new agricultural branch of industry in my 'Rapport à S. M. l'Empereur sur les travaux entrepris par ses ordres pour introduire le ver à soie de l'Ailanthus en France et en Algérie,' and also in a small treatise entitled, 'Education des vers à soie de l'Ailanthus et du Ricier, culture des végétaux qui les nourrissent,' a work destined to serve as a guide to persons who wish to devote themselves to this culture."

"We add," says *La Patrie*, "that M. Guérin-Meneville, having only the public interest in view, has determined generously to afford the advantages of this new source of wealth to the Imperial Society of Acclimation, and to all other persons who shall request it."

Conclusions.—Results.

At a time when silk, in consequence of the malady of the mulberry tree and of its silk-worm in Europe, is becoming more and more scarce and dear; when the production of cotton will most probably decline; when the prices of provisions are rapidly advancing, the discovery of a textile material, which can be produced on our soil in great quantities, and at a low price, should be considered a fortunate event.

It is demonstrated that the silk furnished by the *Bombyx Cynthis*, which lives in the open air on the Ailanthus, combines all these conditions.

The Ailanthus is of easy culture; it grows everywhere, even in the sand and the most sterile soil, where nothing else that is profitable can be raised. When once planted anywhere it cannot be destroyed, so rapid and vigorous is its growth.

The silk-worm which feeds on its leaves is not less vigorous and enduring. Neither wind nor rain, nor anything else can make it quit the leaf it is devouring, nor the cocoon it is spinning.

The open air is necessary to it; we want no costly nursery-houses for it; it lives on the tree itself, not on gathered leaves, and requires no manual labor, and very little care. The silk which it produces is less brilliant than that of the mulberry worm, but it is strong, more durable, and easily takes colors. It is a kind of raw silk, and holds a middle place between wool and silk. Produced in the open air and nearly without expense, this material which we call *ailanthine*, will be of a very low price; it will serve for the fabrication of various articles of clothing.

The *ailanthine* will be the silk of the middle classes; it will not interfere with the silk of the mulberry, which will continue to be the silk of luxury.

The principal advantages resulting from the cultivation of the Ailanthus and its silk-worm can be thus summed up:

Ground uncultivated and of little value can be brought into use and rendered productive; a very remunerative product can be obtained with little expense and labor; it will supply the deficiency of silk; it will produce on our own soil what we now get from abroad in exchange for our gold; it will secure for all classes of society solid, comfortable, and low-priced articles of apparel.

Brine Poisonous.—A Caution.

During past years we have published occasional reports of bad effects from feeding to animals salt from meat barrels. In a recent number of the *Honesdale* (Pa.) Herald, we find an account of the sudden death of several valuable imported hogs, after eating food mixed with brine from a beef barrel. In this case the evil effects are attributed to saltpeter (nitrate of potash) used in curing the beef. Whether it was the niter, or the salt, there have been a sufficient number of instances reported, to render it hazardous to allow any animal to consume either the salt or brine, from any kind of meat. Salt food of any kind is destructive to fowls, and care should be taken to keep them from house slops containing salt. But refuse brine and salt are excellent on the asparagus bed, applied in autumn or winter, or at any time except in the cutting season. It even pays to put on a good layer of new salt. Refuse brine or salt is also good on moist soils, and on most field or garden crops, and should not be wasted.

SAN JOSE.—Mr. Hall is contributing for the columns of the *San José Mercury*, the history of San José. From his account it appears that the pueblo was first laid out and settled in November, 1777; making the place now in its 88th year. The Mission of Santa Clara is nearly one year older. We learn from this history that the large willow trees which form what is known as the Alameda, standing in two rows on the road from San José to Santa Clara, a distance of three miles, were planted in 1799; so that they are now 64 years old. In 1831, San José contained 168 men, 145 women, 103 boys and 110 girls—a total population of 524. It was only in 1845 that foreigners (Americans) began to come into town, and in that year the first frame building was erected. At the present time San José is the most beautiful town in this State, full of churches, schools, gardens, vineyards, and containing a population of nearly 2,500 souls.

To Make Strawberry Wine.

Pick the berries carefully over, take out the stems so that nothing remains but the pure ripe fruit; then press out the juice, to which add an equal quantity of water and 4 pounds of brown sugar to the gallon; put in a barrel and let it ferment for six weeks, then lightly bung and stand two more months, when the bung is to be driven in tight; let it stand until the middle of May, when it can be bottled. When fermenting, the vessel must be kept full, so that it can work over. To fine the wine, add an ounce of isinglass put in six gallons of the wine, at the time the bung is driven in, will answer a good purpose. The calyx of the strawberry imparts to the wine a very unpleasant taste, and is doubtless the cause of previous failures. Several samples at the last Fair of the State Horticultural Society were thus ruined.

Currant wine is made in the same manner, but the stems need not to be taken out. In the making of currant wine no water should be used; in that case two and a half pounds of sugar to the gallon is sufficient.

We have never made wine from the strawberry, but, like the currant, we have no doubt that it would be all the better not to use any water in it. In that case less sugar would be required, and the wine would have more body and less stimulating or alcoholic properties. Wines from the raspberry and other small fruits are made in the same general way. The more of the properties of the fruit and less of alcohol should be the criterion in the making of all domestic wines.—(Illinois Farmer.)

On Making Wine from the Leaves of the Claret Grape. The following facts are not of much practical importance; but they may serve to show how easily wines may be made without the use of the grape or of any other fruit in their composition:

Mr. Knight observed, in the Philosophical Transactions, that the tinging matter which appears in the foliage of young seedling vines, and that which afterwards gives color to their berries, is probably the same identical substance, was led to ascertain whether it might not be substituted for the tinging matter of the Purple grape, in giving the character of red wines to solutions of sugar and honey. A strong, astringent liquor, possessing some portion of vinous flavor, was the produce of these experiments; but the leaves employed did not contain sufficient tinging matter to afford what might with propriety be called a red wine. The partial success, however, of these experiments induced Mr. H. S. Matthews to try the effect of the leaves of the Claret grape, which usually acquire a very deep red color in the autumn. Two pounds and a-half of the leaves of this vine were added to a gallon of water, and their tinging matter was extracted by boiling; and three pounds and a-half of coarse sugar was then dissolved in this decoction. Fermentation succeeded, and a vinous liquor was produced. The color of this liquor was that of port wine, and its taste very similar to that of port mingled with claret; and it was generally admitted by a great number of members of the Horticultural Society who tasted it, that it was better than such as they had met with in taverns, under the name of port; and that it would probably be improved by age. It has probably the same medicinal properties attributed to port.

Pure and Impure Water.

At a late meeting of the London Chemical Society Dr. Woods read a paper on the character of the water which should be used for drinking and domestic purposes. He insisted that organic matter in water was injurious to health, and it was as much the duty of the physician to prevent, as to cure disease. He stated that his attention was pointedly directed to this subject by the case of two French ships that had been dispatched simultaneously with troops from Algiers to France, and under similar circumstances, excepting the water with which they had been furnished. The water of one was obtained from a marshy place where the ague was prevalent; that for the other from an elevated position where the ague did not prevail. Soon after sailing, the troops on board of the vessel supplied with water from the marshy spring, were seized with intermittent fever, while not a case occurred on board of the other vessel. Dr. A. Snee, who was present, stated as his opinion, that as a rule all animal excreta in water should be considered poisonous to animals of the same class, and all organic matter of a decomposable character in water was highly prejudicial to health. He believed that the best water to send to sea was that derived from deep springs in the chalk formations.

Boned Turkey.

This noble bird, the pride of American tables, cannot easily be recognized after undergoing the culinary process termed "boning," but for a cold relish nothing more acceptable need be sought. It is a favorite dish at evening parties. It may be thus prepared: Boil a turkey in as little water as may be, until the bones can be easily separated from the meat. Remove all the skin; cut the meat in thin slices, mixing together the light and dark parts. Season with salt and pepper. Take the liquid in which the turkey was boiled, having kept it warm, pour it on the meat, and mix it well. Shape it like a loaf of bread, wrap it in a cloth and press with a heavy weight for a few hours. When served up it is cut in thin slices.

Some of our professional cooks can shape it somewhat like the original bird, so that one can tell at once when it is seen that it is a boned turkey; but this requires skill and labor.

The Santa Cruz Sentinel says that a fruit culturist living back among the foot-hills, preserves his grapes and apples by packing them in dry sand. He has grapes at this date perfectly fresh and luscious preserved in this way. It is a simple and cheap method of having good fruit the year round.

Full one-third of the message of Gov. Andrews of Massachusetts, is devoted to the discussion of Agricultural matters.

Successful Experiments with Projectiles.

From time to time we have published reports of artillery practice, and of experiments with shot and shell. The progress of our inventors in this respect has been gratifying, and we can demonstrate to a degree which will be satisfactory to our foes, that we possess means of defense which it would be extremely impolitic for them to come in contact with. There is nothing like a strong arm to awe the insubordinate, and if we can show that we are strong in a military sense, that will be the best possible protection we could have against foreign intervention. Late experiments with the famous Stafford projectile and sub-caliber shell, show that it is one of the most formidable weapons of its class. In Washington, on Monday, Jan. 26, 1863, a shell weighing 86 lbs was fired from a 150-pounder Dahlgren rifle, with a charge of 15 lbs of powder, at a range of about 50 yards, into a target representing a section of the Warrior's side. The shell exploded in the target, between the plating and timber braces, and blew the same to fragments. Also, a shot weighing 108 lbs, was fired at the same target, at the same range, and went completely through and buried itself 5 feet in the bank behind. The iron and wood of the target were driven before the shot, which made a very ragged hole and flew in all directions. Previous experiments with these projectiles, proved conclusively that targets of 9-inch iron plates, backed by 21 inches of hard wood, can be readily penetrated when fired from the Dahlgren gun. Indeed, the inventor of this shot thinks that the Dahlgren gun is one of the best in the country; a great many of his experiments have been conducted with it, and he is satisfied to endorse its virtues as a national arm. Experiments were also made at West Point with the Stafford projectile, at which the most favorable results were obtained. We have before us an official report of them, signed by Capt. Benet, of the Ordnance Department, in which their good qualities are set forth. Angulated targets 9 inches in thickness, it is said, can be penetrated with ease. In view of the facts above stated, it is gratifying to know that the Government has ordered the projectile and the shell for the service.—(Scientific American.)

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The Original P. P. Stewart!

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing

LARGE OVEN

Summer and Winter Air-Tight

COOKING-STOVE

—FOR—

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1859,

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the Addition of the celebrated Patent Double-sheet Bottom Flue.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, DURABILITY.—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1833.

2d, MANUFACTURE.—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY.—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY.—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT.—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, EXTERIOR CONTROL OF HEAT.—The heat generated by the Stove may be held there, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE.—By which a compressed and lowering action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, BOTTOMING.—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET.—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER RACK.—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

11th, BEWARE OF THE NUMEROUS IMITATIONS in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine.

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(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,

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... AND ...

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

... AND ...

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 408 CALIFORNIA STREET,

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Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED SUCH a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best source—the most skillful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent are named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of years, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.



HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass; Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass; Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass; English Rye-grass; Timothy Grass; Red Clover; White Dutch Clover; Crimson Clover; Lucerne, &c. &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BERT, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP, CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS, TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS, BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED-LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

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Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties)

BULBS:

LILIES, Amaryllis, Narcissus, Tulips, Anemones, Tuberoses, Gladiolus, Hyacinths, Ranunculus, Peony-roots, Iris, and in endless variety, imported direct from FRANCE and GERMANY.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of goods pertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,

FOR EXPORTATION.

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facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,

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The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receiving for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Col. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had an experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

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California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANITY OF CALIFORNIA
FOURTH SERIES.

No. 126 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Mar. 13, '93.

XIV.—VI.—MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.

The Ancient Indian Fortifications in the Vicinity of Altar, Sonora.

Nov. or 25 Dec., 1862.—In the second series of the Indianity, vide Farmer of 28 Dec., 1860, appears a notice from the Sonora correspondent of the Bulletin, on the trincheras, or fortifications of the ancient Indians, near Arituba, about twenty leagues easterly from the town of Altar. An intelligent Mexican, who had lived in these parts several years as a trader and gambler, informed me a few days ago that he had often passed by the Trincheras (not Princhera) described before. They are on a cattle hacienda, or farm, called Las Almitas, and though not described in books, are well known to the people of North Sonora. They are not far from the high-road of the mulattoes, and there is very little water in the vicinity. The fortifications are on a high stony hill, and commence near the base by a circle or wall surrounding or circumvallating the entire hill or cerro. These circumvallations are separated by a distance of about 30 to 50 feet apart, and continue in the same way, girdling the sides to near the top of the cerro, and are able to hold thousands of people, as described. Each wall is higher than a man's body, and broader than a man can spread his hands, or say 2 yards thick or broad, and 3 yards high. Each wall has its ingress and its egress door or opening, which enters the next inclosure. The openings of the second and following inclosures (to the number of forty or fifty) are not opposite those of the first; but you enter on several yards of the inclosed spaces before you come to the "next portals," or doors. This makes it like a labyrinth, and probably similar to those of Peru and some parts of Central America, figured in several late traveler's works. The walls are well constructed of large stones dug from the hill, but without cement, and were without doubt constructed for the purposes of defense. The country people say they were found in the same state as they now remain, at the time of the Conquest, three hundred years ago. Water is said to be found in abundance within for thousands of people, and piles of loose stones remain to attest the use of the Trincheras in war-defense. This curious and highly interesting work of the ancient Indian empire, deserves a more thorough investigation from American archeologists. The Indians of the vicinity, who were subjected at the time of the Conquest, knew nothing at all of their builders.

The Indians of Los Angeles County, by Hugo Reid.

It may interest our readers to know that a complete set of his series may be found in the bound files of the Los Angeles Star, now existing in the library of the Alta California newspaper office, as we are informed by Mr. John McElroy, editor of the Santa Cruz Sentinel, who in 1851 established the Star.

11th Vol. Railroad Surveys.

This volume, published in 1861, and distributed by Congress in 1862, contains the complete maps, plans and charts of the entire surveys of all the routes. It is accompanied by splendid engraved illustrations of the Great Basin country, valuable geographical and bibliographical memorials of the compiler, Lieut. G. K. Warren.

Dr. J. G. Kohl's History of the Discovery and Exploration of the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts of the U. S. from 1500 to 1860.

This work, a continuation of the same in the U. S. Coast Survey Reports, has been lately published in London, and is a work of faithful research. The notes on Chartography are particularly valuable.

The Mohave Desert.

In passing up this string of valleys, which run nearly due east and west, I noticed, extending along the north side and near the foot of the low hills that bound them on that hand, a sort of dike or mound, which being in such an unusual place, curiosity led me to examine with care. Puzzled at first to account for it, I finally concluded it must have been a ditch dug for carrying water to the fields of some people who had inhabited these valleys at an early day. What tended to confirm this opinion was the shape of the work, which, being from 4 to 15 feet high, had a more extended slope upon the lower with a steeper pitch upon the upper side, just as would have been given if fashioned by the engineer's art. Opposite the little ravines coming down from the hills, the embankment seemed to have been elevated and considerably strengthened, because, as I said in explanation of this feature, these were used as reservoirs, showing how very ingenious were these primitive races in the construction of their water-works. What seemed only probable, was amply established, when, after following this strange excavation for several miles, I came at length to a little spring, which trickling down, had actually filled up one of these supposititious reservoirs and a portion of the ditch for a considerable distance. What could be more conclusive as to the uses for which this noble work was originally designed? To be sure, there were in these valleys no remains of dwellings or other marks of civilized life. But then, these might have been covered up by alluvial deposits, which the archeological labors, soon to be instituted, would be sure to reveal.

Satisfied with my conclusions, and not a little proud at the astuteness I had manifested in thus straightening the thing out, I journeyed on to the German Ranch, where, espousing the ruins of an adobe building, and inquiring what had caused its overthrow, I was told it was the work of an earthquake, which some four or five years ago had thrown it down, killing a woman who was inside at the time, and doing a great deal of other mischief, besides heaving up the ground into a

ridge, "as I might have noticed coming along!" I refrained from urging upon my informant the theory of the water ditch as better explaining the probable cause of the phenomena.—[Bulletin, July, 1862.]

The Colorado Gold Fields.

The recent discovery of the placers on the Colorado, confirm the traditions and accounts of the Jesuit and Franciscan Missionaries of Sonora and California. In 1736, the Planchas de Plata of Arizona were discovered and many millions of silver obtained. In 1770, the gold placers of Cieneguilla yielded immense treasures to the gambusinos. Both these mineral deposits are on a longitudinal line with those of the Colorado mines, from which they are only distant about 200 miles. The Gila placers in every probability will prove rich, not only in gold, but in silver and mercury, as the Indians have often detailed to the Catholic priests. The new district is the same marked on Maj. Emory's Mexican Boundary Survey Map of 1858 as "unexplored"—that is, hitherto it has been a terra incognita. It is bounded by the Colorado on the west, by the Colorado Chiquito on the north, by the Gila river on the south, and by the Sierra Madre de New Mexico on the east. The country on the maps is traversed by Bill Williams' Forks, and the rivers San Francisco, Salado, Prieto and Azule. The particular gold district just opened is immediately below Williams' Fork, and is only reached through deserts and dry mountains; but in the uplands of the district, north and east, it is said by trappers to be well watered and full of the remains of ancient cities of the New Mexico pueblo class, particularly on the head waters of the rivers Salado and San Francisco. All the maps of this section are incorrect. When the dry districts are passed, a splendid sheep and cattle range is reached, which the officers of the railroad survey describe as eminently worthy of settlement. It was the seat of the ancient Toltec civilization, according to some writers. In fact, the whole of this portion of Western New Mexico and Southeastern Utah are full of Indian ruins and pueblo Indian villages, of which very little is known to the public.—[A. S. T.]

California Documents in Bavaria.

A communication from your excellent Bavarian correspondent, dated Munich, mentions the fact (well known to scholars before) of the immense store of literature to be found in the Royal Library of that city; but very few are aware that valuable manuscripts and old printed works relating to California, were extant in this celebrated library of Bavaria, which country in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries furnished great numbers of learned priests for the Catholic Missions in Lower California, Sonora, and other parts of Mexico.

The liberal offer of your correspondent to forward information from the Library, connected with California and Mexico, is one to be appreciated by every well wisher to our State. Your correspondent would indeed make a most valuable contribution to California literature, if he could forward for publication a catalogue of all the works on the California and Pacific Mexico, particularly the more early works, between 1650 and 1790—noting the number of volumes, author's names, place and date of publication, the language each is written in, the number of pages, and if printed or in manuscript. Olavijero, in his History of California of 1789, written in Italian, mentions that Father Jacobo Begert, of Bavaria, published a history of California in German, at Munich, in 1772, which is very little known outside of his country, and has become very scarce—not a copy of which, I am satisfied, is to be found in this State.

All that is known of history completely refutes the idea of your correspondent that the Jesuit priests ever sent one dollar of gold or silver from the Californias to Rome, or any other country.—A. S. T., Bul. June 17, '62.

The Old, Old People of California.

There were giants once on this coast, all the denials of savans and doubters notwithstanding. Not less than four well-known cases have been noted of the discovery of the remains of the giant Californians of the Sierra Nevada—to wit: First, a skull-bone was found in Trinity county in 1856; second, in Tuolumne county, in 1860, a thigh-bone and skull of a man 12 feet high; third, discovered near Jacksonville, in Southern Oregon, in May, 1862, a pair of human jaw-bones of the immense breadth of 7 inches; and fourth, discovered, in 1862, near the Mission of San Ignacio de Kadakaman, in latitude 28° N., on the Pacific coast of Lower California, the vertebra, skull, ribs, etc., of a man 11 feet in height, which were found by one of the old Jesuit priests. These accounts, with several others on the human fossils of California and Mexico, as disinterred by the gold miners with their wonder-working water-machinery, may be found in the "Notes on the Indians of California," now in the course of publication in the Farmer of San Francisco. Such remains of the ancient races ought to be preserved. The skull or other remains of a giant 12 feet high, is worth its weight in gold, in London or Paris.—[A. S. T., Bul.]

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GREAT SALE
...OF...
FRUIT TREES
For the Season of 1863.

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,

HAVE THE SOLE AGENCY
For the following well known
Nurseries:

C. W. REED, Washington, Yolo county.
B. S. FOX, San Jose.
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PEPPERS do do

With other avenues open for all the Productions of the
Nursery, Vineyard, and Garden.

Orders can be left at the DEPOT—
Opposite Custom-House, Battery street.

THE PACIFIC
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Tree, Fruit, & Wine
WAREHOUSE.

Our arrangements are now complete for supplying
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Fruit Trees,
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Grape-Vines,
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Of all kinds; and every variety of article of

NURSERY STOCK

To an unlimited amount and on the very best possible
Terms. We have the EXCLUSIVE AGENCY of
all the most celebrated and best conducted
Nurseries in the State, and are thus enabled
to fill orders to the perfect satisfaction of all our Patrons.

We have taken the large space of ground opposite the
Custom-House, on Battery street, where sample
TREES of all kinds will soon be on exhibition.
We invite all buyers to call on
us before making their plans, as
we have special inducements
to offer them.

We would particularly call the attention of buyers of
Trees and Vines to the fact, that, owing to the storms of
the last winter, the planting of trees was generally dis-
pensened with all over the State, consequently, this business
must be greatly augmented this season, and it
therefore behooves buyers to make their selections early
and thus secure GOOD TREES, as the demands for
them must be very large, and very pressing, and those
that forward orders early will be the first that will be served.

The condition of the Nursery Trade has been so disastrous
of late years, so many losses have occurred that
there are now but very few Nurseries that have reliable
stocks, and buyers should purchase of only well known
establishments. It will be our aim to send out such
Trees, Plants, Shrubs, and Vines, as shall not only re-
flect credit on us, but shall give satisfaction to those
patrons who send their orders to us.
Our Prices will be the very lowest for A No. 1 Trees,
etc. A moderate charge will be made for packing trees,
but they will be delivered to the different steamers and
wharves in our harbor, free of charge.

Catalogues of Varieties and Prices

Can be obtained of us, at our Warehouse or Depot,
where every facility will be given to expedite pur-
chasers in making their selections.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAVE LONG BEEN

engaged in the

GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

beg leave to call the attention of their old patrons
and the public generally, to their present place of
business, THE PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET, which,
for location and general adaptability to business, they
think is not excelled, if equaled, in San Francisco.

They also ask attention to the following reduced rates
which will in future be charged by them as commission,
to wit:

5 per cent commission on Fruit of every kind.
10 " " " " Trees, Shrubs, etc.
10 " " " " Vegetables of every kind.
5 " " " " Butter, Eggs, and Poultry.
5 " " " " Live Stock.
2 1/2 " " " " Grain of every kind.

Sales guaranteed and returns made immediately.
Purchases made of merchandise, etc., for parties in
the interior, and attention given to shipping the same,
for a moderate rate of commission.

They also call attention to their SPACIOUS AND CON-
VENIENT CELLARS, which offer fine facilities for the
storage and ripening of Wines, etc., and which has a
capacity equal to 100,000 Gallons.

Their rate for storage is fifty cents per month per ton
(measurement), and the wine thus stored will be held
subject to instructions from the owners as to the time
when the same shall be offered for sale. When sales
are effected, 8 per cent commission will be charged.

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**WILSON'S ALBANY SEEDLING
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Fruit Trees, Plants and Seeds.
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agawa, ex steamship Scotland, and for sale by

WM. HASELTINE,
At The Japanese Bazaar,
NO. 321 MONTGOMERY ST.
A very extensive and rare assortment of

Fruit & Ornamental Trees,
Grape-Vines, Evergreens, Seeds, Etc.,

Comprising the following choice varieties:
Apple, Cherry, Peach and Pear Trees;
Apricot, Plum, Pomegranate and Fig Trees;
Persimmon, Orange, (in bearing condition);
Camellia, Locust, Button and Lacquer Trees;
Hibiscus, Variegated Pine, Tea Plants, and "Alo"
Trees;
Grape-Vines, Evergreens, Etc.

—ALSO—
Grain, Vegetable, & Flower Seeds of Japan,
of 1862,

Together with all the varieties of

RICE SEEDS

raised in Japan, all which was selected with great care by
Mr. Eugene Van Rost, resident of Kanagawa, expressly for
this market, and are in the most perfect and healthy con-
dition. 19

AMERICAN SEED-STORE.

1863. SEEDS! SEEDS! 1863.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER, per Express, direct
from the largest and best EASTERN SEED-HOUSES and
GROWERS.

A large and complete assortment of

Choice and Reliable Seeds, of the Growth
of 1862.

Garden, Flower, Field, Tree,
Grass and Clover Seeds,
Etc., Etc.

In Every Variety,
Which I offer to Dealers and Agriculturists at the LOWEST
RATES.
All orders promptly and reliably filled.
Catalogues furnished on application.

W. R. STRONG,
206 J street, Sacramento.
16

Tobacco Seed:

HAVANA,
VIRGINIA,
MARYLAND,
KENTUCKY and
CONNECTICUT

Seed-Leaf Tobacco.

FRESH AND PURE,
JUST RECEIVED.

W. R. STRONG,
206 J street, Sacramento.
162m

Lucerne, Lucerne, Lucerne!!
(OR ALFALFA.)

50 BAGS FOR SALE—IMPORTED BY SAMUEL
BRANNAN.
Apply, 420 Montgomery street.

GRAPE-VINES

...AND...

FRUIT TREES,

Ornamental Trees,

Mulberry Trees,
For Sale at a Bargain.

HAVING SOLD SEVERAL BUILD-
ing Lots in my Nursery, I will sell
AT VERY LOW PRICE

All the GRAPE-VINES and TREES that are on them,
to save the expense of transplanting to another place.
Orders promptly attended to.

Direct to—
L. PREVOST,
San Jose, Cal.
Or to my Agent, Mr. DELABIGNE, 323 Clay street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
15

RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

20,000 GIANT ASPARAGUS ROOTS, of large size,
such as will produce well second year. Price \$20
per 1,000.

Also 1,000 Victoria Rhubarb Roots,
which will yield a Crop the First Year. Price \$3 per
Dozen.
The above are worthy particular attention. Samples
can be seen at the Office of the Farmer. Orders sent
will be quickly attended to. 22

**A
HOMESTEAD
FREE!**
IN THE
New City of
COLLINSVILLE,

SOLANO COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA,

opposite
ANTIOCH and NEW YORK,
at the mouth of the

San Joaquin and Sacramento
Rivers!

Has been regularly laid out, surveyed, and put
upon record,

TITLE PERFECT,
being

A PATENT

from the

UNITED STATES.

5,000

Building Lots!

500

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

... OR ...

DISTRIBUTED FREE!

To such as shall first make application, and a
GOOD, CLEAR DEED given at once (uncondition-
ally), leaving it to the option of the party

TO IMPROVE OR NOT;
but it is expected that those taking one of the Gift
Lots will use their influence in directing persons
seeking a Home in California, to the

NEW CITY AND COUNTY.
By so doing, they will be the means of getting
more to settle, than if they were to improve them-
selves.

Money Loaned

To Such as Build Immediately on the Prem-
ises, at a Low Rate of Interest.

A glance at the Map of California is all that is
necessary to satisfy any reflecting mind of the ju-
dicious selection of this magnificent site for a
NEW CITY,

and never subject to overflow from the flooding
or rise of the river or bay in winter, as the wharf
and warehouses were built at the time of the
HIGHEST FLOOD LAST WINTER.

The vast region of fine country around it is rap-
idly filling up, and if the uninterrupted naviga-
tion from San Francisco to Sacramento increases
as it has done for the last five years, there is no
reason why Collinsville should not become a

Great and Commercial City,

it being a midway stopping-place for the steamers
daily from San Francisco to Sacramento.

Already, at and around Collinsville, there is a
large number of inhabitants. They have, also, a
Post-Office, Store, large warehouse, and a

Magnificent Wharf,

Two Hundred feet long by One Hundred feet wide,
which cost the present proprietors upwards of

\$10,000.

The Farming Country in Solano County can
not be Surpassed,

Fine soil, springs of pure water, etc., etc. The
climate is milder, both in summer and winter,
than almost any other part of California.

A CITY
with such a situation, surrounded by so magnifi-
cent a country, cannot but have
A GREAT AND GLORIOUS DESTINY.

A ferry is about to be established between this
Port, Antioch and New York, making the distance
only 35 miles, by land, to San Francisco, being a
saving of

Over One Hundred Miles to those who Drive
Stock to that Market.

Some persons, not realizing the immense rise on
property in new cities, may say: "How can we af-
ford to give away so many lots, not knowing how
many will be actual settlers?"

Why, gentlemen, if by giving away five hundred
lots, we can induce one hundred to settle, then
the rise of our lots more than pays us for those
given away, and those holding the remaining lots
are the owners of a handsome property.

The Very Lots You now Receive may in
less than Three Years be Worth
Thousands of Dollars!

We would, therefore, say to those who desire to
avail themselves of this liberal offer, to address us
at their earliest convenience.

**Farms of 5, 10, 20 or 40 Acres for
Sale, in Immediate Vicinity,**

at a low price to those who will make improve-
ments during the coming year.

TO AGENTS.

Any person who will act as Agent, and get up an
interest in their town, and send us the names of
five mechanics, we will give them an extra lot.

For Plan of the City, showing the location of
Blocks and Lots, or Bills, or any other informa-
tion, please call on, or address by mail, or express to

Collinsville Land Company,

OFFICE:

318 California Street, S. F., Cal.

Box No. 1015 Post Office San Francisco.
15

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY.....MARCH 20, 1863.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

A PREMIUM.

We will present six packages of fresh seeds to every new subscriber, that desires the same. The seeds will consist of coffee, cotton, tobacco, rice, and other new and valuable varieties. Clubs of five or ten subscribers, in one lot, will be entitled to an increased number of parcels each. Should other seeds from those mentioned be preferred, let the subscriber name, and he will receive them. Also, to old subscribers paying arrears and renewing, do we extend the same terms.

TREASURY NOTES AT PAR.

To do our part towards adopting the Government notes as currency, we hereby give notice that we will receive the Legal Tender Notes at par for subscription to the FARMER. If those who wish to remit their subscriptions by mail will send us a five dollar note, which is very convenient to remit, we will credit them with the full five dollars, or a year and a quarter's subscription. So send along the "green backs"—the more the merrier. Taken at par every time!

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct. In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them. Our charge will be five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery. We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

State Board of Agriculture.

On Thursday, the 12th, the State Agricultural Society (under the amended bill) rushed through the Legislature with delegates mostly improvised from members of the Legislature for District and County Societies, elected the following officers as a State Board of Agriculture:

President—Isaac Davis. Directors—W. H. Parks of Sutter, E. S. Holden of San Joaquin, J. A. Banks of San Francisco, R. J. Walsh of Colusa, J. C. Davis of Yolo, and C. H. Grimm, G. J. Leonard, C. W. Lightner, and N. L. Drew of Sacramento.

A Great and Prosperous Advertiser.—Perhaps there is no better proof of the success of a wise and judicious, as well as an extensive system of advertising, than the example of "Holloway & Co." They are undoubtedly the largest advertisers now known; their books would show millions of dollars paid to newspapers—and what is the result? Holloway's name and medicines are known over the whole world, their business is the most extensive, and their revenue the greatest, of any concern known. Let careful, timid, and close advertisers look to what Holloway has accomplished, for an example.

The Mississippi Stove.—Another valuable invention is found in Coggswell's Mississippi Stove—more particularly adapted for steamboats and hotels, being appropriately arranged for cooking on a large scale. This stove is the invention of Mr. Coggswell, whose card directs purchasers to his depot, 114 Clay street, where will be found, also, a general variety of the best cooking-stoves, cutlery, hardware, etc. Mr. C. will be glad to see his friends.

Morgan Horses.—Those desirous of securing this famous breed of horses are referred to the advertisement of Mr. Fitch, whose splendid stallion, "Young Justin Morgan," shows a character and pedigree unsurpassed. Blood will tell—and judges pronounce him the very counterpart of the Justin Morgan, whose fame is world-wide. Mr. Fitch offers very liberal terms—fine pasturage, free. A better opportunity for securing good horse stock, cannot offer.

Crockery Warehouse.—Purchasers of crockery-ware will always find a large and valuable assortment of the most excellent patterns of all kinds at the warehouse of Messrs. Callahan & Sanderson, 418 Battery street. This firm are long-established importers and wholesale and retail dealers, and can always supply hotels and families on the most favorable terms.

To Lovers of Art.—We would call the attention of all who love to look upon a beautiful landscape—not one of nature's own, but one true to nature—to call at Roman's book store and examine a very perfect landscape painting, a scene on Russian River Valley, by Mr. Hill. Those who can appreciate a fine artificial painting will be well repaid by calling.

Cover Your Potatoes.

Any observer of this grand article of food cannot fail to have noticed the great number whose skins are marked with a green cast. This is the effect of sunburn, or long exposure to dry air. Potatoes having this green cast are more or less poisonous—housekeepers should note this fact and not use them when of this color. On removing the green skins it will be found that the cast has penetrated the potato to a more or less degree, in ratio with the time of exposure. The properties of the whole potato are affected by this discoloration.

The great cause of this condition arises from the original exposure in the field while in a growing state. As they increase in the hill and grow fast—or, as we used to say, when they cry, "lay further"—they push up out of the ground and become exposed to the sun, which taints greens them, more particularly after showers, or in moist ground. A still further bad effect consists in the fact that under these circumstances the potato stops growing—the skin being burned and hardened so as to prevent expansion.

We do not think our farmers generally are aware of this fact. Potatoes in this hot climate, should be repeatedly cultivated and covered. When this is done, the crop is very largely increased, besides the potatoes are softer-skinned, larger and riper, and when put on the table, have all that white floury look, that makes the eater enjoy a "good praty." Farmers, cultivate and keep your potatoes covered; housekeepers, eschew "green cast" potatoes.

The Mowing Machine.

The mowing season will soon be with us, and the good prices obtained for feed during the past year, will probably induce those who have grass-lands to cut the same very extensively.

The steady increase of our population will require each year a proportionate increase of hay and grain—both articles being now largely shipped abroad. It is, therefore, important that farmers should take time to reflect upon the amount of stock that each can dispose of, and the various outlets for this kind of produce—for it is very evident that each year both are largely increasing.

Now is the time for our farmers to be preparing for their work; and one important question with them is: which is the best kind of Mower? It is not merely a question as to the cost of the Mower that is to be considered; but as to the one that will do the best work in the quickest time, and with the least outlay of labor.

From various sources we have of gaining information, we are very much impressed in favor of the "Buckeye Mower," as one of the best machines now before the public; and we often hear those who have used it say that it is the very best machine now offered for sale. There is another good evidence of its excellence in the fact that the importers of this machine, Messrs. Hawley & Co., received so many certificates of its superiority that they ordered an extra supply; and even now, at this early day, they are selling them in advance of the season. We would therefore advise all who wish to secure the best Mower, to make early application for the Buckeye.

We call the special attention of California farmers to the advertisement of Messrs. Hawley & Co., who are now receiving a very heavy stock of Mowers, Reapers, Headers, and all agricultural implements. Purchasers can rely upon the articles purchased at this house.

The Pacific Railroad.

Farmers, do not forget the Pacific Railroad. Far better will it prove for you if you invest in this great public work, than to dabble in the many mad speculations that are now going on with the "bubbles" in mining operations, which must soon burst and entail ruin upon thousands.

We deeply regret to see such infatuation as now prevails in our city. Montgomery street is not unlike the hall of a lunatic asylum, and when we hear of farmers mortgaging their farms to buy mining stocks, we pity their delusion. Better, far better, to put their means in the Pacific Railroad. By doing so, great general good will be accomplished, and a certain return secured. Farmers, look well to this!

We cannot close this article without a word of caution to our rural friends, who from their simplicity of habits and honesty of character, are frequently selected for easy victims by the designing knave and sharper. The machinery for mining swindling has reached the acme of perfection in San Francisco. So, look out for inviting appearances, you sons of toil, and beware of the "dead things" now being galvanized into "life" for your special benefit, and, of course, the corresponding detriment of the skillful engineers of the honorable board of stock brokers on Montgomery street.

CALIFORNIA FARMER.—This prosperous and efficient journal has entered upon its nineteenth volume. But few papers in the United States devoted to the interests of the farmer and producer, have acquired a more enviable reputation—none disseminate a larger amount of useful and important information. Col. Warren has, by his extensive practical knowledge and vast resources for information, made the FARMER a necessity to every tiller of the soil on the Pacific coast. We wish it continued prosperity.—[Marin County Journal.]

[THANK you, Mr. Journal; we assure you that we appreciate your compliment. It has been our aim and always will be, to make the CALIFORNIA FARMER useful to every farmer in the land; and it is equally our hope that we have accomplished that aim. We feel that those who take our paper receive the worth of their money. May you also prosper, Mr. Journal.]

CALIFORNIA WHIP FACTORY.—Have you been to visit the California Pioneer Whip Factory, of Messrs. Main and Winchester? If you have not, go at once. The ingenious "little spoolers" will teach a lesson that is worth knowing, i.e., how easy it is to finish good work by a single thread at a time—two dozen whips finished in a day by one man. We shall give this process in detail. But go and see this factory by all means.

The Intended Pirate—Frustration of the Scheme. It has long been a matter of surprise to us that no efforts were made by friends of the Jeff Davis organization, on this coast to fit out a pirate for preying upon our rich commerce, and especially our treasure-laden steamers. Last Sunday, however, a fast-sailing fore-and-aft schooner, J. W. Chapman, was brought to us as she was about leaving, suspicion having arisen as to her character. An examination of her hold evidenced the nature of her mission. Saugly ensconced below deck were seventeen cut-throats armed with pistols and bowie-knives—they were sent to Alcatraz to ruminate on the mutability of mundane matters—instead of becoming "kids" they felt very sheepish. The schooner was also towed to Alcatraz and the cargo discharged. Packages marked "machinery," were found to contain rifles, muskets, pistols, cutlasses and brass cannon. Under the letters spelling "kerosene," were brought to "light" solid shot, shell and shrapnel. In one large box marked "merchandise," were found a number of carpet-bags each containing a naval uniform together with a complete outfit of underclothing, etc. Many papers were found, the contents of which it is not yet deemed policy to make known. It is believed that the intention was for the Chapman, by signals of distress or otherwise, to induce the approach of one of our coast steamers, to board and take possession of her, hoist the Confederate flag and capture one or two of the eastern bound steamers.

The parties arrested are: Ridgely Greathouse (ostensible owner); A. Rubery (a Briton claiming to be a "passenger"); Libbie (1st officer of the schooner); Aubrey Harpending, Thos. Reole, Jos. W. Smith (alias Snyder), natives of Kentucky; Alfred Armond, from Ottawa, O. W.; Henry C. Boyd, of Delaware; B. H. Duval, of Florida; and the following parties, natives unknown: W. D. Moore, J. W. McFadden, Wm. W. Mason, John E. Kent, Albion T. Crow, D. W. Brown, John Fletcher, James Smith, Geo. W. Davis, H. M. Marshall and five sailors (cook, steward, etc.).

The captain (one Law) came on board soon after the capture, and his feathers drooped considerably on finding himself a prisoner—he went to Alcatraz.

In spite of every detail of this enterprise pointing clearly and unmistakably to piratical operations, there are those in our midst who maintain that the expedition was intended for the benefit of the Mexicans; but the proclivities of this class show too plainly that their opinions are based on sympathy instead of common sense and sound judgment.

Investigations of vessel, cargo, papers and prisoners, by a proper commission are now in progress, which when developed we will lay before our readers.

THE "MONTGOMERY STREET MANIA."—Breakers ahead! It is now generally conceded that stock speculation has reached the very maximum of its growth, and that the "speculation ship" is getting into "Shoalwater Bay." That breakers are ahead is evident from the fact that a visit to Montgomery street in business hours, shows an unusual degree of fluttering and excitement. There must be some danger ahead, for there is alarm abroad; the commotion among the crew is self-evident; the words seem to have gone forth "All hands on deck!" The hatches will soon be broken open, the cargo broached and plundered. Even now, the ship with every rag of sail set comes proudly, but foolishly, bow on, into the first line of breakers. The smash will come soon enough, and the cry will be "overboard!" Lucky are they who reach shore. Look out for breakers!

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE CIRCULAR.—We have received a copy of the Institute Circular, issued by John Swett, Esq., Superintendent of Public Instruction. This circular invites all teachers, all county superintendents and trustees of schools to assemble in San Francisco, on Monday the 4th of May, and hold a convention for one week. The grand object of this gathering is to take into consideration all the wants and interests of the cause of education, to hear a series of lectures and addresses from those whose hearts are in the work, and to afford a good opportunity for fraternization. God speed the cause.

FISHERIES OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.—Our trade with the British Possessions being now constantly on the increase, we should ascertain the quantity and variety of the products which we shall probably receive from them, and what is needed by them in return. We learn that the cod and herring fisheries are becoming very successful and of much magnitude. By the last steamer samples of herring were brought down by J. Hegg, Esq., produce dealer from Victoria, and left with Messrs. D. C. Mitchell & Co., on Broadway, where they can be seen.

RAIN.—The much needed rain has come. It commenced on Monday night with smart showers and strong winds—by spells; since when we have had showers at intervals, with a good prospect for rain sufficient to meet the wants of the country. The dry weather had continued so long that the grain crops were considered in danger, but this rain will be of incalculable benefit to them, and cause the hearts of farmers to rejoice.

NEWS FROM BATAVIA.—We have an interesting letter from our esteemed correspondent at Batavia, which we will publish in our next. With the letter came seeds, which we have not now time to describe, but shall try to propagate. They are said to be new to this country, and very beautiful—some of them, undoubtedly, of great value.

Sound the Alarm.—Are our armories all safe? Of what avail will be these headquarters of our defense unless they are guarded. Look to it, soldiers! Eternal vigilance, is the price of Liberty, and Liberty can only be continued by eternal vigilance.

Good Wine needs no Bush.—But good wines need appreciation; and the public need information. Bowen & Brother offer you the Catawba, the Isabella, the best Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Fashionable Education.

A certain modern school reminds me of a cabbage patch (excuse the simile) in which the farmer inserts his young plants from the botched and by careful irrigation strives to produce at the sacrifice of all other considerations, as full and great a head as possible. Whether the comparison be true or false, certain it is that the present system as practiced in fashionable seminaries produces a goodly number of fashionable female cabbage-heads. The ambition of the agriculturist is to combine all the agencies of soil and dew, sunshine and situation, to produce a marketable article. The name of the latter-day schoolmistress endeavors seems to be very similar, judging from the samples of womanhood she ushers into the market. A graceful attitude on the stool, and touch to the instrument are essential requirements.

The laughing-eyed country-girl, sent with her wealth of health and sunshine, russet cheeks and robust form, to pass through the refining fire of an accomplished education, with like a shaded flower for the freedom of field and meadow, and grows weaker, week by week, in consequence of the want of the regularly recurring Monday's wash-tub, that sent the blood tingling healthily in its course. She is lectured about her awkward gait, her unseemly and graceless carriage, her romping, hoydenish ways; she eats too much her complexion is "horrid," she must never go into the open air without a hat or a sunshade—the sun was not made to shine on woman, no more than on hothouse plants under cover; and at length she returns to her fond parents with her list of accomplishments: she sings like a siren—plays divinely—has the grace of a water-nymph, the carriage of a queen; but, the wash-tub exhausts her—her frame is weakened—she lingers on her couch with headaches and sal volatile. Her parents see the blossom fading; the Doctor hints the consumption; she sinks into a confirmed lady invalid; work soils her hands; the winds chap her face; she is a house-plant forever. In fact she has become an accomplished young lady. All that strength and womanly reliance which roots itself so firmly into the soil of life, is languishing exhausted. She is unfitted for the duties of a wife—the sufferings of a mother (if indeed she ever be so fortunate). She is a plant from the hothouse of a seminary; she has no stamens—impulse, or passion; but all her native wealth of generous emotions has been warped, trained, and compressed into the mold of fashion or custom. She is all accomplishment—all head, at the sacrifice of health and heart. She has been transplanted, cultured, and matured, for the market. In fact she has received a cabbage education.

C. FRANCO RICHARDS.

The Uvas Mines.

The Uvas Quicksilver Mines are located in the southeastern part of Santa Clara county, and near 18 miles from San José.

The Mercury says their main tunnel extends into the mountain about 60 feet, and must be run 15 or 20 further before it strikes the ledge, which protrudes above the surface, some 60 or 70 feet up the mountain. When the ledge is reached by the tunnel, it will strike it so far below the surface that the ore then obtained must be of a very rich quality, as that now taken from the outcroppings above the tunnel, which has lain exposed for centuries to the action of atmospheric influences, yields some 25 per cent quicksilver. The metal is not confined to this locality, but can be traced by its indication at several points, for upwards of 2 miles, following the windings of the mountains.

At one point, near the summit of a high mountain, about a mile and a half from the tunnel referred to, the ledge presents every indication of having one day been exposed above the surface. Large boulders of cinabar are here found, which appear to have been broken off and fallen down the mountain, and the ledge from which they were broken covered up again by land-slides. These detached pieces of ore are very rich in metal. At this point the company are sinking a shaft, and by drifting in different directions, hope to strike the ledge. They will find a rich vein of cinabar before many days, we have not a doubt. Should they succeed, the value of their mine would be incalculable, as the indications of their claim demonstrate that the ore will be inexhaustible.

TYPO-TELEGRAPHY.—Viscount de Vougy, Director-General of the Electric Telegraph throughout France, has invited several members of the National Institute, and some of the chief clerks of the Telegraph Department, to assist at experiments about to be made with the typo-telegraph invented by the Chevalier Bonelli. The typo-telegraph of this scientific engineer can print five hundred dispatches of twenty-five words within an hour! According to the system of Morse, now in use, it would require not less than twenty wires and fifty clerks to accomplish a similar work. Should the experiments prove satisfactory, it is said that the Government will concede to the Chevalier the working of the line from Paris to Lyons and Marseilles.

An "Industrial League" has been formed in Illinois, composed of farmers and others, for the purpose of seeing if something cannot be done to secure a National circulating medium, and especially to endeavor to procure some modification of their State laws, so as to authorize tax-collectors to receive legal tender Treasury notes in payment of State taxes. A resolution was passed urging the State Legislature to fix the legal rate of interest in that State at 6 per cent. We like the idea of farmers combining to look after their own interests. The U. S. legal tender notes form a National circulating medium, and we do not see that more is needed.—[Genesee Farmer.]

The Red Bluff Beacon reports a carrot which measured two feet nine inches in length, grown upon Loomis' Ranch, the same place that the big beet grew on.

Advertising Directory

American Watch Manufacturing Agency—O. E. Collins, 602 Montgomery street.
Agricultural Warehouse—J. D. Arthur & Son, corner of Washington and Davis streets.
Agricultural and Hardware Store—Hawley & Co., corner of Battery and California.
Agency Mission Woolen Mills—Lazard Freres, 317 Battery street.
Agencies Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—W. W. Wadsworth, corner Montgomery and Sacramento; Stockton, Mrs. F. A. M. Baldwin; Sacramento, J. W. Stronbridge.
Ambrotypes—G. G. Johnson, 649 Clay.
American Seed Store—W. R. Strong, 208 J street, Sacramento.
Book Store—A. Roman & Co., 417-19 Montgomery Bees (Italian and common)—Farmer office.
Coggswell's Mississippi Stove, Tinware, Hardware, etc., 114 Clay street.
Cordage Manufactory—Tabbas & Co., agents.
Commission and Shipping Merchants—Wm. T. Coleman & Co., cor Front and California.
Clover, Alfalfa, etc.—S. Brannan, 420 Montgomery.
Cal. S. N. Co.—Corner of Jackson and Front.
Chimney Cap and Ventilator—Johnson & Reay, 111 and 113 Battery.
Commission Fruit Dealers—Gale & Co., 409, 411 and 413 Davis street.
Commission Wine Warehouse—Graves, Williams & Buckley, Clay.
Coal Oil, Lamps, etc.—Stanford Bros., 123 and 125 California.
Collegiate Institute, Benicia—O. J. Platt, Principal.
Crockery—Haynes & Lawton, 16 Sansome.
Collinsville—Homesteads—Office, No. 318 California street, San Francisco.
Dentist—Dr. C. O. Knowles, 611 Clay street.
Dry Goods—Kirby, Byrne & Co., Lick House block, No. 7 Montgomery street.
Doane's Hay Press—Corner of Clay and Drumm.
Drugs and Medicines—C. F. Richards, 609 Davis.
Economy Washing Machine—J. M. Horner, Mission San Jose.
Fruit Trees, 50,000—D. E. Hough, Oakland Nursery, Alameda.
Flaxseed and Fine Wool Wanted—Farmer office, in Montgomery.
Furniture—N. E. Grimes, 620 Battery.
Farm for Sale—Knapp, Burrell & Co.
Golden Eagle Hotel—J. E. Callahan, K at Sacramento.
Grape-vines and Fruit Trees—L. Prevost, San Jose.
Hops for Sale—Farmer office.
H & L Axle-Grease—Hucks & Lambert, Minna.
Italian Honey Bees—Robert Beck, Sacramento city.
Insurance Agency—Bigelow Bros. & Flint, ore Parrott's Bank, Montgomery.
Japanese Plants, Fancy Goods, Etc.—Wm. Haseltine, 321 Montgomery street.
Land for Homesteads—Harvey S. Brown, room 19 Naglee's Building.
Magic Time Observer—Habbard, Bros. & Co., on Nassau and John streets, New York.
Military Goods—Norcross, 6 Masonic Temple.
Ladies' Goods—Mrs. Norcross, 5 Masonic Temple.
Nursery, Vineyard and Garden Stocks—Graves, Williams & Buckley. Depot, opposite the Custom House, Battery street.
Occidental Hotel—Samuel McCullough & Co., cor. of Market, Battery and Bush streets.
Peacemaker Stove, Tin, Iron and Copper Ware—A. P. Bratton & Co., 128 Sansome street.
Photographic Albums—Roman & Co.
People's Line of Steamers—J. K. Roberts agent, 435 and 427 Battery.
Pae, M. S. Co.—A. B. Forbes agent, cor Sacramento and Leidesdorff.
Produce and Grain Commission—A. H. Todd & Co., 42 Clay.
Pacific Railroad—A. W. Bee, Agent, 422 Montgomery street.
Recruits Wanted—Capt. D. M. Greene, Montgomery street, betw. Merchant and Clay.
Rincon Wool Depot—D. McLennan & Grisar, Rices Dock.
Sugar-Cane Mills and Cook's Sugar Evaporator—Carothers & Bates, Sacramento.
Smith's New Patent Mortising Machine—Warras & Little, Brooklyn Hotel.
Superior Stock—Gardeners Wanted and Supplied—Farmer office.
Soap Factory—J. P. Dyer, cor Mason and Pacific Street Street Stables—W. J. Whiting & Co, Squa Sutter Salt Co.—Oakley & Jackson agents, 320 Frost Saddle, Harness, etc.—Main & Winchester.
Stoves ("Antocrat of the Kitchen")—Caleb M. Siskler, 422 Kearny.
Sheep of all Kinds—Farmer office.
Seeds, Wholesale and Retail—S. W. Moore, 408 California.
Stoves—(Golden Harp) B. C. Austin, 224 Clay st. (Harp Stove) Ernest & Stombs, Stockton.
Water-Cure and Phenological Institute—Dr. Barlow J. Smith, 620 Clay street, betw. Montgomery and Kearny.
Wool, Hides and Skins—R. Feuerstein & Co., 21 Front.
Wholesale and Retail Groceries—R. B. Fordham corner of Jackson and Front streets.
Wilson's Strawberry—D. E. Hough, Oakland Nursery; and Bruguiere & Dittot, 605 Sansome.

Upland Rice.

We again call attention to this valuable cereal, which we feel confident can be made a profitable crop in California, as it will grow and produce well on any land suitable for wheat; a good, deep, loamy soil must produce a heavy crop. We have already supplied many applicants with the seed, and shall be happy to forward small parcels of the same to those who wish to try the experiment.

The Sewing Machine.—Have you seen the new lot of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines that are now being exhibited at the Agency rooms, corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets, in our city? We advise our friends from the country, who visit the city, to be sure and call on Mr. Wadsworth, the ever attentive agent, who will show how admirably these machines work. They are now acknowledged to be vastly superior to any other machine known, and the rapid sale of this kind is proof of this fact.

New Garden-Seed and Bulbs.—S. W. Moore has received by late steamers, new seeds and bulbous roots of choice and rare kinds. Among the bulbs are Japan lilies of the choicest kind, Anemones, Gladiolus, and that most exquisitely fragrant gem, the Tuberose—which should be in every collection to make it complete. This Seed Establishment is the most complete on this coast, and we are glad to know it is doing a large and profitable business.

St. Patrick's Day in San Francisco.

TUESDAY last, March 17 (St. Patrick's Day), was the occasion for a general turn-out of the Irish population of San Francisco. At about 10 o'clock in the morning, the head of the procession consisting of the Second Regiment, reached Washington Square, where they were reviewed by Brigadier-General Ellis and staff, when they marched through our principal streets accompanied by the various Irish civic organizations of the city. Between times interesting ceremonies transpired at St. Mary's Cathedral and the Metropolitan Theater. High Mass was celebrated at the former and an oration delivered at the latter place. The festivities of the day (to use an Irishism) wound up in the evening, by a ball at Hayes' Park, for which 500 tickets had been disposed of.

LEGISLATIVE.—March 17, the Senate engrossed Mr. Pacheco's bill for \$800,000 in bonds to purchase arms. The Assembly passed the State Capitol tax at five cents by 41 yeas to 21 noes, Mr. Dodge voting no; Swift, Barstow and Farley being absent. The others of the San Francisco delegates voted aye.

Extraordinary efforts are being made by the department where the nine months' men are enlisted, especially in General Banks', to have them re-enlist another year, and from the bounty offered in the Conscription Bill, additional offers are promised from the States.

The appointment of Edward Connor of California as Consul to Guaymas has been confirmed. A man was arrested with papers in his possession, proving that he had crossed our lines eight times as agent of the Southern Confederacy.

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to rend our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,
611 and 613 Front street.

SMITH'S NEW PATENT MORTISING MACHINE.

THIS NEW INVENTION, THE ONLY ONE OF the kind ever yet presented to the public, was patented Sept. 1, 1860, and is now for the first time offered on the Pacific Coast.

This MORTISING MACHINE is not a large cumbersome implement, but of such a size as to be carried from place to place in the hand easily, yet capable of cutting a PERFECTLY SQUARE MORTISE, in a half inch style, of any size, from 1 1/2 inches in any dimensions wanted. It will make a mortise four inches deep, in one minute.

This Machine works with a Lever Power, which one man can easily operate—the Planer, Link and Pin operating in connection with a Resilient Rotary Head in a substantial manner, and performs its work admirably. It is a VERY SIMPLE MACHINE, and will convince any one that shall examine it, that it is one of the best machines yet conceived of for such labor.

The work of this Machine has secured for it rapid sale. Many of the State and Territorial rights in the old States have been sold. The RIGHT OF THE MACHINE is now offered to Counties, and persons interested in such an important invention, are invited to call on the Holders of this Patent, see its operation, and learn its value.

Large Farmers, who have Extensive Lands to fence, will find this Mortising Machine the very thing for them to build a Solid Fence; and the Saving of Labor, in a few miles of Fence, will pay for the Right.

PERSONS WISHING TO BUY RIGHTS

can have all needed information by addressing the undersigned, or may write to Editor Farmer, who will act as Selling Agent for the same.

This Machine can be seen in operation at the BROOKLYN HOTEL, where its working qualities will be

courteously shown by the proprietors.

WARREN & LITTLE.

MINERS WANTED.—The Esmeralda Star of the 14th inst., published at Aurora, says: Three hundred miners at least are wanted at the present time, and there is or will be an increased demand for men. Work has been compelled to be suspended on some of our best lodes, for the lack of workmen. The mills are sadly in need of hands also; five hundred men can find immediate employment and good wages at that. \$4 50 per day is the wage for miners, and \$4 for men to work in the mills. There is abundant room for men of all occupations, and who can find ready employment.

Young Justin Morgan.

THIS BEAUTIFUL, HIGH-BLOOD, BLACK Hawk Morgan Stallion will stand the present season, at the Subscriber's Stable, 2 miles north of Mountain View, Santa Clara County. Any one having Good Mares, and wishing to breed them to the GENUINE TROTTER BLOOD, is respectfully invited to call and examine this Horse, and his pedigree, before making arrangements elsewhere. It will be seen by the pedigree, that the Dam of this Horse stands in relation to the original JUSTIN MORGAN just the same as did the original Black Hawk.

Description and Pedigree.

YOUNG JUSTIN MORGAN is of a beautiful dark chestnut color, with a heavy waving mane and tail; and in point of action and beauty is unsurpassed by any Horse in California. He was foaled the property of C. Needham 2d, of De Kalb, Illinois; sired by the celebrated fast trotting Stallion, Black Hawk Chief; he by the original Vermont Black Hawk, owned by David Hill, Esq., of Bridgeport, Vt. Black Hawk was sired by Sherman Morgan; he by the original Justin Morgan; he by True Briton; he by the noted imported horse Traveler. Black Hawk Chief's Dam was sired by young Hamiltonian; he by Bishop's Hamiltonian; he by Imported Messenger. Dam of Young Hamiltonian by Leonidas, and Grand-Dam by Belmont. Grand-Dam of Black Hawk Chief was sired by Imported Matcham. Black Hawk Chief received the first premium at the New York State Fair, in 1853, and also at the Addison County Fair, Vt., in 1855. (See Linsley on Morgan Horses, page 256.)

YOUNG JUSTIN MORGAN is full brother to the celebrated stallion, Green Mountain Black Hawk; his Dam is Old Stub, and was sired by Young Telescope; he by Imported Telescope. The Dam of Young Telescope was sired by Imported Messenger. The Dam of Old Stub was sired by the original Justin Morgan.

YOUNG JUSTIN MORGAN received the First Premium as best Roadster Stallion Colt at the De Kalb County Fair, Illinois, 1858; also, the First Premium as the Best Roadster Stallion, at the De Kalb Agricultural and Mechanical Association, held at De Kalb, in the Fall of 1861. (See American Stock Journal, page 69 of second volume.)

TERMS.—By the season, \$50; or, \$10 when services are rendered, and \$50 more when the Mare proves to foal. Good Pasturage for Mares from a distance, free of charge. A. G. RICH.
Mountain View, March 7th, 1863.

\$100 BOUNTY!

Rally for the Union!

THE CALIFORNIA CONTINGENT!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN COMMISSIONED as Captain of a Company for service in the Sixth Regiment (Col. Black) CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS, has opened a Recruiting Office on Montgomery street, between Merchant and Clay. Substances, Clothing, Blankets, etc., will be furnished the men, as fast as they are enrolled and sworn in. The men are entitled to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY, Two Dollars Premium, and probably an additional Bounty from the State. Musicians wanted. D. M. GREENE, Captain, Sixth Regiment California Volunteers.

CALLAHAN & SANDERSON,

WHOLESALE

Crockery and Glass

WAREHOUSE.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FURNISHING HOTEL AND FAMILY SUPPLIES.

No. 418 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, & C.

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
Proprietors.

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms. Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
Proprietors.

BALMORAL NURSERY

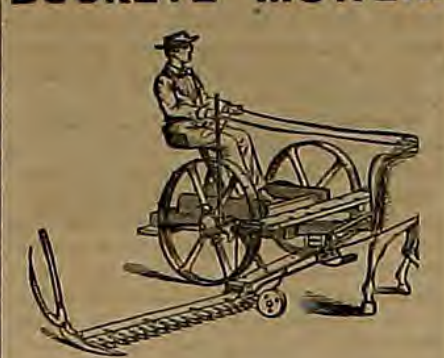
Seed and Produce Depot,

Fort street, Victoria.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE ON CONSIGNMENT, and sell at ten per cent commission, any California Productions introduced to him. It will often be an object for farmers, and others having produce, to ship to the Victoria market, as, at certain seasons of the year there is usually a difference of from 50 to 100 per cent in the rate of many articles of Food and Produce, between Victoria and San Francisco markets.

REFERENCE—Messrs. McDonald & Co., Bankers, Victoria. Messrs. D. C. Mitchell & Co., San Francisco.

BUCKEYE MOWER.



THE SUCCESS WHICH THE
Buckeye Mower

Has met with in California, has led us to make large importations of them for the season of 1863. We feel confident that it is

THE BEST MACHINE IN USE.

And is conceded so to be by Farmers in every section of the State. It has great improvements over any other Two-wheel Machine.

THE BUCKEYE AS A REAPER.

The important advantages which belong to the Buckeye as a Mower, are retained in the Reaper. We sold a large number of them last season, and all who had them say the BUCKEYE is

The Machine for California.

It will adapt itself to every surface of ground; will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other reaper. The Reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform, where it adds greatly to the draught. We have a NEW and IMPROVED REEL and ZINO Platform, with other improvements, on the BUCKEYE this season.

We are also Sole Agents in San Francisco and Marysville, for the

Haines "Illinois" Header,

Which has proved itself to be the BEST HARVESTING MACHINE IN THE STATE, it being the only Header which has stood the test for the past five years.

....ALSO....

Sole Agents for the celebrated—

Sweepstakes Thrasher,

Manufactured by
C. AULTMAN & CO., Canton, Ohio.

Together with a full assortment of

Agricultural Implements.

Farmers, send for a BOOK with full description.

HAWLEY & CO.,

Corner of California and Battery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

And—

GEO. NORTH & CO., E and First streets,

MARYSVILLE.

Japanese and Chinese Fancy Goods.

JUST RECEIVED, EX STEAMER
SCOTLAND, from Kanagawa, by

WM. HASELTINE.

—AT THE—

Japanese Bazaar,

No. 321 Montgomery street.

A valuable invoice of Goods, embracing a full assortment of:

RICH LACQUERED & INLAID FANCY GOODS,

CABINETS, ETC.

TORTOISE-SHELL, IVORY and SANDAL-WOOD

WORK, in great variety;

FANS, of every style;

RICH SILKS, CRAPES, and PINA GOODS;

EMBROIDERED SHAWLS, and APRONS, HAND-
KERCHIEFS, ETC.

Together with a full supply of EGG-SHELL and
FANCY PORCELAIN, DINNER, TEA and
COFFEE SETS.

—ALSO—

JAPANESE BOOKS, PICTORIALS, MAPS, ETC.;

—ALSO—

25 NESTS CAMPHOR-WOOD TRUNKS;

25 CAMPHOR-WOOD BUREAUS;

SUPERIOR JAPANESE TEA, at Wholesale and
Retail.

19

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE SUBSCRIPTION-BOOKS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company to the amount of \$3,000,000, will be open at my office, 423 Montgomery street, from this date. Ten per cent of each subscription to be paid in cash, and the balance in installments during the next eighteen months. The liberal aid granted this Company by the United States Government, in bonds, lands, and timber, renders it unusually attractive for investment.

The division of the Pacific Railroad to be constructed by this Company, commences at Sacramento, passes through Nevada county, and terminates at Virginia Station, on the Truckee, near the State line—length, 155 miles. Reports and maps prepared by Chief Engineer Judah, comprising survey, cost of construction and estimated revenues, and other information, can be had at my office, or of A. P. Stanford, Esq.

It is not proposed to receive subscriptions beyond the sum of three million dollars, as that amount, added to the Government subsidy for this division, \$4,750,000, will nearly complete the Road. A. W. HEE, Agent C. P. R. R. Co.
San Francisco, Dec. 20, 1862.

PREMIUMS
AT THE
WORLD'S FAIR.MEDAL
AWARDED TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON

Sewing Machines,

....AT THE....

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

LONDON, 1862.

First Class Gold Medal

....TO THE....

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

Paris Exhibition, 1861.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Are Universally Acknowledged

TO BE THE BEST

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

JUST RECEIVED.

Call and examine before purchasing.

H. W. WADSWORTH, Agent,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

WITH

NEW IMPROVEMENTS,

JUST RECEIVED,

ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES

....FOR....

STITCHING,

BINDING,

HEMMING,

CORDING,

QUILTING,

TUCKING,

FELLING,

GATHERING,

....AND....

EMBROIDERING;

AS ALSO,

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Family Sewing Machines,

IN USE.

Call and see the New Improvements.

H. W. WADSWORTH,

AGENT,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

FURNITURE!



N. E. GRIMES,

IMPORTER,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Furniture

....AND....

Bedding,

620 Battery street,

BETWEEN JACKSON AND PACIFIC,

SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFERS TO THE TRADE

And the public generally, the most complete assortment

....OF....

FURNITURE,

IN THE MARKET,

AT REDUCED RATES.

Country Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

N. E. GRIMES,

No. 620 Battery street,
Between Jackson and Pacific.

GRIMES & FELTON, 49 and 51 Fourth street, be-
tween J and K, SACRAMENTO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

....OF....

And will Sell Cheaper than any House

in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS,

WICKS.

CAMPENE,

BURNING FLUID,

ALCOHOL,

TURPENTINE,

COAL-OIL,

KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

MACHINERY OIL,

RAPE-SEED OIL,

CHINA NUT OIL.

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL,

SHARK'S OIL,

NEATFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade

generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before pur-

chasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than

they can afford to.

3

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

Home Miscellany.

CAN'T AFFORD IT.

"Can't afford it, Maria."

"But you might if you would only think so, Walter," pleaded the young wife.

"I can't do it," the husband returned, very emphatically. "It would cost 10 or 12 shillings at the very lowest, to put up such a gate, and the old bars will answer every purpose."

"No they won't, Walter. The neighbor's children very often leave the bars down, and then stray cattle come into the garden. We may lose more than the price of a gate in one hour, if a cow should happen to get in when I am away."

"I should like to know who leaves the bars down," said Walter, very threateningly. "The same children might leave a gate open."

"But we can have a gate made to close of its own accord, with a weight or spring," suggested the wife. "John Niles has had a gate put up in his yard."

"But I ain't John Niles, my dear," Walter wished his wife to remember.

"But his family is as large as yours, and his wages are not so high."

"Never mind about that. I tell you I can't afford it—at any rate not at present." And with this Walter started off for his work.

Walter Gray was a young man, about 30; an industrious mechanic; had been married some 8 years, and had an interesting family. He meant to provide well for those who depended upon him, and in a measure he did so. But there were many little comforts of which he felt obliged to deprive them—comforts, which at times they really needed, and which, in the end, might have proved a source of saving. And more too: it might have added to his own happiness had he felt able to grant these little requests. But he couldn't afford it; at least, so he thought, and whether he thought so with sound judgment, the sequel will prove.

The gate which his wife had been so anxious to have put up was needed at the entrance to the garden back of the house, where there was only a pair of short bars. The children often came through there, and sometimes left the way open behind them. In short, there were many ways in which those bars were apt to be left down, and Maria Gray had very often to leave her work to drive out the cattle that had got in. It was only extreme watchfulness on her part that the garden was preserved. She had spoken several times to her husband about it, but he felt that he couldn't afford it. She must keep her eyes upon the spot, and see that the bars were kept shut.

Only a few days after this, Mrs. Gray asked her husband if he was going to hire a pew in the church for the following year, and he told her that he did not think he should.

"But you can hire half of one. We can have half of Mr. Niles' pew for a guinea."

"I can't afford it," was Walter's reply. "I should get no great good from the service any way."

"Don't say so, husband. Suppose everybody should feel like that. You certainly wouldn't wish to live, and bring up your children where there was no religious influence? And if you reap the benefits of good Christian institutions you certainly ought to feel willing to help to support them."

"So I would be willing, if I could afford it; but I can't."

Mrs. Gray looked very serious and seemed to hesitate, as though there was a subject upon her mind, which she felt delicate about broaching; but it had occupied her thoughts too long, and she determined to let it out.

"Walter," she said, a little tremulously, but still resolutely, "you have two pounds a week."

"Yes."

"And how much of that does it take to feed us?"

"I don't know I'm sure. I only know that it takes it all to feed and clothe us, and pay up interest on the house."

"I haven't had a new dress since last autumn; and I was reckoning up yesterday how much we had spent for the children, and I found it to be only three pounds for the last ten months. I have worked over some of cousin John's clothes for Charles, and Lucinda jumps into Mary's dresses as the latter outgrows them."

"That's all very well," replied Walter, a little testily. "I understand my own business, and I know just what I can afford, and what I can't. While I have the payments to make on my house I must economize—I must economize," he repeated, very decidedly.

"And I would have you economize," returned the wife; "but do not forget that all is not economy which many call so. I think that to hire half of John Niles' pew would be a great source of economy, in comfort and lasting good. It would be a guinea laid out to good advantage—sure to return a heavy interest to us and to our children. And I think it might be a source of great saving, to put up a good gate at the back."

"Stop!" interrupted Walter, with a nervous motion. "You've said enough about this. I know my means."

"Let me say one word," urged Maria. There was an earnestness in her tone which caused her husband to stop and listen. "If you will give me a guinea a week, I will agree to furnish all the provisions for the household, and clothe myself and children. I will do this for one year. That will leave you seventy pounds with which to clothe yourself and make your payment on the house. On the house you have only to pay twenty pounds, with interest for two years, which will leave you twenty-nine pounds for your clothes and—other expenses."

Walter was upon the point of denying this result of the case, but he saw upon a moment's reflection, that, from his wife's statement, the deduction was correct, so he denied the statement.

"You cannot furnish the food and clothe your-

self and children, for the sum you have named," he said.

Thereupon Maria sat down and made known a few facts to him that had been hidden within the mysteries of her own housekeeping. She was not long in proving to him that, during the past year, the items of expenditure within said limits had not averaged a guinea a week. Walter said "Pooh!" and then he added, "Nonsense!" and then he left the house.

"There must be some mistake," he said to himself, after he had got away from the house; and he really believed there was a mistake.

"Have a glass of soda, Bill? Come Tom, have a glass."

"Don't care if I do," said Tom and Bill.

"Have some, Ned?"

And Ned said "Yes." So the clerk prepared four glasses of soda, for which Walter Gray paid two shillings.

"Let's have a game of 'seven-up' for the oysters," said Bill, after the day's work was done.

The game was played and Walter lost, so he paid five shillings for four oyster suppers—suppers which none of them needed; and which did them more hurt than good.

"Have a Cigar, Walter," said Tom.

Walter said yes, and in return paid for four glasses of ale.

One evening they met, after work, and Ned proposed that they should "toss up" to see who should pay for the grog.

"Come John—won't you come in?" he said addressing John Niles, who stood by.

"No—think not," was John's reply.

"You'd better. It's only for the grog—for five, if you come in."

"I can't."

"It's of no use to ask him," spoke Walter, in a rather sarcastic tone. "He don't spend his money in that way."

John's face flushed, and his lips trembled; but he restrained the biting words which were struggling upon his tongue, and turned and left the shop.

"He's a mean fellow," cried Tom, loud enough for Niles to hear.

"Tight as the bark of a tree," added Walter, in a tone equally loud.

John Niles heard the remarks, but he did not come back.

The four remaining men "tossed up," and the lot fell upon Walter and Tom. Then they "tossed it off," and it fell upon Walter, who paid four shillings for the grog.

Walter started for home about nine o'clock, and on the way he was overtaken by Niles.

"Walter," said the latter, in a kind but earnest tone, "I want to speak to you. You have wronged me this evening, and I wish you to understand me. For the opinions of Bill Smith or Ned Francis I care not, but I do not wish you to misapprehend me. We live near together, and I would not lose your good opinion."

"Well—go ahead," returned Walter, who was sensible of the fact that his companion was one of the best and kindest neighbors in the world.

"You said I was mean."

"No, no; 'twas not I that said that."

"Well! you said I was tight as the bark of a tree."

Walter could not deny this, so John proceeded.

"I refused to join you in your little game for three reasons, either one of which should have been sufficient to deter me; first, I had resolved not to engage in any such games of hazard; second, I did not want any grog; and third, I could not have afforded to pay for five extra suppers, if the lot had fallen upon me."

"Couldn't have afforded it?" repeated Walter, with a slight tinge of unbelief in his tone.

"No," returned the other, "I could not. I used to be always ready for any such game, and I thought it would be mean to refuse; but I have learned better. Let me tell you how I first came to see the folly of being afraid to spend my money for nothing. Shall I tell you?"

"Certainly," returned Walter, who already began to see something.

"Well," pursued Niles, "one noon as I was going away from home, my wife asked me for five shillings. She wanted to buy some cloth with it. I asked her if she could not get along without it. I had only fifteen shillings with me, and I hated to let one of them go. She said she really needed the cloth, but if I hadn't got the money to spare, she could wait. I knew she was disappointed, but I thought she could get along, and I went away. That evening I went into the saloon, and we had a fine social time. It cost me just seven-and-sixpence. I paid the money willingly, without even a thought of objection—and then I went home. When I entered the hall, I heard my wife trying to pacify our eldest child. The little thing had expected a new dress, which had been promised her, and she felt badly because she had not got it."

"Wait," urged my wife, as the child sobbed in her disappointment. 'Papa hasn't got the money now; but he'll have some by-and-by, and then you shall have a pretty dress. Poor papa has to work hard.'

"The words smote me to the heart. I could not afford five shillings to dress my little child, but I could afford any amount for the useless entertainment of others. The crown which my needy wife could not get when she asked for it, I paid away almost twice-told for nothing. But it taught me a lesson. I opened my eyes, and I have kept them open. On the very next morning I afforded my wife the crown, but I could not afford any more for the beer man. I had not dreamed how much I was wasting; but when I stopped up that leak, and allowed my funds to flow into their proper channel, I soon found that I could afford every reasonable comfort my wife and children needed. So I stick to the principle which has proved so beneficial to myself and family. Ah! what's that? There's an animal in your garden, Walter."

They had reached the garden fence, and by the dim starlight, Walter could see a horned beast

trampling amongst his sweet corn. The bars had been either left down, or hooked down, and a stray cow had got in. They drove her out, and then Niles went home. Walter saw that the beast had done considerable damage, but he was not angry, for he had something of more importance to think of. He went and sat down beneath an apple tree, and pondered.

"Bless me, if he hasn't put the case down about square!" he said to himself at the end of some minutes of meditation. "Let me see," he persevered, "there's five shillings for spirit—four-and-two-pence for soda. And that's within the last three days. Thirteen-and-four-pence! Is it possible? Over 25 pounds a year! And yet I can't afford ten shillings for a gate, nor a guinea that my family may receive religious instruction for a year! Walter Gray—I think you had better turn over a new leaf."

And Walter Gray did turn over a new leaf. On the very next day he did two things, thereby astonishing two parties. He had a new gate made for the entrance to the garden, and thereby astonished his wife; and he refused to "toss up" for the ale, and thereby astonishing a crowd of expectant thirsty ones. For a month he pursued this course, and by the expiration of that time he could fully appreciate the new blessings that were dawning upon him. He discovered that he could afford everything which the comfort of his family demanded; and in arriving at this result, he had only to relinquish those things which he really could not afford. It was a wonder to him how he could have been so foolish. When, at the end of the year he had paid his note, and had 20 pounds left, he felt at first as though there must be some mistake; but when his wife went over their household expenditure with him, and showed him that all they had needed had been bought and paid for, he saw just how it was. He saw that for years he had been wasting his substance, and depriving himself and loved ones of the comforts they needed—not intentionally, but through the strange mistake that leads thousands in the same course. But he did so no more.

Sometimes, even now, Walter Gray says: "Can't afford it," and then he says it emphatically, too. But it is not when his wife or children ask for comfort and joy, nor yet when the needy poor ask for help and charity—for he can well afford all that; but it is when the wild speculator, or the loose companion, ask him to engage in some game of hazard which may rob himself and family of their substance. Then he says—and he repeats it, if need be—"CAN'T AFFORD IT."

THE ZOOPHYTE.

BY S. D. ROCKWELL.

Mark the little busy coral,
Rearing palaces profound,
Down beneath the stormy ocean,
Stretching coast-lines round and round,
Building reefs and tropic islands,
Piling lofty mountain chains,
Beautifying every ocean,
Asking nothing for his pains.

Mark the busy, noiseless coral,
Countless ages piled his trade,
Cunning, skillful, little tradesman,
Using neither pick nor spade,
Rearing sea-walls, strong and lasting,
Forming lands, both here and there,
Sites for cities, towns and empires,
Lasting, beautiful and fair.

Mark the little toiling coral,
Note his economic plan;
Heed the lesson that he teaches,
And excel it ye who can.
Each his willing body places,
In the walls he seeks to rear,
Serving both for brick and mortar,
Moistened with his dying tear.

So the workers in the temple—
Freedom's Temple, fair, divine,
Rearing up a structure, lasting
As the destinies of time;
Give their bodies to the structure,
And cement it with their blood,
To preserve their country's freedom,
Priceless heritage from God;
Oh for strength to guard the treasure,
Precious, priceless boon from God.

*Of the habits of the Zoophyte or Coral, Professor Agassiz, in his remarks on the age of the earth says: "Observe the slow growth of the coral reef—those wonderful sea-walls by the little architect, whose own bodies furnish both the building stones and the cement that bind them together, and who have worked so busily, during the long centuries, that there are extensive countries, mountain chains, islands and long lines of coast, consisting solely of their remains."

Long and Short Dresses.

There is no denying the fact that a long dress adds considerably to the graceful appearance of the wearer. Whether the figure be tall or stunted, a demi-train is, in either case, both becoming and advantageous to it; but, on the other hand, for out-door wear, how inconvenient a long dress proves itself to be! We are perfectly aware that we should shock, very considerably, the nerves of our dressmaker, if in answer to the usual question, as to how many inches on the ground we should wish our new walking dress to trail, we were to tell her to make it short; and that it must not trail on the ground at all; and although at the time we should be thoroughly convinced that we were giving her a most sensible answer, there are few ladies of the present day, to whom it would occur to leave such unfashionable instructions. In every crowded assemblage of people, crinolines are looked upon as nuisances; but their disadvantages are slight in comparison with a sweeping dress, which is always in everybody's way, and under everybody's feet. And then what trouble it entails! continued apologies on all sides for stepping upon it; the fatigue of holding it up out of the mud or dust; the frequent renovation which it necessarily requires. All these drawbacks detract considerably from the beauty of the long dress. If ladies would only make up their minds to wear short dresses when out of doors, and long ones for home and visiting, what a much better arrangement it would be.—[Once a Month.

NEW GOODS!!

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.

Comprising in SILKS,

TAFFETAS, GROS DE ZURICH, BLACK GROS GRAIN;
Rich Mire Antique;
Fancy, Plaid and Plain Silks.

In DRESS GOODS,

Silk and Wool Fantasi, Poplin d'Aragon;
Plain Irish and French Poplin;
Plaid do do do do
Plain and Fig'd Ottoman and Merino.
Rich all-wool Plaids, French de Laine,
Mohairs, Epiplines, Foulards,

and every variety of NEW DRESS GOODS, now worn in New York, including the popular,

ROBE IMPERATRICE.

In CLOAKS and SHAWLS,

Everything New
In Style and Material.

In FURS,

Fur Cloaks,
Fur Mantillas,
Fur Tippets,
Victorines,
and Fur Collars, and Cuffs—New.

....WE HAVE RECEIVED....

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE
AND MARKED WITH OUR NAME,IRISH LINENS,
SHIRTING LINEN,
LINEN SHEETING,Linen Damask Cloths and Napkins,
And Linen Cambrie Handkerchiefs.Additions have also been made
to our stocks of Embroideries,
Alexandre's Kid Gloves, Balmoral
Skirts and Skirting, House-
keeping Goods, Flannels, Blan-
kets, Quills, Underwear,
Muslins and Sheetings.

And every Department of our Store has been replenished with New Arrivals.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7 Montgomery,

Near Market,

Next door to Masonic Temple.

Twenty-five Cents!

AMBROTYPES

...AT....

JOHNSON'S

First Premium Gallery.

No. 649 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR 25 CENTS.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES
proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for \$3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs the same heretofore taken at TEN DOLLARS for the first copy, will hereafter be THREE DOLLARS only; extra copies, ONE DOLLAR. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work as our specialty.

Beware of Impostors!!

The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it.

RASCHE & SONS,

131 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter

DEALERS IN

PIANOFORTES,

SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.,

Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers, A. H. Gale & Co. New York; C. Meyer, Philadelphia; T. Gilbert, Boston; Whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand, for SALE and for RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music (also by steam), for the year 1883, at the lowest rates, and are constantly supplied with fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large, etc. etc.

PIANOS AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL

INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order.

Notice to Sugar-makers.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS for every possible grade of Chinese Sugar-cane to suit (also by steam), for the year 1883, at the lowest rates, and are constantly supplied with fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large, etc. etc.

Petaluma, Dec. 1st, 1882.

JOHN KENDALL, Agent.

THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

THIS HOUSE HAS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, and will be conducted equal in every respect to the First-class Houses of the Atlantic cities.

The spacious

READING AND EXCHANGE ROOMS,

have been fitted up with special reference to the comfort and convenience of the public generally, having NEWS STAND and a large CABINET FOR MISERABLES. Also—

A Branch Telegraph Office,

Connecting with all the lines throughout the country.

LEWIS LELAND & CO.,
Proprietors.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 1, 1883.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

Corner of Market, Battery, and Bush streets

SAN FRANCISCO.



THIS HOTEL IS BEING ALTERED AND IMPROVED, and will hereafter be conducted on the EUROPEAN PLAN. Boarders will be furnished meals at all hours, at the New Department, corner of Market street, at the new Refectory. This Department will be conducted in the most approved style, so as to satisfy the most fastidious. The Tables will be supplied with every luxury of the seasons. This Department will be entirely distinct from the Hotel, though opening from it.

ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES,

As well as Single Rooms for Transient Patrons.

The location of this Hotel is unsurpassed, overlooking the Bay, and gives one of the finest prospects, with views of our entire city and the surrounding country.

SAMUEL McCULLOUGH & CO.,
Proprietors.

GOLDEN EAGLE

HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS

a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

A G E N C Y

OF THE

Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1883.

Gents: The proprietors of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announce to the trade, that they are prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;

MACKINAW " " " "

SCARLET " " " "

BLUE " " " "

GRAY " " " "

GOLDEN STATE GENTS LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;

TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;

EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;

OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

LAZARD FRERES, Agents for MILL.

217 Battery street.

New Washing Machine.

'KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED.'

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of the Public to his newly invented Washing Machine, which he flatters himself will surpass all other inventions yet made on this most important FAMILY HOUSEHOLD.

Wash, wash, scrub, scrub, wash, wash to-day,

Good news I bring to all our friends,

HARD WORK I've done away.

This excellent and simple New Invention, which has been entered for patent, will be offered to every family in our State at a low price. It is a wonderful labor-saving machine, which the inventor feels confident will not only surpass all others, but will meet the approbation of all housekeepers.

This Machine will be for sale in San Francisco, by the first week in April, at ARTHUR & SON'S Agricultural Warehouse, Corner Washington and Davis streets.

H. OLARK, Inventor and Patentee.

Alvarado, Alameda County.

BOWEN BROTHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY

GROCERIES,

Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores,

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared a SPECIALTIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.

TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.

PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.

SPICES innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest.

BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated Dairies; also, choicest Eastern.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc., or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury.

SPANISH OLIVES, of superior quality.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES, Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessities, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—

BOWEN BROTHER,

Corner California and Montgomery streets,

San Francisco.

BRANCH STORE—Hunter street, Stockton.

BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICE---Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Capital Represented, over \$9,000,000!!!

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ASSETS OVER \$5,000,000!!!

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF NEW YORK:

Purely mutual. The only only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall be divided pro rata among the policy holders.

Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York.

Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.:

Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for one-half the annual premium.

Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.

The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.:

ASSETS, \$1,000,000!

DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS,
\$50,000!

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK:

ASSETS, \$1,600,000!

Letters of Credit for \$240,000.

Washington Fire Insurance Co.
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
Arctic Fire Insurance Co.Security Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.
Phoenix Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.

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BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,

AGENTS.

THE "GOLDEN HARP,"

THE "LEADER,"

TWO SPLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED STOVES,
just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited;

The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of
Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled and
Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,
BAKE-OVENS, SADD-IRONS,
&c. &c. &c.

For sale by—

B. C. AUSTIN,
Pacific Tin-Works,
13324 Clay street, below Battery
San Francisco.

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARRISON, Apiculturist, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an apiculturist, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.

This book is for sale by the Author, at Sacramento, and at the FARMER OFFICE.

COGSWELL'S MISSISSIPPI STOVE!

calculated for
Steamboats and Hotels.J. P. COGSWELL,
Manufacturer

And Dealer in Ship, Hotel and Family

COOKING STOVES,

TINWARE, HARDWARE, Etc.,

114 CLAY STREET,

Between Drumm and Davis Streets.

SAN FRANCISCO.

23

CELEBRATED PEACEMAKER STOVE,

For Sale By

A. P. BRAYTON & CO.,



No. 128 Sansome street, near Pine,

BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO.

General Agents for the Pacific Coast,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STOVES,

Tin, Iron, and Copper Ware,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

...ALSO...

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HALLER'S

Patent Airtight

FRUIT-JARS,

The only absolutely reliable Jar in use.

BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK. No. 128 Sansome street,
23 SAN FRANCISCO.

SUGAR-CANE MILLS

AND THE CELEBRATED



COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

First Premiums at Thirty National and State Fairs.

THE ONLY RELIABLE EVAPORATOR!

FOR ECONOMY IN FUEL, excellence in construction, superiority in speed, and quality of work, it is beyond all competition.

ORDER EARLY. The present high price of stock does not warrant our importing beyond the demand for machinery. Therefore, to prevent disappointment, all who expect to purchase, should inform us before the first of July next.

For pamphlet containing description of the machinery and much valuable information on the culture of the Chinese Sugar-Cane, and manufacture of Sugar and Syrup, call upon us, or address

CAROTHERS & BATES

Manufacturers, Sacramento.

3,000 GALLONS SIROP FOR SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. Depot, with MARVIN, No. 50 J street, Sacramento.

Splendid Hops for Sale!

ABOUT THREE TONS of very superior CALIFORNIA HOPS are now offered for sale. They are the best ever yet raised in our State.

PURCHASERS OF HOPS

will do well to try them. They will find the California grown Hops are far superior to any imported. We believe there is more of the desired virtue in one pound of them, than in two pounds of Eastern.

Apply at the

FARMER OFFICE,
No. 728 Montgomery Street.

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

A Tract of Land,

EMBRACING AN AREA OF FOUR HUNDRED Acres, has recently been surveyed and plotted out into Lots, which are now offered for sale on as reasonable terms as any ever offered by the various Homestead Associations in our city. The Tract is known as the

UNIVERSITY MOUND SURVEY, and derives its name from the fact that the Directors of the University College have selected a site of about twenty acres in the center of the tract for their College Building and Park. This property is more beautiful than any ever offered in this market, and its location is such that it must in the natural progress of improvement soon be in great demand for places of residence. That this property will increase in value is as certain as the future of San Francisco. Persons desiring to locate in places convenient to business, and where they can educate their children under the paternal eye and away from the corrupting influences of central city life, will do well to examine this property before purchasing elsewhere.

Investments in Real Estate it is well known have paid as largely as any other, and insurance against risk of depreciation in value is secured by the sure and rapid increase of our population.

Invest in Real Estate, and you will find it more profitable than investing in wildcat mining stock, or loaning money that may be paid in depreciated currency.

The price for Lots in the above tract will remain uniform until after the holidays—that is, in one-half cash, and the balance in ten equal monthly installments without interest. The title to the land is perfect.

For further particulars, apply to

HARVEY S. BROWN,

No. 19 Naglee's Building,

Merchant street, San Francisco.

Lithographic Maps can be seen and had at the above named office.

The Best Location For

RESIDENCES.

HAVING LAID OUT MY PROPERTY, WHICH IS

situated in the

CITY OF SAN JOSE,

Into Lots and streets,

20 Lots are already sold,

To some of the best men and families of San Francisco.

Five new Houses have just been built, and Families are living in them. Others are preparing to build the coming spring. This shows that the location has been appreciated, and in fact THERE IS NONE BETTER, in the whole town. I intend to sell

About Ten Lots more—Cheap,

and then raise the price. Terms and size of Lots to suit.

TITLE WARRANTED PERFECT.

L. PREVOST,

San Jose Nursery.

Farm for Sale.

THREE HUNDRED ACRES FRONTING 3 1/4ths of a mile on the Columbia River, twenty miles below Portland Oregon, consisting of a splendid STOCK RANGE, about two hundred acres bottom land with several miles of fence, and one hundred acres fine Cedar and Fir Timber—suitable for lumbering and convenient to water.

For sale cheap. For further particulars, inquire of

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

310 Washington st., San Francisco.

A Pretty Little Garden-Spot.

Whoever wants a pretty Garden-spot of eight acres of rich land, well covered with bearing Fruit Trees, in a delightful location, can find such by applying soon at the Farmer office, or by addressing letter to Editor of Farmer, who will give all the particulars.

WANTED.

WANTED—Purchasers for several FARMS and ORCHARDS, where the purchase-money can be made in produce in two or three years.

ALSO—Renters for FARMS and DAIRIES, where industry can soon earn a Home and a fortune. Apply at the FARMER OFFICE.

Washing Machine

"ECONOMY!"

INVENTED BY J. M. HORNER.

THIS IS A MACHINE THAT SHOULD BE IN USE

in every Family, to be justly and fully appreciated.

This Machine is of great power and durability, with double malle, double actions and double lever, or simple and compound levers; so arranged that wood and iron perform four-fifths of the labor, while the operator is only required to expend one-fifth, i. e. this invention gives by means of the levers 400 per cent to the manual laborer.

It is only 25 inches in length on the inside, and 25 high to the top of the box. Not liable to get out of order, very convenient, easily cleaned, neat as a butterfly, and any lady that can use a broom or wash a shirt can use it to advantage, without having her hands injured by soap or water. Laces, Stockings, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, fine or coarse articles, as well as large and small, are washed with equal facility.

No attention is required on the part of the operator after the clothes are put into the machine until they are ready to be placed in the second suds or rinsing water. In all this operation, however great the power, the most delicate fabric is never rent nor a button removed.

As a proof of the quality of this Machine, any one desirous of testing its qualities can purchase one for the sum of \$20.00, and if it is not found to fully come up to the statement above, return the machine and the money will be refunded.

We wish to say to parties living in Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties, and having either of the Washing Machines known as "California," "Excellor," "Little Giant," or any other crank machines with boxes of like construction, that we will alter said machine into an Economy for \$10 each, and if they will not wash double the amount of clothes, and if as well, with the same strength and and time, or the same amount with half the strength, after the alteration that they will now, then we will charge nothing for our labor. Besides the above advantages, they will be much smaller, easier cleaned, handier to work, and more durable.

The Machines are for sale at the Home of the Inventor, near Mission San Jose; also, at the city of San Jose, and at San Francisco.

All letters on business should be directed to me, at Mission San Jose.

J. M. HORNER.

NEAR CENTERVILLE, Feb. 7th, 1883.

Mr. J. M. HORNER, DEAR SIR: By the bearer I send you the price you ask for your Washing Machine "Economy," and as you may be desirous of knowing what I think of it, I wish to state that after several weeks' trial I can give it my most unqualified endorsement; and for several reasons—prominent among which are the following, viz:

1st—Ease of action and rapidity of execution.

2d—Capacity—it washes twice as many clothes as any machine of its size, in as short or shorter space of time.

3d—No machine can turn the clothes better, as it keeps them rolling as this time.

4th—It washes clothes perfectly clean.

5th—It washes clothes of any texture without wear or tear. This is done by squeezing instead of rubbing.

Yours truly,

J. M. SELVADORE.

The undersigned being owners of J. M. Horner's Washing Machine "Economy," endorse the above five reasons as being perfectly correct.

WILLIAM HOPKINS,

A. O. RICE,

Mrs. ANNA MACK,

WILLIAM Y. HORNER.

TOBACCO-LEAF FOR SALE.

ONE TON OF SUPERIOR LEAF-TOBACCO FOR SALE.

Inquire at this office.

Literary Shrubbery.

OUR IDOL.

Cross the door lightly, bridle the breath,
Our little earth-Angel is talking with death;
Gentle he woo her—she wishes to stay,
His arms about her—he bears her away!
Music comes floating down from the dome;
Angels are chanting the sweet welcome home.
Come, stricken weeper! come to the bed,
Gaze on the sleeper—our idol is dead!
Smooth out the ringlets; close the blue eye—
No wonder such beauty was claimed in the sky.
Cross the hands gently o'er the white breast,
So like a wild spirit strayed from the best,
Bear her out softly, this idol of ours;
Let her grave slumber be mid the sweet flowers.

PRINTING PAPER.—The Boston Journal says that the consumption of paper in this country equals that of Great Britain and France together. In the year 1854 it was estimated that 250,000,000 lbs were made here—valued at \$25,000,000. \$405,000,000 lbs of rags were used, at an average cost of 4 cents a pound. In New England, the Middle, and Western States, the value of book, job and newspaper printing was returned by the last census (1860) as \$39,428,843, of which eleven millions' worth consisted of books—the value of the latter being nearly equal to the whole product of the same branch in 1860, which was returned at \$11,596,548. The manufacture of paper has increased in an equal ratio, the State of Massachusetts alone producing paper of the value \$5,968,469—being over 58 per cent of the product of the Union in 1860.

EARLY SPRING.—We notice the peach trees blossoming in the gardens, and the flowers showing their many colored hues upon the prairies, indicating the arrival of spring. The green grass everywhere has been telling the same tale for some time. The mild, balmy weather that we are now enjoying harmonizes well with these other accompaniments of the pleasant spring season. California may challenge the world to produce a climate equal to this at the present season of the year. The clear blue skies and balmy atmosphere of the last fortnight could not be improved upon. Few days in the East, even in June, will compare with the delicious softness of February in California. [Contra Costa Gazette, 7th inst.]

A few days ago a baby was taken to church to be baptized, and his little brother was present during that rite. On the following Sunday, when the baby was undergoing his usual ablutions and dressing, the little brother asked mamma if she intended to carry Willie to be christened. "Why no," said the mother, "don't you know, my son, that people are not baptized twice?" "What," returned the young reasoner with the utmost astonishment in his earnest face, "not if it don't take the first time?"

DR. SMITH'S
Water-Cure and Phrenologica
INSTITUTE,

620 CLAY STREET, bet. Montgomery & Kearny.

Examinations in regard to Health—Free.

Here all who desire may obtain correct Phrenological examinations, with Charts (such as used by Fowler & Wells).

We claim for Hydropathic and Hygienic Medication, in the treatment of every Disease known to man, superior advantages over poisonous Dr. M. Medication. That it is more speedy, that it is attended with none of those debilitating and terrible Secondary Diseases, such as PILES, Chronic DIARRHEA, Torpid LIVER, CONSTIPATION, VARICOSE Swelling of the Veins, NEURALGIA or decay of the Bones, ULCERATION of the Lungs, Chronic NEURALGIA, AMYGDALITIS and Gouty Pains, Extreme Nervousness, ANAEMIA and Mental Diseases, Vertigo and Dizziness, which all intelligent Physicians well know result from the use of mercury and other Metallic Drugs, together with the free use of stimulants and vegetable poisons that are given to overcome Acute Diseases. These conditions and diseases never follow from the effects of Hydropathic or Hygienic Medication. On the other hand, we have for the last fifty years treated largely of the above named diseases, and with positive success.

By the separation of our ESTABLISHMENTS we are more properly prepared to treat, than ever before, all GENERAL or SPECIAL Diseases peculiar to Males, whether ACUTE or CHRONIC, that are treated by any or all regularly educated Physicians.

OUR RESIDENCE, and Ladies' Health Institute, is No. 10, Sutter street, between Montgomery and Kearny, where we continue to treat Ladies for all General Diseases or Local Weaknesses, peculiar to Females.

In the treatment of this class of diseases our success has been all that any person could reasonably desire; but our Experience teaches us that women who have become Nervous, Debilitated and Disordered, by excessive care and toil, and undue maternal labor, cannot fully recover at home, either by Hygienic or Drug treatment, no matter how skillfully employed, but should have from four to six weeks' rest and freedom from care, together with kind treatment and discipline, in the home of life, that would particularly benefit each individual case.

Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

HARLOW J. SMITH, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

NORCROSS'

MRS. D. NORCROSS,

No. 5 Montgomery street,

In the New Masonic Temple, SAN FRANCISCO.

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LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

This being the only regular LADIES' DRESS TRIMMING STORE in San Francisco, ladies can always rely upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods in the city. Particularly

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UNDER CLOTHING,

And all desirable Goods in our line.

D. NORCROSS,

MASONIC RECALIA,

MILITARY COSTUMES,

BANNERS, Etc.

Each and every variety of Masonic and Military Equipments, so far as relates to Drums and Parades, made and prepared in best style, at short notice.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

NO. 6 POST STREET,

Above Montgomery. In the New Masonic Temple,

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer. (Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.)

Our Grain and Produce Markets, the past week, have been dull and inactive, with a decline in prices. The absence of export buyers for Flour and Wheat have been very sensibly felt. Receipts have been heavy and the wheat accumulations large. In Feed-Grains the prices have materially fallen from the high figure at one time reached.

There are reports of several new grain charters, but we do not vouch for the truth of them. Shippers do not feel willing to let it be known what charters they have until they succeed in securing the bulk of wheat they want for cargo.

We note the clearances of the ship Aray and bark Moonbeam, with cargoes of breadstuffs, for Liverpool. The Aray took 123 cks Tallow and 29,685 cks Wheat. The Moonbeam took 384 cks Flour and 16,482 cks Wheat to New Archangel, Russian Possessions. We note the steamer Alexander and bark Nahemoff, both taking same Produce: the former took 14 cks Beans, 108 cks Bread, and 933 cks Flour; the latter took 1120 cks Flour, 936 cks Wheat, 23 cks Potatoes, and 120 lbs Hay.

Our shipments of Produce to Victoria and the Northern Coast continue on a liberal scale; and as soon as the Spring Trade fairly opens, the business North will form a material item.

The Hay Market has slightly improved; Corn, Rye and Buckwheat come to market in sparing quantities; Potatoes continue to arrive freely and low prices rule.

Our receipts of Produce from abroad for the last week have been as follows: Wheat 26,727 cks, Barley 4277 cks, Oats 184 cks, Potatoes 3934 cks, Flour 5511 qrs, Bran 726 cks, Corn 142 cks, Beans 40 cks, Hay 127 tons, Wool 40 bales.

Also, Coastwise: Potatoes 5030 cks, Peas 12 cks, Wheat 2343 cks, Barley 280 cks, Beans 82 cks, and Oats 915 cks.

Wheat, 100 lbs	Flour, 100 lbs	Barley, 100 lbs	Oats, 100 lbs
Salting .. \$1.65	Superfine .. 4.50	Extra .. 5.25	Best .. 3.00
Milling .. 1.75	Extra .. 5.25	Baker's extra .. 6.00	Best .. 3.00
Barley .. 1.75	Extra .. 5.25	Baker's extra .. 6.00	Best .. 3.00
Oats .. 1.75	Extra .. 5.25	Baker's extra .. 6.00	Best .. 3.00
Corn .. 1.75	Extra .. 5.25	Baker's extra .. 6.00	Best .. 3.00
Beans .. 1.75	Extra .. 5.25	Baker's extra .. 6.00	Best .. 3.00
Peas .. 1.75	Extra .. 5.25	Baker's extra .. 6.00	Best .. 3.00
Wool .. 1.75	Extra .. 5.25	Baker's extra .. 6.00	Best .. 3.00
Hay .. 1.75	Extra .. 5.25	Baker's extra .. 6.00	Best .. 3.00

Wool, Oregon, 100 lbs	Wool, Idaho, 100 lbs	Wool, Montana, 100 lbs	Wool, Wyoming, 100 lbs
do Am. Fall .. 20.25	do Green, salted .. 18.75	do Sheep skins, wool on .. 18.75	do do plain .. 18.75
do do .. 20.25	do do .. 18.75	do do .. 18.75	do do .. 18.75
do do .. 20.25	do do .. 18.75	do do .. 18.75	do do .. 18.75
do do .. 20.25	do do .. 18.75	do do .. 18.75	do do .. 18.75

Butter, Cal., 100 lbs	Eggs, 100 lbs	Butter, Cal., 100 lbs	Eggs, 100 lbs
do Eastern .. 20.25	do do .. 20.25	do do .. 20.25	do do .. 20.25
do do .. 20.25	do do .. 20.25	do do .. 20.25	do do .. 20.25
do do .. 20.25	do do .. 20.25	do do .. 20.25	do do .. 20.25
do do .. 20.25	do do .. 20.25	do do .. 20.25	do do .. 20.25

San Francisco Cattle Market.—March 20.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

BEER.—The market for Beer has advanced somewhat during the past week, owing to the small stock now on hand. American, first quality 9c to 9½c; 2d quality, 8c to 8½c; Spanish, 4c to 4½c.

VEAL.—7c to 9c.

HOGS.—Stock Hogs 5 to 6c; fat Hogs on foot 6 to 7c; dressed 9c to 9½c.

MUTTON.—dressed, 7c to 9c, according to quality.

MILK COWS.—1st quality \$20 to \$40; 2d quality \$15 to \$25.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—March 20.

APPLES.—do cooking .. 10c; do eating .. 12c.

PEARS.—do Bartlett .. 10c; do Winesap .. 12c.

ORANGES.—do Valencia .. 10c; do Seville .. 12c.

LIMES.—do .. 10c.

LEMONS.—do .. 10c.

GRAPES.—do .. 10c.

STRAWBERRIES.—do .. 10c.

RASPBERRIES.—do .. 10c.

BLACKBERRIES.—do .. 10c.

GOOSEBERRIES.—do .. 10c.

CURRENTS.—do .. 10c.

BLACKBERRIES.—do .. 10c.

LEWISON BLACKBERRIES.—do .. 10c.

CHERRIES.—do .. 10c.

APRICOTS.—do .. 10c.

NECTARINES.—do .. 10c.

PEACHES.—do .. 10c.

PLUMS.—do .. 10c.

WATERMELONS.—do .. 10c.

DUCKS.—do .. 10c.

GOOSE.—do .. 10c.

CHICKENS.—do .. 10c.

TURKEYS.—do .. 10c.

HAMS.—do .. 10c.

BUTTER.—do .. 10c.

EGGS.—do .. 10c.

PARSIFLO.—do .. 10c.

VEGETABLES.—do .. 10c.

ARTICHOKE.—do .. 10c.

BRUSSELS.—do .. 10c.

BEANS.—do .. 10c.

BROCCOLI.—do .. 10c.

CABBAGE.—do .. 10c.

CARROTS.—do .. 10c.

CELERY.—do .. 10c.

CORR.—do .. 10c.

CUCUMBERS.—do .. 10c.

DRIFT.—do .. 10c.

EGG PLANT.—do .. 10c.

GREEN BEANS.—do .. 10c.

GREEN PEAS.—do .. 10c.

GREEN CORN.—do .. 10c.

LETTUCE.—do .. 10c.

MUSHROOMS.—do .. 10c.

ONIONS.—do .. 10c.

BEET-ROOT.—do .. 10c.

SPINACH.—do .. 10c.

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.
DATES TO MARCH 19th.

Gold has declined again during the week from 159 to about 154. It is evident that strong efforts are made to run it up again, but without success. The evacuation of Vicksburg by the rebels is reported, but it seems to lack confirmation. Below is a summary of the dispatches received.

A special dispatch states that a draft of 500,000 men will soon be ordered, and arrangements will be made to enforce the conscription law without difficulty. From the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, March 17, "No news of importance. The enemy is massed upon our right. All quiet along the river." A dispatch from Stoneman's Station, Va., the 15th, says "An important cavalry movement is about to take place, the object of the attack being to force the enemy from a vital strategic position. If successful, as anticipated, it will be of the greatest importance." The pirate Florida, says the Mobile Tribune, left when nine blockaders were in front of Mobile. She was chased for nineteen hours, and finally ran out of view, and on her way destroyed a new Yankee brig on her first voyage.

New Orleans advices to the 8th say, preparations were being made for an immediate attack upon Port Hudson. Troops and munitions of war have already been moved in that direction. General Banks and Grover had started for Baton Rouge, and the attack on Port Hudson will be made by land and water.

Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, introduced resolutions on the 11th inst., into the rebel Congress, looking to peace.

A Mobile dispatch, of the 7th, says the Yankees have gone up the Tennessee river to Florence, Alabama, with a fleet of gunboats, and about 500 cavalry landed and were destroying all on their route through Franklin, Lawrence and Marion counties towards Aberdeen, Miss.

General Hooker's and the Medical Director's letters pronounce the army of the Potomac as healthy as the world has ever known. It is said that the difficulties which constrained Sigel to tender his resignation have been adjusted. He will withdraw his resignation and return to his old command. A dispatch has been received from Rosecrans, dated Murfreesboro, 16th, reports the gallant conduct of our cavalry under Colonel Mitty, which captured a Rebel Camp, 17 wagons, 40 mules, and 114 prisoners at a place not stated.

It is reported that 23 rebel regiments, under Anderson, passed through Richmond, on the 6th, for Charleston—an aggregate of 10,000 men.

E. A. Rollins, of New Hampshire, has been appointed Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

The prize steamer Adelia arrived at Fortress Monroe from Key West. The steamer Virginia, with a barque and brig, with 27 prize cargoes on board, had sailed from Key West for New York. The steamer Peter Hoff arrived at Key West, having been captured by the Vanderbilt.

The War and Navy Departments feel satisfied that a very short time only will elapse before the rebel communication across the Mississippi will be entirely cut off by Yankee ingenuity and enterprise, without much bloodshed.

General Rousseau left for the West to assume command of his old fighting corps in the army of Gen. Rosecrans.

Information from Vicksburg to the 9th, reports that Acting Admiral Porter received information that the Yazoo Pass expedition had captured Yazoo City, and destroyed a Confederate fleet between Haines Bluff and Yazoo City. The canal opposite Vicksburg is temporarily impeded by the washing away of the embankment at the mouth. The levee between Grand Lake and Lake Providence was cut by the rebels, the water flowing over and flooding the country. It is reported that the noted guerrilla chief Richardson, with 400 men, was near Covington, Tenn. The Federals surrounded and surprised them.

Our fleet captured 26 transports up the Yazoo, and they destroyed 18 of them.

March 14, the Government received a dispatch from General Rosecrans, announcing the evacuation of Vicksburg, according to information received at his headquarters. This creates much excitement and is generally credited in official circles. The Navy Department has been in possession of information for some days, from the Mississippi flotilla, leading to the belief that the enemy had been moving stores, guns, etc., from Vicksburg to the interior, and otherwise giving signs of evacuating. The river has risen so high that General McClernand's troops have been compelled to embark for Milliken's Bend, 16 miles above Vicksburg. The levee is broken in several places.

The belief in the evacuation of Vicksburg is very strong to-day (16th) in all circles. It is based on the grounds that the Federals forced the evacuation by cutting off the supplies and nearly surrounding that city, and also that Port Hudson will be left to hold the Mississippi, if possible, while the rebel troops at Vicksburg fall back to the interior and eventually reinforce the rebels in East Tennessee.

A refugee from Charleston, says the rebels have about 400 guns in position around the city. The west side is poorly fortified. A number of iron-clad shore batteries in the harbor are mounted with the heaviest guns, and he thinks the city is impregnable from a water approach.

Port Royal advices to the 10th contain an order for a forward movement.

Special Agent Brown's report has not been made public yet. It does not charge any dishonesty against Collector Rankin.

A rebel dispatch from Charleston, on March 11, states that the city was full of rumors of an impending attack, but gives nothing authentic. The Dispatch, in its leader, speaks discouragingly of the prospect for food, and says the impression of flour and grain by the Government discourages production. The Examiner contains an announcement that Beauregard had revoked all furlongs and called all absentees back.

It is said that Secretary Chase was offered \$100,000,000 in gold by European parties, on terms, which at current rates of exchange, would be equivalent to par here.

The Steamship City of New York sailed for Europe with \$1,500,000 of specie.

After a short Executive session, March 14, the U. S. Senate adjourned sine die.

Another smuggling nest was broken up, and the smugglers, with several rebel officers, captured, with a valuable lot of medical stores and contraband goods. Several boats engaged in carrying goods across the Rappahannock were destroyed, and a large warehouse filled with wheat and corn, ready for transportation, burned.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, the 12th, says: "The pickets of the enemy along portions of the line, on the opposite side of the Rappahannock, are half negroes and half whites; the negroes are armed, uniformed and fat. It appears beyond a question, as only one hundred to two hundred and fifty yards intervene between our pickets and the enemy's so they are plainly distinguished."

A dispatch from Rutherford Creek, on the 11th, says: Van Dorn's whole rebel force has retreated towards Shelbyville. The country between Nashville and Columbia is cleared of marauders, and means of crossing Duck river destroyed.

Internal revenue receipts last week amounted to \$1,000,000, being the largest sum yet received. Generals Schurz and Stahl have been nominated and confirmed as Major Generals.

The War Department is closely employed arranging the machinery for the coming conscription. Gen. Hunter has issued an order drafting all able-bodied negroes for military duty.

The expedition to colonize persons of color has been indefinitely postponed by the President.

Joe Johnson has gone to Tennessee, and will command the rebel army there in the next battle. Two Kentuckians, late from Texas, give a gloomy account of the state of affairs there. They met 2,000 of Hindman's men on their way back to Texas, who swore they would die before they would return to him. They consider the Confederacy on its last legs.

Southeast's Guerrillas, an independent band, composed largely of men of desperate fortunes, who have for months past afflicted the people around Bolivar, were completely routed, and 187 of his men captured, and the remainder killed and wounded.

All the country between Jackson and the Tennessee river is submerged, the water being from two to six feet deep. The Tennessee river, last week, rose in twenty-four hours eight feet.

Lee's army is not materially weakened, but has been industriously employed in the erection of defensive works at Fredericksburg. No intention has been manifested of abandoning that point.

A special dispatch, March 15, says: General Hooker will be ready to move in about a week. It is rumored he will march direct to Richmond via Urbana, on the lower Rappahannock.

A gentleman just arrived from Texas, represents the rebels in that State in a most deplorable condition. Colonies were being made up to go to Mexico, and prominent rebel officers expressed their opinion that should the cause of the South fail, they would retire into Mexico and establish a republic under a French Protectorate.

Provisions have been made for Rosecrans' safety and against an invasion of Kentucky or Missouri. It is understood that the rebels conceded the capture of Yazoo City.

The General Land Office grants this week, to parties in California, warrants for upwards of 6,000 acres of land among the most valuable in that State.

It is stated that A. T. Stewart, had chartered a ship to be fitted for the destitute people in Ireland. Advice per steamer Union state that the rebels had erected formidable batteries at Galveston, mounted with guns taken from the Harriet Lane and Westfield.

On the 12th, the Brooklyn threw a few shells into the fort on Pelican Island, and also the 24th, on the town, setting it on fire in three places, which were soon put out however. The Harriet Lane was up the river 70 miles, being iron-clad.

Intelligence from the Yazoo Pass expedition, to Saturday morning, states that the fleet consists of the Chillicothe, De Kalb, five small gun-boats of the mosquito fleet and 18 transports. The Chillicothe met with a check from the enemy's batteries, and five large guns opened on her. The fight lasted till dark. On Friday one of the enemy's guns was dismounted. The Chillicothe received 64 shots, one of which entered a port-hole, killing 3 and wounding 14. Our fleet, at last accounts was 3 miles above the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yalabusha rivers, 200 miles from Helena, and 150 from Yazoo City. We have nothing later from Vicksburg.

The rebels in Arkansas talk again that an advance into Missouri will commence immediately.

General Dix has forwarded statements from Richmond papers, to the effect that on last Saturday, the 14th, Admiral Farragut attacked Port Hudson, and after a sharp fight was seriously repulsed, the Mississippi being sunk. The rebels admit, however, that one of our vessels ran the blockade, and is between Port Hudson and Vicksburg. This rebel report is not fully credited.

Late Richmond papers contain a rumor that the city of Mexico has been captured by the French. A dispatch from the headquarters of the Potomac says a most brilliant cavalry fight occurred on the Rappahannock, the 17th, beyond Kelly's Ford. A reconnaissance, under Gen. Averill, forced a passage over the river, in face of a determined opposition by a large body of rebel sharpshooters under protection of houses, etc., nearly the whole force were captured or killed. A short distance from the shore Averill's command encountered the rebel cavalry, under Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee. They made some dashing charges on our troops but were repulsed. Wherever the enemy made a stand, they were immediately charged upon and routed with great loss—sabers only were used. The forces were about 200 on each side. The enemy at last took refuge behind an entrenched battery, four miles from the Fort, flanked by rifle pits and abatis. Averill having accomplished his object, secured the prisoners and wounded on both sides, with a large number of horses, recrossed the river without an attack or demonstration on the part of the rebels.

Applicants for passports are required, under the Conscription law, to give bonds in the sum of \$2,000, and an affirmation that they have not been drafted or mustered into the service of the United States. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that all papers, of whatever nature, used in obtaining pensions, are not subject to stamp duty.

Scurvy and Scrofulous Eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food, and drenching rains will make and have with the strongest, therefore let every man supply himself with **HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**, it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. Only 25 cts. per Pot.

HEIMSTREET'S
INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.
IT IS NOT A DYE.
But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of toxic caustics, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

LUXURIANT BEAUTY,
promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of D. E. BARNES, proprietor, New York. **HOTTESTER, SMITH & DEAN**, Agents, San Francisco. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1. v17-146 y

A. H. TODD & CO.,
Produce Grain Brokers,
AND
General Commission Merchants.
Office—No. 42 Clay street, New Number.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under \$5000, 2½ per cent; \$5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc., amounts under \$5000, 5 per cent; over \$5000, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

TO STOCK BREEDERS.

THE THOROUGH-BRED JACK
Young St. Louis.

WILL STAND THIS SEASON AT SEALE'S RANCH, near Mayfield, Santa Clara county, and serve mares at \$40 the season, commencing March 15th, and ending July 15th. ST. LOUIS stands over 15½ hands high, is four years old this spring; color black. He was raised at St. Louis, Missouri, of Maltese stock, and undoubted pedigree. He took the first premium at the State Fair at Sacramento last year, soon after his arrival, and is conceded to be the finest Jack in the State. Those wishing to secure the services of the BEST JACK in the country, will do well to call and see the above. Fine pasturage for mares at reasonable rates.

Pure-Bred Durham Bulls.

THE undersigned, importer of the celebrated pure-bred Durham Bulls DUN PEDRO, CALUM BAWN, MOSS ROYAL, and ROTHSCHILDS, will offer these Bulls the present season for the improvement of stock. These celebrated full bloods will stand at SEALE'S RANCH, near Mayfield. The price for serving will be only \$25, and no purer or better stock can be found in the country. Persons at a distance can send their cows, and good pasturage can be had for the season at very reasonable rates. N. B.—Two of the above BULLS for sale at fair rates. H. W. SEALE, Mayfield, Santa Clara county.

FARM STOCK, &c.

500
Fine Australian Merino Sheep.
ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED FULL-BLOOD AUSTRALIAN Merino Sheep will be offered at a bargain if called for soon. All particulars can be learned by addressing the Editor of this paper.

Italian and Common Bees.

TEN SUPERIOR SWARMS OF Italian Bees with pure Queens, and one hundred swarms of Common Bees, Full Hives and well stocked for winter, average nearly 100 lbs. There is no better investment a man can make for a permanent thing where there is a garden or field than a few swarms of bees, as the present low rate of purchase the annual produce of honey will pay the first cost and leave the increase of the bees a gain. Apply at FARMER OFFICE, or address EDITOR of FARMER.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.
Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address Editor FARMER.

Full-Blood Durham Stock.

Purchasers of very choice Durham Stock will do well to call and see our Lists of Stock for sale. We have some for sale as fine as can be found in this country. We have a number of Full-Blood Durham and also Devon Stock, of perfect pedigree, worthy the attention of those who desire to find the very best blood. The pedigrees we can show, and give full particulars. Also, about twenty fine Grade animals, of superior stock and percentage, to which we invite particular attention.

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FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING.

W. J. WHITING & CO.,

LIVERY, SALE, and BOARDING

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Sutter street, between Montgomery and Sansome.

HORSES AND MULES Bought, Sold or Exchanged, on Commission.

The Largest and Best Ventilated Stables in the city.

All Horses entrusted to us will receive the best care and attention. Horses Pricked and Docked in the most approved style.

Wool, Hides, and Skins

Purchased

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES.

R. FEUERSTEIN & CO.,

212 FRONT STREET.

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OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast.

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's

300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's

3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.

300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

Also—

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1883.

NUMBER 5.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
BY J. K. PHILLIPS & CO.

Office—No. 728 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson
SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number, or \$3 a year in advance.

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N. Y. State Agricultural Society's Annual Meeting.

This Annual Meeting was held at Albany, February 11. The Society, after electing officers and settling the location of the Fair, adjourned until evening—the time from 7 to 10 being occupied by the following subjects:

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO AGRICULTURE.

Dr. Fitch, the State Entomologist, gave a very interesting lecture, principally devoted to the worm that is creating such destruction of asparagus in the vicinity of New York. But all observations have failed to discover a remedy. Dr. Fitch recommends keeping fowls in the asparagus garden, as they are found to hunt for and consume the worms ravenously. In one case it was found that a skunk had destroyed a great number of the insects; but keeping a lot of these animals for that purpose is considered rather impracticable.

RABIES IN SHEEP.

Henry S. Randall gave a very interesting history of rabies in a flock of sheep, belonging to his son, several of which were bitten by a small dog, not then supposed to be mad, and for two weeks the sheep showed no sign of disease, but then began to develop one case after another, at periods of 15 to 20 days, and the disease continuing an average of 8 days, to their death. The first symptoms are a most unnatural disposition of the victims, all of which were ewes, to act the part of bucks, and this was followed by acts of savage ferocity towards other sheep and persons. This irritability was so great after the sheep were confined, that they would pitch at the side of the pen where a person was standing. None of them took food or water, though manifesting no dread of it; all exhibited a most unnatural appetite, eating wool, wood and manure; and throughout, all the symptoms were almost wholly different from the descriptions of cases in Europe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The President gave a brief account of his tour through England last summer—the most valuable portion of which to American farmers was the statement that hedges are rapidly going out of use—that as a fence they are not trustworthy, are very costly and expensive to keep in order, and take up much valuable soil, which, if cut away, would be all cultivated as it is on the Continent, where he traveled days without seeing a fence. Agricultural Societies are now offering English farmers prizes for extirpating hedges. It is a system of fence that he hopes will never be extensively adopted in this country, notwithstanding all the poetry of the beauty, and utility, and eternal durability of live fences.

One thing common in England is worthy of attention here, and that is, sowing pure clean seed. In wheat, particularly, the greatest care is exercised in this respect. The much better preparation of the soil also attracted his attention, and so did the fact that English farmers buy reapers, not to use, but to keep on hand as regulators of the price of labor. All the grain is still cut with sickles, or nearly all, for the cradle is but little used. The American cow-milking machine has been bought and held in the same way, to show laborers that the proprietor is independent of them, if they should strike for higher wages, and which are now so low that women work all day in the fields at 12 cents a day, boarding themselves—except a mug of beer.

After the close of the President's remarks, the Secretary entertained the audience half an hour with an account of the "great exhibition" and remarkable success of American inventors, during which he showed the wonderful power of extensive advertising, as practiced by some shrewd Yankees. Altogether, the evening was full of instruction, and the papers read will be printed in full in the Transactions, and will be read with satisfaction all over the country.

[Among the proceedings of Thursday we note the following:]

There is one new, and for wool-growers, a very valuable farm implement on exhibition, designed by James Geddes of Fairmount, for his own use, by so many applications having been made, he

has been obliged to go into the manufacturing. The implement is a wool-press for putting up his fleeces in a neat, compact, and uniform manner, with great expedition. It costs \$10, and should be owned by every man who clips twenty sheep a year. Any man can build one after having a pattern.

AGRICULTURAL DISCUSSIONS.

There was a farmers' meeting to-day in the hall to discuss matters interesting to farmers. It was opened with an address by Dr. Lee, upon grape culture, and containing an interesting description of a visit that summer to all the principal vineyards on the Rhine, where grapes are grown by all classes of people; where grapes and wine form the great staple of the country; where the rough mountain sides have all been dug up and terraced, and worked by hand labor, and made to produce great crops of grapes, mostly of the sort known as the Riesling, a small, good wine grape, though not good for the table. The celebrated Johannes vineyard is upon an estate of only 40 acres, all of which, except a very small tract around the Chateau, is planted in vines, which produce wine that sells at \$2 to \$7 a bottle on the spot.

The best grapes are grown near the chateau, and over the great vine vaults, sheltered from north and east winds. The grapes are kept as long as possible on the vines, to become perfectly ripened, and the quality of the wine depends upon the favorableness of autumn. It is settled that no spot will produce good wine without it has a mean summer temperature of 68° Fahrenheit. This is found on the Rhine as high as latitude 51°, but not above 40° in this country—except on the Pacific coast, where grapes ripen as far north as Quebec. As crops are uncertain on the Rhine, they must be still more so in our variable climate. Some years, the Johannes crop is so poor that the whole product is sold in casks at the price of the common wines. Whenever the mean of summer heat is but 63°, the wine is poor, and a mean of 62° in September and October is necessary to make the crop perfect. There all wine drinkers prefer dry wines, made without sugar, though grape-sugar is frequently added in bad seasons.

Here, the Doctor thinks, sugar will always be a necessity, and wine made by its addition will be a drinkable beverage, and not unwholesome; and he hopes to see the manufacture largely extended, as it is much more economical for the nation to make than to import wine, or buy that which is fraudulently concocted.

On the Rhine the practice is to press the grapes gently at first, and then add sugar and water to the husks, and re-press. This makes the cheap, common wine. The best Moselle wine, of first pressing of rich grapes, has 18 to 21 per cent alcohol; but that is not strong enough to suit the English taste, and spirit is always added to all wines in the London docks. It is a mistake to suppose wine improves in proportion to age, and it is a mistake to suppose that wine produces the gout, for the wine drinkers of the Rhine are free of that disease. The greatest fraud in wines is in those called champagne, which are made on the Rhine, to work up and get rid of the wines that are worthless for other purposes.

A great many details were given to prove that wine-making is not a difficult process, and that we can and should make it in this country. As it was the unanimous request of the Society that Dr. Lee should write out his address in full for the Transactions, the American farmer will be able to read all of what has here only been hinted at.

A New Potato.

A member of the Belgian Central Society of Agriculture has recommended to the attention of the Society a new variety of the potato, which is remarkable in a triple point of view, of flavor, abundance, and facility of preservation. It appears to be a variety of what is called *chardon* in Belgium. Its stalk grows to the height of 12 inches and throws out many branches. The blossom is of a pale violet color, and produces no fruit. A field of one acre of third-class quality, lightly manured, produced 22,000 kilograms of sound potatoes. The neighboring farmers were astonished, not only at the enormous produce, but at the absence of any unsound potato. The crop was dug out on the 12th of October.

EXERCISE.—How many people know that exercise is as necessary as food or sleep? There are some who understand it, but the great proportion do not. Diogenes preached exercise as the most important thing in life. All medical writers and practitioners insist upon the importance of exercise. A few people get fat on laziness—a few only. Inactivity, as a general thing, has the contrary effect. Labor is ordained for man. Adam and his descendants are to get their bread by the sweat of their brow. It is therefore that exercise has become a necessity—because the race is accustomed to it. It is in-bred, and has become nature. The fact is not agreeable to many; neither is sickness nor death. But these cannot be avoided. We must work. And he that works should not eat, is an old maxim.



GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.....BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Insurance.

Wise men, rich men, and shrewd business men, get their ships and cargoes, their warehouses and goods, insured, as a means of protection against contingent loss, and thereby secure a guarantee for themselves and their families against poverty, want and suffering. This every intelligent mind must acknowledge is but a prudent precaution; it is but making provision for a family that without it might be dependent upon the cold charities of the world.

By insurance against fire, property accumulated is secured from loss to the owner, even though swept away by the devouring element; and this property may certainly be increased if properly managed, during the life-time of the owner; but this increase and accumulation is almost wholly dependent upon the life of the possessor, for, as a general rule, the business of a man depends in its value upon himself. Consequently, it has been deemed essential to create a still further safeguard for families in cases of loss of their heads or managers, and this has been accomplished by the system of life insurance. Thus a guarantee is obtained of a continuance of prosperity in case of accident to the "mainpring of action." The great importance of this kind of insurance is almost daily evidenced in sad cases where persons in the prime and strength of life are suddenly stricken down by the unsparring scythe of Death. By such unexpected events, business prosperous in prospect, is often rendered valueless, leaving cherished and dear ones wholly unprotected, with "the wolf at the door;" and yet, by a little wise foresight in life insurance certain protection for the otherwise helpless ones, can be secured in case of death.

The real value of a Life Policy has been strikingly illustrated by many cases in our midst. Perhaps no State in the Union has had more sudden and unexpected deaths, not owing to climate, for ours is one of the best in the world, but to a peculiar mode of life (roughing it) which capitulates with its charms, but leaves death in its wake; it is a notable fact also, that there are periods of death in California, running in strata, if we may so speak, first in one direction, then in another: sudden deaths—men cut down continuously in the very bloom of health; then a series of lamentable suicides; then an unaccountable prevalence of apoplexy; then a terrible record of assassinations. And thus, in quotas, Death garners—Life is gone. These facts should awaken all to the great importance of Life Insurance. No better investment can the head of a family make for wife and children, than that for a Life Policy. It guarantees them an independence from a cold world's scorn, which is too often and too keenly felt by those who may be left unprotected by sudden death.

There is good strong reason for those who consider themselves comfortably circumstanced as heads of families, to make a provision of this kind. Frequently a man may be in good business and suppose himself independent of the world, but Death steps suddenly and unexpectedly in, his business, which by personal management, would have made him rich, decreases and dwindles away in the hands of the law of our courts, and the family is left to beggary. Thousands of just such cases are familiar to us all.

We present these views in the hope of awakening a proper attention to the subject.

But it is not enough to be simply insured—to have a policy of insurance; but to be certain that your life and property, for which you have paid the premium, is insured in a Company safe beyond all question—not only safe, but prompt in their adjustment of losses and the payment of the same.

Californians have suffered in losses by fire, more than the people of any other State, in proportion to population, and it has sometimes happened, of

late years, that even those insured have not been protected. This should teach all to deal only with those Companies, or agents of Companies, as to whose solvency and ability to pay there is no question—and pay promptly, too.

Having often urged this subject upon our readers, now in again urging it, we present a few facts touching what has been done by Insurances—such as we are willing to recommend in our columns, and such as we would commend to the farmers all over the State—every one of whom should be insured, house and furniture, barn and stock, grain and implements. No good farmer should run any risks when he can get insured at so little cost, and safely insured too.

Having said thus much for insurance, we will speak a word for Insurers. We think it a duty to speak plainly of facts that have come to our immediate knowledge.

In our columns we do commend all to the General Insurance Agency of Messrs. Bigelow Bros. & Flint, who are now the successful insurers on this coast, being agents for many of the best Companies incorporated, with ample capital and ready means to pay losses. As evidence of this: In August last the towns of Jackson and Sutter were destroyed, when property to the value of half a million dollars was lost. This Agency paid over \$50,000, at once, in gold. In the last seven months one and a half million dollars has been the loss by fire in this State. This Agency has paid out, in gold, on this account, nearly \$80,000—paid it promptly and without any pretext for delay. It is a good thing to be insured, and a very convenient thing to be paid promptly after losing house and home, as has always been the course of this Agency.

The reason for the success of this Agency, and their ability to do business so promptly, is that they act for the following Fire Insurance Companies, which are among the very best in the United States, viz: The Home, capital, nearly \$1,800,000, and an income of about \$1,200,000; the Old Hartford, with capital of \$1,200,000, and nearly that amount of income. This Agency has on deposit with W. T. Coleman & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co., \$60,000, bonds and cash, all subject to attachment, taxes, etc., according to law, and in addition to this letters of credit which would enable them to realize at one day's notice, \$200,000 in gold. These are the facilities which make this Agency prosperous, prompt to pay losses when they do occur.

They are also the Agents of the Old Connecticut Life Insurance Company (mutual), with a capital of \$5,000,000 in hard cash. This Company, organized in 1846, on a system entirely mutual, furnishes insurance in all the various forms, and to meet all the various contingencies for which Life Insurance is desired, at the actual cost to the policy holder. There is no Stock or Guaranty Fund, to absorb the profits, but all the surplus is annually credited to the policy holders as dividends, in proportion to the amount of the premium they pay, and may be appropriated to the payment of renewal premiums, after the first four years. \$2,753,900 have been paid to the families and creditors of the insured, since the organization of the Company; and nearly \$2,000,000 have been returned to policy holders in dividends—\$201,936 have been paid in dividends during the past year.

These facts should be sufficient to win the confidence of all who wish to insure in a sound Company.

Within the last year our State and city have witnessed the benefit of Life Insurance in several cases. Capt. Folger, who died suddenly, had an insurance on his life for the benefit of his wife, of \$5,000. H. B. Jones, Esq., was also insured to the amount of \$5,000. Two or three cases on the ill-fated Golden Gate occurred where several sums of \$5,000 were secured for the families and heirs

of the unfortunates. Quite recently \$10,000 was paid over in the same way in our city.

There are but a few of the many cases. We hope this subject will interest all who have families, and make them feel that they have a work of protection to do, and the sooner it is done, the better. Delays are dangerous. We do not preach what we do not practice. We have a policy in this Company for \$5,000, and hope to pay them that amount of premium before they are called on to pay the principal. We hope hundreds and thousands will go and do likewise. It is sufficient now for us to refer the reader to their advertisement in our columns, and to the handsome illustration of their place of business which we herewith present. To this place we want many to go and get insured, so that they can sleep sweetly, in peace and quiet, without fear for safety of dear ones or property, in case of the sleep that knows no waking, or a visitation of the dread Fire King.

The Great California Pear.

We are pleased to find in the March number of the Am. Agriculturist, New York, a fine engraving, full size of the large pear we sent to Dr. Bellows. That periodical gives the following comments:

"This pomological monster, the anticipated arrival of which was announced in the February American Agriculturist, came safely to hand—thanks to the careful packing of Col. Warren, and the courtesy of Wells, Fargo & Co. It was placed on our Exhibition Tables, and was examined by many thousands, and we have had it engraved for the benefit of other tens of thousands who were not able to see the original. The engraving is of the exact size, and gives a very faithful representation of the pear. It is 20 inches in circumference one way, 16 the other, and weighed here 3 pounds 7 ounces. A model in wax, colored by Dr. Newberry, so truthfully that many were in doubt which was the original—is still on exhibition. No information as to the variety of the pear, accompanied it. A committee of the Fruit Growers' meeting was appointed to test it, Jan. 29, but decay had progressed so far that they were unable to form a satisfactory opinion. It was thought by some of the committee that, notwithstanding the dissimilarity of form, it was a monstrous specimen of the old Pound Pear. Whatever it may be, it has certainly been very interesting to amateurs in fruits, and others, and our thanks are due to Dr. Bellows, to whom it was sent by Thomas Brown, Esq., and to all who participated in enabling us to show what the wonderful soil and climate of California can produce in the way of pears. We have heard of larger pears, but this excels in weight and size any other one that we have ever seen. It weighed full three pounds and seven ounces after its arrival here.

"P. S.—Since writing the above, a gentleman whose name we did not learn, called and informed us that he was a neighbor of Dr. Beard, at San Jose Mission, and that he was knowing to the fact that the tree was taken to California six or seven years ago, from the nurseries of Messrs. Parsons & Co., of Flushing, N. Y. Both himself and Dr. Beard ordered a considerable number of trees at the same time, among which was the one producing the above specimen, as well as its predecessor, the 'Bushnell Pear.'"

[This pear was grown on a graft, upon one of the oldest trees in the Mission orchard, planted by the Padres of early times. The graft is the 'Old Iron' or Pound Pear.]

Pears about Boston.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston, to the editor of the Gardener's Monthly:

"Our crop of fruit has been very large indeed. From my pear orchard we have gathered more than 1,000 bushels of pears. This is a consummation I have devoutly wished and labored for. My most sanguine expectations have been realized. In fact the present season has been one of perfect fruition, both as regards the quantity and quality of our fruits—the culmination of my hopes, when the million have literally been fed with pears."

What a result has intelligent, persistent effort accomplished; and what may we not still hope for should this great pomological high priest survive 20 years longer.

NATIVE FLAX.—The Los Angeles News has been furnished by Dr. Osborn of that place, with a parcel of native flax, which grows wild and is said to be abundant in that section. The News says, it is from a stock which appears to be a species of nettle; in texture there appears to be no material difference between it and common flax. It is thought this plant might be successfully cultivated. The fiber is quite as fine and strong as a cultivated article of real flax. It is the doctor's opinion that from ten to twenty pounds could be gathered in a day by two men. It may be bleached to almost a pure white by a common process.

The tobacco crop for 1882, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois, is estimated at 65,000 bbls.; Maryland, 40,000; Ohio, 15,000—total, 120,000 bbls.

Fibrous Roots Tend to Productiveness.

Fibrous roots have a tendency to make the tree productive. So said Dr. Warder in his discourse on the Culture of the Orchard, at the recent meeting of the Illinois Horticultural Society held at Bloomington. The remark was made in regard to root pruning. It suggested to my mind several queries.

The pear produces fruit on the quince stock much earlier than on its own. It is generally believed to do so because of being grafted on a slower-growing stock. May it not be, rather, because the quince is abundantly supplied with fibrous roots, while the pear is remarkably deficient in them?

May not root pruning by the plow, to a certain extent, in a thrifty growing young orchard, be pardonable or even beneficial?

Nurserymen have been complained of for their system of grafting the apple on pieces of roots. It is said, and very truly, that it deprives the tree of its natural tap-root; makes it bear early, but also makes it short-lived. The early fruiting is caused by producing a different system of roots—by encouraging the growth of fibrous roots. The question arises now, whether such trees are not, after all, if properly managed, the most profitable? I think they are. The practice of close planting for apple trees is rapidly gaining ground, and it is adopted by many of the best orchardists in the West. They say the trees bear earlier and better.

Dr. Warder says: The best mulch for the orchard is the shade of the trees—crowd your trees, and shade the ground—have low heads and thickly planted trees, sixteen feet apart." By this mode we get fruit earlier and more of it, not only because they bear better, but because we have nearly four times the number of trees to the acre. If such an orchard does not last a life-time, it will pay to cut it down and plant another, when signs of overcrowding or decay appear. We will have our ground fully occupied and the fruit always within comparatively easy reach, and where it is less likely to be blown off by the wind.

For such an orchard I would say give us the root-grafted trees, and no matter how short the piece of root, so that it keeps the cutting alive until it sends out its own roots.—[Correspondence Valley Farmer.]

The Tallow Tree in China.

The tallow tree, called by the Chinese *Ou-Ricon*, is of the height and appearance of a pear tree, with twisted branches and a large round head. The trunk is short and thick, and the bark smooth. The leaves are alternate and resemble those of the black poplar. The blossom is yellow; but the most singular part of the tree is the fruit, which is inclosed in a husk like that of a chestnut. As the fruit ripens the husk opens of itself, showing three white grains about the bigness of a filbert. These grains contain the beautiful vegetable tallow so useful to the Chinese. The fruit of the tallow tree goes through nearly the same process as the seed of the oil-plant.

The machine by which it is bruised consists of a wheel moved backward and forward in the trunk of a tree, which is shaped like a canoe, lined with iron, and fixed in the ground. The axis of the wheel is attached to a long pole, which is laden with a heavy weight and suspended from a horizontal beam. The berries thus bruised and divided are exposed for a considerable time to the action of steam, until they become very soft, when they are quickly thrown into layers of straw, covered up again with other layers of straw, and spread about as equally as possible. Men do this with their feet; and as the berries are very hot, and, of course, warily trodden upon, the operation bears a striking resemblance to dancing. The appearance of a number of men gravely and carefully performing sundry evolutions on their toes, has been described as irresistibly ludicrous—particularly as it is unaccompanied by music; by this process large cakes are formed of the mingled grains and straw. The cakes thus formed are afterwards pressed.

The tallow is hard and white, and has all the properties of that obtained from animals. Three pounds of vegetable oil are mixed with every ten pounds of the tallow, and a quantity of wax is used to give it consistence.

The best candles are also coated with wax. If properly prepared they burn almost without any smoke or disagreeable smell. It often happens that the candles prepared with vegetable tallow burn with a great flame, throw out much smoke, and consume quickly; but this is attributed to a slovenly and dirty mode of preparation and to the nature of the wick, which is usually made of a dry and light wood—not much unlike the wick of a rushlight. Candles made of this tallow by Europeans have been found very nearly equal to those made of wax.

The tallow tree is usually planted in extensive plains and in regular order, the leaves being either of a deep purple or brilliant red, and the blossoms of a bright yellow; the contrast is said to have a very pleasing effect; and European travelers have described the groves of these trees as the most beautiful objects of a Chinese landscape. This tree has now been successfully acclimatized in Algeria—it requires no care or watering.—[Sc. American.]

Propagating Fruit Trees.

The Valley Farmer says: We are told by a friend, in whom we have the most implicit confidence, that the cions of any of the fruit trees can be made to grow in the following manner: Make a good mellow bed of earth; lay your cions flat on the surface of this bed, and cover them with a couple of inches of mellow soil. This can be done in winter or early spring. In the spring, when vegetation starts, each bud will put forth and become a tree, so that you will have several trees from the same cion. In the fall take them up, cut the trees apart, and plant out in nursery rows. Our friend has shown us fine pear, cherry, plum and apple trees, that he said he propagated in this way. Who will give this plan a trial?

Cultivation of Flax and Flax-Cotton.

At the Annual Meeting of the N. Y. S. Agricultural Society, held February last, Dr. Gould of Columbia county, on the part of the Committee appointed to examine flax machinery, made a valuable report.

He said the best soil for flax is that which is best for barley, and the best manure phosphates, and the land should be well drained and carefully and deeply plowed, and the best for the purpose is the Michigan plow. After a few days go over with the cultivator each way, and sow and roll the ground very smooth, and then the crop may be cut with the reaping machine. The length of straw depends upon the length of root, and no crop is more injured by weeds. The crop is ready to cut or pull when the bolls are filled and the lower half of the stalk turned yellow.

It is very important to get off all the seed, else it stains the lint; and it is equally important to make the business of flax-growing profitable, that the grower and manufacturer should be located near each other, so that the grower can sell the straw without attempting to clean it. If he rots it he must take great care not to carry the process too far. It is now settled that mechanical and chemical operations must be combined to successfully prepare flax. A solvent is wanted, which has not been discovered, to dissolve the gum that holds the fibers together.

At Lockport, N. Y., there is a chartered company in operation which pays \$10 a ton for the flax-straw, and makes 300 pounds of flax-cotton at a cost of \$27. It goes through a great number of processes, mechanical and chemical. It is first broken by fluted rollers, then backed and worked again with rollers; then combed, steeped, boiled, washed, bleached, dried, picked, carded, roped, and spun. For the coarse portions there is a very great demand for upholstering purposes.

There is also a large demand for paper stock. Indeed, there is no lack of demand, and no doubt of flax culture being profitable so long as the seed and straw can be sold near where produced at the present prices; and there will be a very large area in this State sown the coming spring.

Mr. Gould also described the Pen Yan flax machine, which puts the straw through a crushing process about 15 minutes, and then it is beaten to shake out shives, and then passed through fluted rollers, where it is combed by a toothed band.

The product of a crop of 9 acres of flax in Rensselaer county, was given at 4,237 pounds of lint. Upon machinery for working flax the Committee reported that they could not make an award, and it was resolved to deposit the whole \$2,000 appropriated by the State with the Trust Company, at interest, and to ask the Committee to continue its investigation, in hopes that another year will develop something worthy of the prize.

Wire Fence.

In a late number of the Rural New Yorker, O. D. Bragdon argues that wire fence is the cheapest and best that can be built in many sections. He states that he has just examined a fence which he helped to make eleven years ago, and found it in good condition, though no expense had been laid out on it since it was built, and it has been thoroughly tested by stock of all kinds. He admits that there are other fences built at the same time, but in a "shiftless, half-way style," which were worthless long ago. He gives the following very plain directions for making such fence as he recommends:

"Set the posts 8 feet apart, 3 feet in the ground, anchored with a pin through the bottom thereof, the hole filled up with small stones, and then packed with soil; bore said posts with a three-eighths or three-quarters bit, at a distance to suit, to receive the wires; insert the wire, fastening it firmly to firmly-set end-posts; tighten it with a small horizontal capstan or windlass—not so as to overstrain it, but enough to straighten it perfectly tight; then drive in beside each wire on each side of each post, a pine or cedar plug, which has been previously prepared and soaked in oil; do this before the windlass is removed, or any effort is made to fasten the end at which the straightening power is applied. Drive these plugs in the holes above, or cover the wire. They should be of a size to drive snugly, and of such length that they may protrude from the hole and protect the wire at the point where it enters the post. The driving these plugs beside the wire in each post, divides the strain, prevents it from working in the holes the entire length, if an animal runs against it, and thus, while rendering it more efficient, renders it at the same time more durable. About No. 9 wire is the best size. No. 11 is used, and for a top wire over a half wall will answer; but No. 9 or 10 is better. After the wire is in the posts as above, take a paint-brush and walk along the wires back and forth, and paint them. It is done as fast as a man can walk, and adds to the age of the fence materially. Gas tar is excellent for such a purpose, and is cheaper than almost anything else. I am satisfied that such a fence is more durable, equally efficient, cheaper in its first cost, and better every way in windy and snowy countries, than the ordinary post and board fence."

To Farmers—Preserve the Quails.

A correspondent of the Rural Central Press, says, that about the 1st of June last, Wm. Norton, an intelligent, observing farmer boy, near Tamarac, observed the quails (commonly called "partridges," in Egypt) very busy among his young corn. He observed a small flock commencing at one side of the field, taking about five rows, following them regularly through the field, scratching and pecking about every hill till they came to the other side of the field, and then taking another five rows on their return, and thus continuing, till he thought they were certainly pulling up the corn. He shot one, and then proceeded to examine the corn ground. On all the ground that they had been over he found but one stalk of corn disturbed; that was scratched nearly out of the ground, but the kernel was still attached to the stalk. In the crop of the quail he found one cut-

worm, 21 striped vine bugs, over 100 chinch bugs, that still retained their individuality, a mass, apparently consisting of hundreds of chinch bugs, but not one kernel of corn. The quails have been decreasing in number in that vicinity, and the chinch bug increasing. It is believed that these facts stand in relation of cause and effect to each other.

Fine Bull.

NEPTUNE, a fine thorough-bred Durham bull, four years old the coming spring, was taken up to Stockton, from San Francisco, on the steamer last week, for Dr. Holden. This fine animal, says the Independent, weighs 1,800 pounds, is a strawberry roan color, and is descended from the best stock in England. His grand-dam was bred by Mr. Hume of Kentucky. The progenitors of the dam have all been celebrated animals. The pedigree of this bull, on the male side, is traced as far back as the American struggle for independence, and he comes of a stock celebrated for taking premiums at English agricultural shows. The father of this bull, now the property of Dr. Holden, was calved in November, 1850, was bred by Mr. John Booth, Killery, England, and imported by Samuel Thorne, in the fall of 1855. His dam, "Bloom," bred by Richard Booth, obtained the first prize at the Yorkshire Agricultural Society's Show, in 1846, and is sister to "Plum Blossom," which obtained the first prize at the Royal English Agricultural Society's Show, at Windsor. She is dam of Mr. Booth's bull "Windsor," which obtained the first prize of the Royal Agricultural Society of England; first prize at the Royal Irish Agricultural Show, and the first prize at the Highland Society's Show, in 1854. This pedigree reaches far back, and authentically shows that this bull comes from the best known English stock. Neptune, the father of Dr. Holden's young bull, imported in 1855 by Mr. Thorne, was awarded the highest premium by the United States Agricultural Society, of \$200, for the best bull, and \$500 for the best herd of fine animals. This young bull is certainly a valuable acquisition to the superior stock already in San Joaquin Valley. He can be seen at Fisher & Co's Stable, on Channel street, directly in the rear of Nat's brick building. Dr. Holden has two other bulls—"Washington," an animal well known in this county, and "Tempest," a mixture or cross between the Devon and Durham blood. For his energetic efforts in collecting and diffusing information on agricultural subjects, and an enthusiast in matters touching a general improvement, progress and advancement, whether in improving the breed of stock, or any other matter tending to the ultimate benefit of the people at large, Dr. Holden is certainly entitled to lasting credit. We hesitate not to say that he has been the main pillar, braced by a few devoted spirits, in bringing the Agricultural interests of San Joaquin Valley into such prominent notice as they now are.

Bones—Their Use and Value.

The extensive use of bones in various branches of manufacturing industry in our cities, is a fact but little known to people in general. The value of the article varies according to quality. Thigh bones of bullocks are made into handles of tooth-brushes, and are of the most value, being worth ten or twelve cents each. The jaw bones rank next, and sell for \$18 a thousand; the "short" bones, which are thrown from the family table, are worth 50 cents a bushel. A dealer in New York pays \$100 a day for bones, and there are many in that city who are engaged in the business who pay an equal amount. Ox-hoofs are worth \$40 a ton; horse-hoofs and sheep-hoofs and horns, \$13 a ton. On the arrival of the bones at the factory, the thigh and jaw bones are cleared of marrow; they are then thrown in a vast cauldron and boiled, until all the marrow and fatty substance attached to them are thoroughly extracted. The fat is then skimmed off and placed into coolers, and the bones are deposited into heaps for assortment. The thigh bones are placed into one heap for the turners; the jaws, and other bones suitable for buttons, are placed in another pile; and bones adapted for bone-black constitute another grade, and the remainder are ground up for phosphates and manures. Bone-black is used by sugar refiners, and it is worth 2½ cents a pound.

Making Cider.

Cider intended for winter use should not be made before December or January, or certainly not earlier than the middle of November. It is the cold must keep your cider. Let the cask have a coating of frost on the inside, and your cider is secure. It is an ice-house that will hold it just as it finds it. This can only be done when cider is made late. And the frost always improves it; for only the water freezes, leaving the cider, concentrated and richer. Exactly the same thing occurs with sap. The water freezes, but the saccharine principle remains; and it is the sweetest and purest that can be obtained.—[Ex.]

The Committee on Agriculture in the House of Representatives had prepared a bill defining the duties and providing for the officers in the Agricultural Bureau. It authorizes the employment of a Chief Clerk, a Botanist, Chemist and Entomologist, at a salary of \$2,000 each per annum; also, a Disbursing Clerk and a Chief of Statistics, at \$1,800 each; a Translator draftsman, at \$1,400 each, and six Clerks at \$1,200 each. Here will be a nice opening, we fear, for a new batch of enterprising politicians. They will have a finger in the pie somehow, observes the Scientific American.

IRON.—The President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, Governor Stanford, received a dispatch from O. P. Huntington, now in New York, to the effect that he (H.) has purchased and paid for, 5,000 tons of iron for the P. C. R. R.—being enough for the first 50 miles. One thousand tons of this will be shipped immediately, and the remainder will follow at short intervals. Good, says the Bee—and so say we.

VALUABLE RECEIPTS.**How to Cure Feltry.**

A little while ago we gave our readers a valuable recipe—how to tan skins with the fur on. We find a method for curing peltry in the "Adventures of James C. Adams," California mountaineer, which we will publish for the benefit of those hitherto dependent upon Indians for cured pelts: "In the evening I placed a buffalo skin in pickle; and, although this was my first attempt to cure a skin of the kind, it turned out a beautiful robe. My method of preparing these hides was to take saltpetre, alum and a little arsenic, well pulverized together, and rub them lightly over the fleshy side of the skin. These substances seemed to have the effect of preventing putrefaction, and, at the same time, preserving the hide soft and pliable. The skin was then doubled, bringing the raw parts together, rolled up and left to lie for a day or two, when it was unrolled and the greasy parts scraped off. Next, a root which grows in all portions of the country, called soap-root, was pounded with water into a kind of paste and rubbed on the skin, which was then left to lie a day or two longer. This root had the effect of tanning and further softening the skin, or such was, at least, supposed to be its virtue. Next the skin was placed upon some hard and smooth substance, and laboriously rubbed with a large smooth stone until perfectly dry. It was then hung up and smoked, which gave it the finishing touch, when it assumed a light snuff color. This was the process adopted by the Indians, with the exception that it was rare to find saltpetre, alum or arsenic, among them; but soap-root or something equivalent, and amole, they always used."

LINIMENT FOR SWELLINGS ON ANIMALS.—A. Willard, Jr., in the Country Gentleman says: I notice that an animal of E. M. Goffin, of Iowa, had a hard callous swelling, which he says came on midway between the eye and nostril. I purchased a three-year-old colt two years ago, which had a swelling on the same place as described above, which was an objection among the horse buyers, who prized her \$25 less, and feared to buy at all. I ventured to purchase, and apply what I thought might scatter it. The owner said it came on about a month before I bought her, but did not know the cause of it. I applied the following liniment, and in less than three months the swelling disappeared wholly. I consider it the best liniment extant for swellings on man or beast. Apply once a day, and rub it briskly: Half an ounce spirits of hartshorn, one gill spirits turpentine, half-pint sweet oil, one pint alcohol, two ounces gum camphor—(dissolve the camphor in the alcohol).

WATER-PROOF BLACKING.—We have heard and tested a great many kinds of water-proof blacking for winter boots. Let us tell you what we have tried for two winters, and found to be the best article we know of. When your boots are stiff, and you think need oiling, wash them in castile soap-suds—oil before the leather dries (you may use blackball or any kind of grease); have a saturated solution of gum shellac in alcohol (anybody can make it, as all there is to be done is to dissolve in a pint or half-pint of alcohol just as much shellac as the liquid will take up), and apply this solution with a sponge to the oiled boots. In two or three minutes the shellac will dry and harden, and you will have a coating on your boot through which the water cannot by any possibility penetrate. Try it, reader.—[Ex.]

KEEPING EGGS.—Having tried many ways of keeping eggs, I have found the following to be the easiest, cheapest, surest and best: Take your crock, keg, or barrel, according to the quantity you have, cover the bottom with half an inch of salt, and set your eggs close together on the small end; be very particular to put the small ends down; for if put in any other position they will not keep as well, and the yolk will adhere to the shell; sprinkle them over with salt, so as to fill the interstices, and then put in another layer of eggs, and cover with salt, and so on, till your vessel is filled. Cover tight, and put it where it will not freeze, and the eggs will keep fresh and good any desirable length of time.

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to rend our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
Natomas and Minna streets, San Francisco.



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California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. FAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
FOURTH SERIES.

No. 127 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Mar. 29, '93.

XXIII.—VI.—MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.
The Great Valley of the Colorado.

LAROUS, on his return from California to New Mexico, in May 1854, traveled up the Rio Verde. He says the river banks were covered with the ruins of stone houses and regular fortifications, which seem to be the work of civilization, but have not been occupied for centuries. These ruins are built on the most fertile portions of the valley. The walls are solid masonry, of rectangular form, from ten to fifteen feet in height. Some of the buildings are two and three stories in height, with loop-holes for defense. The stones are cut from 14 to 16 inches in length, and from 6 to 12 inches in width. On the Rio Colorado Chiquito there are buildings constructed of stone of great size, and have evidently been carried a long distance from the quarries, but by what means is not known.

On one of the tributaries of Bill Williams' Fork of the Colorado are found in the rocks quite a number of caves in the shape of ovens, opening towards the stream. Their origin is evidently volcanic. They have been artificially and rather artistically plastered. Some of the larger rooms were divided by partitions into separate compartments; the walls are laid with care; these are named Casino Caves, after a tribe of Indians that roamed over this region.

On the Aztec Pass are old ruins of a tower in the form of an ellipse, and partitions dividing it into three apartments. Nearly all the valleys of the tributaries of the Gila contain marks of *acropolis*, or water ditches, and signs of cultivation. The old Zuni ruins are located on the very top of the Sierra Madre. Lieut. Whipple says that many of the houses and fortifications are well built; figured and colored fragments of pottery are found in abundance, also, obsidian arrow heads, and stone axes; this was probably one of the seven cities described by Coronado as being located within four leagues of each other, and within the kingdom of Cibola.

At the junction of the Gila and Rio San Pedro, there are several circular and stone bastions; they bear evidence of having been built with much skill. On Bill Williams' Fork of the Colorado there are some very extensive ruins; the walls are perfect to the height of 8 or 9 feet; vertical, straight, and smooth. Some of these old buildings are 800 feet in circumference. The smooth faces of the rocks in all parts of the country are covered with hieroglyphics, paintings and designs. These ruins are many of them so ancient that the traditions of the present race do not reach them.

Says Lieut. Whipple: "We have now passed the ancient country of Cibola, described by Marco de Nica in 139, and Coronado in 540. We have seen much to verify the accuracy of their journals. The relation of Coronado, regarding the people of Cibola, is, for the most part, applicable to the Zunians of the present day. The city which he calls Granada, is Zuni itself."

Among the ancient ruins of fortifications upon Pueblo Creek and elsewhere, erected previous to the conquest of Mexico by Cortez, were found cedar beams or ties, which remain nearly perfect. There is no appearance that any sharper implement was used in cutting and dressing them than stone axes. A specimen now deposited in the Smithsonian Institute, was procured at the ruins of El Moro, where are Spanish inscriptions, dated 1606, testifying to the existence of these ruins at that early period, 255 years ago.

The Pimos, Zunis and Pueblos are the remnants of the once powerful tribe over which Montezuma ruled, or the true descendants of the Aztec race. They adhere to the same forms and ceremonies in worship, and there is a tradition among them that they are the true descendants of Montezuma. Their religion is peculiar; they say there is but one God, but that Montezuma is his equal. Inferior to him is the sun, to whom they smoke and pray. The moon they say, is the younger sister of the sun, and the stars are their children. All are worshipped. Besides these is the great snake, to whom, by order of Montezuma, they are to look for life. Near the city of Zuni is a sacred spring, surrounded by high walls, out of which no animal must be allowed to drink; it has ever been held sacred to the rain god. They cultivate their crops without irrigation, depending altogether upon rain. They perform certain ceremonies once each year around this spring, believing that if they neglect this duty the rains would cease. They cleanse it annually with ancient vases, which are then placed upon the walls of the spring, never to be removed. The frog, tortoise and rattlesnake, represented upon the vases, are sacred to Montezuma. He is the patron saint of the place, and would consume by lightning any sacrilegious hand that should dare to take these relics away.

Larous says that he was told by a priest in California that the Colorado Indians were Aztecs, driven from Mexico at the conquest by Cortez.

Alarcon in his memorable trip up the Colorado River, in 1540, says he met tribes of Indians that spoke the same language as his interpreters, who accompanied him from the city of Mexico.

The number of Indians now inhabiting the valley of the Colorado does not exceed 10,000, of whom the Mojaves, Yumas, and Pah Utes are the principal ones.

The Maricopas and Pueblos are located on the Gila and Moquis, and Pueblos on the head of the Rio del Lino. The Painted Desert is north of Bill Williams' Fork of the Colorado. [Alta California, May 1862.]

The amount of snow which fell this winter, up to March 1st, at Hermit's Valley, on the Big-Tree Road, near the summit, was fourteen feet seven inches. The amount that fell during the corresponding time last winter, was fifty-two feet. The average amount would probably be about thirty feet each winter.

(For the California Farmer.)

Sketches of Emigrant Life—No. 10.

The long talked-of, much wished-for, and much-dreaded Humboldt, is at last attained; and really, it does not look so very formidable after all. A clear, swift, but shallow stream, its banks edged with willows; a fertile valley, narrowing and widening, as the caprices of the mountains on either side will permit—said mountains constituting a wild diversity of scenery, far from displeasing; fail to inform us, as yet, in what the terror of this region consists. The water appears far better than we have been obliged to use often, though a sweetish taste renders it a little unpleasant; fuel and grass are abundant. But we shall see—

The above, as near as I can remember, was the entry made in my journal on the morning after we reached this far-famed river. We had reached it the day before at noon, and traveled half a day along its borders, crossing and recrossing it at pleasure. And such continued to be our judgment of it for three or four days subsequent; but alas for our hasty opinions—they were doomed to be short-lived. The first intimation that all was not right came to us through the medium of blackened tongues and lips, constant thirst, unquenchable—in fact, only increased by any water that was attainable. Fever, lassitude, and derangement of the digestive organs, soon followed; while the incessant recurrence of dead stock showed that poison was plentifully distributed around us. The fourth day several of the company gave out, and one lady was thought in danger; but we hastened on, feeling that our only hope was in speed and getting to good water, if possible. And this we knew could be found no nearer than the Carson. On the sixth day, that part of the company with our sick friend, by the advice of a physician, stopped for the day, not expecting her to live; but it was thought best for all to proceed, except those who were able to be of service to the patient. For the last two days I had been quite ill, but unwilling to own it. My young children appeared so to require my care that I felt determined not to yield. So I had resolutely ignored the approach of disease—hoping to ward it off by caution and exercise.

I must not forget to describe a hot spring which we examined about this time, but from the loss of papers am unable to locate exactly. It struck me as the most remarkable we had yet seen. Leaving camp one fine cool morning, on horseback, in company with a lady and some of the gentlemen, our attention was attracted by a singular appearance some half a mile from the road. Had we been in a land of civilization, we should have supposed a steamboat was ascending the river. As it was, we were at a loss to account for so strange a phenomenon. Determining to investigate, we rode towards it, when it proved to be a hot spring, on the opposite side of the river from us, the steam from which, in the clear, frosty, morning air, had attracted our notice. The stream at this point, though broad, was only about two feet in depth, and the "old Eve" of our dispositions irresistibly prompted us to ford it, in order to get a close view of this wonder. And well were we repaid for our trouble. The spring proper, was a clear and sparkling stream which made its advent from the base of a huge boulder, and in a body sufficient to run a good-sized mill; but so hot that the hand could not be held in it long enough to count five. Running some twenty yards, it entered the river; and its course could be well distinguished for some distance by the vapor it produced. All around and between the spring and the river the soil was composed of a lime formation—resembling that which is formed in a kettle when hard water is often boiled. Several circular pools broke its surface, into which we tumbled stones that seemed to sink indefinitely. These also were very hot. At about the height of a man's head, in the side of the rock, appeared a circular opening, from which a large body of steam constantly escaped. The mountains at this place were quite near the river, on the side of the spring, but receded on the opposite bank, forming a broad and fertile valley. The sides of the mountain were covered by dark, lava-like rocks, which would have hinted of volcanic action, even without the evidence before us. We imagined an inactive crater could have been found not far away, but had no time to look for it.

In camp that night a pleasant surprise came to us. We had known for a number of weeks that a cousin whom we had left at home, without one thought of ever seeing him in California or on the Plains, had suddenly taken a fancy to see the land of gold, and had overtaken and passed us. Such bulletin boards as prominent rocks, cleft sticks, buffalo skulls, and the like, had often told us of his good health, and the date of his passing a given point; but like a "will of the wisp," he had always eluded us. But on this evening he surprised us by walking into camp just as we were ready for our evening meal. Those who have been wanderers like us, can readily fancy the pleasure of such a meeting. He had heard that we were near, anxious to see us as we were to find him, he had started back to find us, came fifteen miles for the purpose, visiting every camp on the way. A pleasant social hour, and then off again to join his company, left us sad, yet cheered.

A morning or two after this, while starting, I was preparing to walk; my husband remonstrated, saying I did not look well, owing to slight indisposition. I told him I thought I should be better for the walk, as the motion of the wagon was distressing. No one feeling disposed to join me, and not thinking of going far, I started on alone. Soon after we came to one of those alkaline plains where the deposit was so thick as to crunch beneath the feet like crusted snow. The glint of the sun on the white surface was very intense and trying; and thinking it would last but a little way, I still advanced; soon a sensation like vertigo came over me, succeeded by a strange desire to sing, laugh, shout, run, in fact, commit all manner of wild acts; and that was the last I knew, until about 3 o'clock, when I was found asleep by the roadside, my sunshade cast care-

lessly by, and the sun shining on me with all its force.

My friends had become frightened at my long absence, the horsemen were looking everywhere, dreading Indians and what not. Entering the wagon I threw myself on the bed, and again slept until we encamped; then, as I mechanically, but languidly went about the duties of the evening, anything strange in my manner was attributed to fatigue.

In the evening, as we were all sitting around the camp-fire chatting, my babe fell asleep in my arms, and on attempting to rise to place him in bed, I found myself utterly powerless; not one muscle or joint would obey my will. I was put in bed, and from that moment until five weeks had passed, only the most vague and dream-like fancies, remain to tell of the lapse of time. No sense of suffering or weariness could I ever recall. Yet I must have had periods of partial consciousness, as one friend's face often recurs to me in connection with that period—not as belonging to herself, but as that of a Madonna, which years ago I had seen and admired as an altar-piece.

Of three or four hundred miles passed over during this time, I of course know nothing. We were at Little Meadows when the first gleam of remembrance came to me, and of that locality my horror is yet sufficient to make me shrink from describing it at the end of so long a chapter as this.

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Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

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2d, MANUFACTURE—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

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This Machine works with a Lever Power, which one man can easily operate—the Pitman, Link and Pin operating in connection with a Reciprocating Rotary Head in a substantial manner, and performs its work admirably. It is a very SIMPLE MACHINE, and will convince any one that shall examine it, that it is one of the best machines yet conceived of for such labor.

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Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers, A. H. Gale & Co. New York; C. Mayer, Philadelphia; T. Gilbert, Boston; whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand, for SALE and for RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Viola and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large, etc., etc.

PIANOS AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order.

GREAT SALE

....OF....

FRUIT TREES

For the Season of 1863.



GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,

HAVE THE SOLE AGENCY

For the following well known Nurseries:

C. W. REED, Washington, Yolo county.

B. S. FOX, San Jose.

MARK FARNEY, San Jose.

WM. O'DONNELL, San Jose.

L. A. GOULD, Santa Clara.

THOMPSON'S NURSERIES, Suscol.

MOCK'S NURSERIES, Petaluma.

PEPPER'S do do

With other avenues open for all the Productions of the

Nursery, Vineyard, and Garden.

Orders can be left at the DEPOT—

Opposite Custom-House, Battery street.

THE PACIFIC
FRUIT MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO,

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY'S

Tree, Fruit, & Wine
WAREHOUSE.

Our arrangements are now complete for supplying Orders for

Fruit Trees,

Ornamental Trees,

Grape-Vines,

Garden Shrubs,

Of all kinds; and every variety of article of

NURSERY STOCK

To an unlimited amount and on the very best possible Terms. We have the EXCLUSIVE AGENCY of all the most celebrated and best conducted Nurseries in the State, and are thus enabled to fill orders to the perfect satisfaction of all our Patrons.

We have taken the large space of ground opposite the Custom-House, on Battery street, where sample TREES of all kinds, will soon be on exhibition.

We invite all buyers to call on us before making their purchases or laying their plans, as we have special inducements to offer them.

We would particularly call the attention of buyers of Trees and Vines to the fact, that, owing to the storms of the last winter, the planting of trees was generally dispensed with all over the State, consequently, this business must be greatly augmented this season, and it therefore behooves buyers to make their selections early and thus secure GOOD TREES, as the demands for them must be very large, and very pressing, and those that forward orders early will be the first that will be served.

The condition of the Nursery Trade has been so disastrous of late years, so many losses have occurred that there are now but very few Nurseries that have reliable stocks, and buyers should purchase of only well known establishments. It will be our aim to send out such Trees, Plants, Shrubs, and Vines, as shall not only reflect credit on us, but shall give satisfaction to those patrons who send their orders to us.

Our Prices will be the very lowest for A No. 1 Trees, etc. A moderate charge will be made for packing trees, but they will be delivered to the distant steamers and wharves in our harbor, free of charge.

Catalogues of Varieties and Prices

Can be obtained of us, at our Warehouse or Depot, where every facility will be given to expedite purchasers in making their selections.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAVE LONG BEEN engaged in the

GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

beg leave to call the attention of their old patrons and the public generally, to their present place of business, THE PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET, which, for location and general adaptability to business, they think is not excelled, if equaled, in San Francisco.

They also ask attention to the following reduced rates which will in future be charged by them as commission, to wit:

5	per cent	commission	on	Fruit	of	every	kind.
10	"	"	"	Trees,	Shrubs,	etc.	
10	"	"	"	Vegetables	of	every	kind.
5	"	"	"	Butter,	Eggs,	and	Poultry.
5	"	"	"	Live	Stock.		
2 1/2	"	"	"	Grain	of	every	kind.

Sales guaranteed and returns made immediately. Purchases made of merchandise, etc., for parties in the interior, and attention given to shipping the same, for a moderate rate of commission.

They also call attention to their SPACIOUS AND CONVENIENT CELLAR, which offers fine facilities for the storage and ripening of Wines, etc., and which has a capacity equal to 100,000 Gallons.

Their rate for storage is fifty cents per month per ton (measurement), and the wine thus stored will be held subject to instructions from the owners as to the time when the same shall be offered for sale. When sales are effected, 8 per cent commission will be charged.

JAMES GRAVES, H. F. WILLIAMS, J. P. BUCKLEY, GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

JAPANESE

Fruit Trees, Plants and Seeds.

JUST RECEIVED FROM KAN.

agawa, ex steamship Scotland, and for sale by

WM. HASELTINE,

At The Japanese Bazaar,

NO. 321 MONTGOMERY ST.

A very extensive and rare assortment of

Fruit & Ornamental Trees,

Grape-Vines, Evergreens, Seeds, Etc.,

Comprising the following choice varieties:

Apple, Cherry, Peach and Pear Trees;
Apricot, Plum, Pomegranate and Fig Trees;
Persimmon, Orange, (in bearing condition);
Camellia, Locust, Button and Lacquer Trees;
Hibiscus, Variegated Pine, Tea Plants, and "Alo"
Trees;
Grape-Vines, Evergreens, Etc.

—ALSO—

Grain, Vegetable, & Flower Seeds of Japan,
OF 1862,

Together with all the varieties of

RICE SEEDS

raised in Japan, all which was selected with great care by Mr. Eugene Van Reed, resident of Kanagawa, expressly for this market, and are in the most perfect and healthy condition.

AMERICAN SEED-STORE.

1863. SEEDS! SEEDS! 1863.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER, per Express, direct from the largest and best EASTERN SEED-HOUSES and GROWERS.

A large and complete assortment of

Choice and Reliable Seeds, of the Growth of 1862.

Garden, Flower, Field, Tree,

Grass and Clover Seeds, Etc., Etc.

In Every Variety,

Which I offer to Dealers and Agriculturists at the LOWEST RATES.

All orders promptly and reliably filled. Catalogues furnished on application.

W. R. STRONG,

206 J street, Sacramento.

Tobacco Seed:

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, KENTUCKY and CONNECTICUT

Seed-Leaf Tobacco.

FRESH AND PURE,

JUST RECEIVED.

W. R. STRONG,

162m 206 J street, Sacramento.

Lucerne, Lucerne, Lucerne!!

(OR ALFALFA.)

50 BAGS FOR SALE—IMPORTED BY SAMUEL

BRANNAN.

Apply, 420 Montgomery street.

GRAPE-VINES

....AND....

FRUIT TREES.

Ornamental Trees,

Mulberry Trees,

For Sale at a Bargain.

HAVING SOLD SEVERAL BUILD-
ing Lots in my Nursery, I will sell
AT VERY LOW PRICE

All the GRAPE-VINES and TREES that are on them, to save the expense of transplanting to another place.

Orders promptly attended to.

Direct to—

L. PREVOST,

San Jose, Cal.

Or to my Agent, Mr. DELABIGNE, 323 Clay street,

15 SAN FRANCISCO.

WILSON'S ALBANY SEEDLING
STRAWBERRY PLANTS,

FOR SALE BY—

D. E. HOUGH,

Oakland Nursery,

And DRUGGIER & DETOT,

605 Sanson street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

2000 GIANT ASPARAGUS ROOTS, of large size, such as will produce well second year. Price \$20 per 1000.

Also 1,000 Victoria Rhubarb Roots, which will yield a Crop the First Year. Price, \$3 per Dozen.

The above are worthy particular attention. Samples can be seen at the Office of the Farmer. Orders sent will be quickly attended to.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1863.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph, marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

A PREMIUM.

We will present six packages of fresh seeds to every new subscriber, that desires the same. The seeds will consist of coffee, cotton, tobacco, rice, and other new and valuable varieties. Clubs of five or ten subscribers, in one lot, will be entitled to an increased number of parcels each. Should other seeds from those mentioned be preferred, let the subscriber name, and he will receive them. Also, to old subscribers paying arrears and renewing, do we extend the same terms.

TREASURY NOTES AT PAR.

To do our part towards adopting the Government notes as currency, we hereby give notice that we will receive the Legal Tender Notes at par for subscription to the FARMER. If those who wish to remit their subscriptions by mail will send us a five dollar note, which is very convenient to remit, we will credit them with the full five dollars, or a year and a quarter's subscription. So send along the "green backs"—the more the merrier. Taken at par every time!

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

A Good Example.

We copy from the N. Y. Tribune some of the interesting reports of the doings at the Annual Meeting of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society. Its successful management is very evident from the fact that its receipts were the handsome sum of \$17,169 02; its expenditures only \$13,354 06—leaving in the treasury nearly \$4,000, and paying nearly \$5,000 in premiums.

We direct particular attention to the doings of the Society, the manner of spending the evenings, the report of their very interesting discussions. All these tend to show that the managers had the good of the cause at heart; which is invariably the result of having practical agricultural men to manage these Societies.

There is yet another fact co-operating to the prosperity of this organization: it is a State Agricultural Society, and holds its Annual Fairs in different parts of the State—as the desire and wants of the people of the State indicate. This system makes such institutions popular, gives them prosperity, and enables them to answer properly the grand object for which they were created—the advancement of the cause of Agriculture.

ARIZONA AND SONORA.—We have received a copy of the work recently published by A. Roman & Co. being a geography and exposition of the resources of Arizona and Sonora. This work presents many interesting facts to the public generally, and will be of great value to those contemplating a visit to these southern territories. We regret, however, to notice a disposition on the part of the author, Lieut. Mowry, to parade some highly complimentary notices of "gentlemen" conspicuous as traitors in the Jeff. Davis organization, in the pages of this otherwise desirable work.

SKETCHES OF EMINENT LIFE.—We are happy to present a continuation of these interesting sketches from our correspondent Agnes. We commend them to our readers, and when it will be remembered that the writer has recently passed through the fiery furnace, and seen her home and household gods pass away, her courage and faith will be the better appreciated. May a new home speedily rise to welcome her, and new comforts and blessings surround it.

The Collins Hat.—Have you received one of those light and highly finished hats, the very prettiest style yet offered to the public? If you have not, go see them, and you will. Mr. Collins is an old California manufacturer, and deserves your patronage.

Farming Implements.—Farmers, please remember that we shall always advertise those Agricultural Houses only, where you can buy your implements of trade on the best terms, therefore, look to our columns for the best place to buy at.

The Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, last year had 110 students. The Freshman Class numbered 36; the Senior class 17.

Irrigation no Benefit.

For years this journal has been battling against the injury resulting from the bad effects of a general system of irrigation; and all the while, prominent nurserymen, cultivators, newspapers, and agricultural men generally, were upholding the system of irrigation as absolutely essential to the prosperity of agriculture. We are glad to see a relinquishment of this folly by those in a position to exert an influence in the right direction. We copy the following as a portion of the Report of the Managers of the State Agricultural Society—it is a sensible part of the document:

"The world has long believed, and practiced upon its faith, that where there was a long dry season in what should be the growing portion of the year, there must be irrigation or there could be no certainty of crops. This, however, is coming to be questioned. The experiments of the last few years have demonstrated to the satisfaction of thousands, that good, thorough, deep culture, is quite sufficient to secure a good crop from almost any of our dryest plains or hill-sides. To stir the soil very deep in the first place, and then cultivate often enough to keep the surface finely pulverized, will, in our dryest plains, induce so much absorption of moisture from the atmosphere that capillary attraction will be maintained with the moisture from below, and thus secure, without artificial watering, a good crop even in our longest and dryest seasons. Hence the costly construction of wells and reservoirs, and machinery for the purposes of irrigation, are dispensed with, and good crops uniformly secured.

Not only is there much economy in dispensing with the cost of irrigation, but there is much improvement in the quality of the product—especially if it be fruits or esculents. While there are some soils and some localities where for some purposes a limited amount of irrigation may be beneficial, yet in most soils, in ordinary seasons, the free use of the plow and the cultivator will not only supersede the necessity of watering, but will produce more desirable results."

We also give some further extracts from the report:

LIVE FENCES.

"Among the hedge-plants used, there are, perhaps, none better adapted to flourish, and under all circumstances accomplish all that is wanted, than the Osage Orange. While it endures drought with great pertinacity, and when once rooted appears determined not to die or be killed, it seems entirely insensible to the influence of a surplus of water. In several localities during the great and continued inundations of 1862, the Osage Orange hedges stood in water from one to three feet, during, or seven, or eight months, without the least apparent injury.

There are also several native plants, abundant and easily propagated, which may prove equally hardy and effective; and if so, will be even more desirable than the Osage Orange, because of their additional property of being absolutely evergreen. But whatever may be the material, there is little doubt that the increase of live fences in this State will be in future both rapid and profitable."

THE DAIRY.

"Among the most unfortunate errors of California culturists is the sad neglect of this branch of business. With a country pre-eminently adapted to the rapid increase, early maturity and perfect development of dairy stock; with a climate demanding little other feed than the spontaneous productions of the soil; with any desirable amount of ability to produce and fit for market butter and cheese; with a demand which warrants the regular monthly importation, across two oceans, and an intervening continent, hundreds of tons of butter and cheese; surely there would appear no lack of inducement for capitalists and men skilled in this excellent business to enter largely into the manufacture of those great staples of every-day consumption.

It is true, a few men in isolated districts, have embarked in the business, and though working only a limited number of cows, are fast ascending in the scale of wealth.

We see no good reason why California should not to-day be as free from the burdens of importation for her butter and cheese, as for her flour or her pork."

The New York Combined Reaper and Mower.

Look! farmers, grain-growers, look at this grand labor-saving machine; how proudly this span of noble horses sweep on and cut down the golden grain! Messrs. Arthur & Son have done well to show this highly finished instrument to the public. Now our grain-growers can see every part of it, and examine it almost as well as if it was the machine itself. It has won for itself a high reputation, gaining friends every year.

Messrs. Arthur & Son are the sole agents for the Pacific for this farmer's implement. We know it works well, for we well remember the trial we had upon it at the Alameda County Fair, some three years since. The President of the Society (Rev. A. H. Myers), the editor of the then Cultivator, and our humble self were called upon to work, our two neighbors then supposing they could give us a sweet—wonder if they remember it—don't think they will ever try it again—we have laughed heartily many times since over their defeat. But to the Combined Reaper and Mower; this implement stands before the public as a very great favorite, and already several have been ordered thus early in the season. We call the attention of purchasers to the advertisement and the certificates appended thereto as proof of its excellence.

Messrs. Arthur & Son have, in this noble implement, given our grain-growers what they want, and as the amount of grain planted this year is enormous, it should be remembered that machines of this kind may be scarce, so it may be well for those who want them to secure them early.

Messrs. Arthur & Son have made great effort to fill their warehouse with all the needed implements of agriculture for our farmers and cultivators, and they are cordially invited, when in the city, to call and look over the new and valuable implements there offered. They will be sure to be satisfied.

From Batavia—Seeds, Etc.

We are happy to lay before our readers the interesting letter of our friend the U. S. Consul and an earnest friend of every good word and work. Mr. Diehl does not lose his interest or zeal in behalf of California because he is absent, but remembers her and his friends also. These letters will be very interesting. The box of seeds so kindly sent us, has been received in perfect order, and we shall use and distribute so as to make them tell for the best good of California. He informs us in another letter, that he is unable to stand the climate, his health having suffered, and his physician has advised him to seek a higher or northern latitude. We regret that he is compelled to leave his post, but fervently hope his intended tour will restore him to health and his friends again.

Col. WARREN, Dear Sir:

I am just informed that the bark Arrow leaves this port in the morning, for San Francisco, and that the captain leaves for his ship in the roads in about two hours, so I have but a few moments to drop a few hasty lines, and throw together a few Java seeds which I have been collecting, but which, I regret to say, are neither sorted or named, and I have neither botany book of reference or friend at hand able to give me any reliable information on the seeds or their names—save such as I may remember from observation, as I have collected them with special reference for their beauty, ornamentation and probable adaptation to California. I regret that my time and information are so limited and the difficulty of acquiring information or seeds is so great. I send you some in air-tight bottles, some in pods, and some in loose papers, so that from all you may get some good, and from seeds and pods, with your general knowledge of the ornamental and beautiful, as well as the useful, you may be able to classify them. Suffice it to say, among them are seeds of some of the most beautiful flowering trees I ever saw, and if successfully raised in California will be ornamental as well as useful.

Excusing my description, for the moment I will give you the best I can:

No 1. "Flamboyant." Its French name "Mauritius" name, "Ponciana Regia." Bot. name, "Cam-bong Merak," or Peacock flower. Malay.

This is decidedly one of the most beautiful ornamental trees of the East, or that I have ever seen. It was imported here from Mauritius, and is said to be a native of Birmah. It is all its names imply or express. "Flamboyant," flaming, dazzling the eyes, in queenly splendor, or, like the peacock, exhibiting its beauty to every beholder by its dazzling plumage. It is said to be a species of "Acacia," but as I have neither botany or friend to consult, or time to examine, I cannot now determine. It grows to the height of 30 or 40 feet, spreading out its branches from 30 to 40 feet, and looks quite umbrella-like; its limbs are often quite straight or inclining but slightly upwards, and with its very fine foliage makes a beautiful tree. The flowers are large, red with white in the center. It begins flowering the second year and flowers yearly, say three months, when it undergoes the most beautiful changes or transformations, for when in full bloom it loses most of its leaves until it is quite nude, when it is said to rest for a short time for its labors and "beauty giving pleasures." It reaches its maturity at 6 to 8 years, and is a hardy long-lived tree. It is most highly rated here among all the hosts of flowering trees, and some single trees could not be purchased for \$100, while others would freely give a \$100 to possess a fine specimen.

No 2. "Ponciana Bellissima," "Kambong Merak." This is the native Java Flamboyant, and rival, but much smaller, with a red and white flower; a species of "Acacia."

No 3. "Sago," or Red Bend, with a small yellow sweet-scented flowering stem about a foot long, covered with minute flowers.

No 4. "Boengoe," thick-stemmed, hard wood, grows 50 feet high, has lilac-blue and pink flowers, is a wide spreading tree, and can be pruned to grow very thick hedges once a year during the wet or rainy season.

No 5. "Sapan-Wood," a beautiful and valuable prickly hedge for fencing; is a valuable dye of commerce—yellow.

No 6. "Deedes," grows like a large forest tree, 140 to 50 feet high, spreading its branches far and wide with beautiful drooping columns and variegated leaves, massive branches, orange colored flowers, smelling strong of honey.

No 8. Flowering "Palma Christi," grows 4 feet high, is an oil tree, giving a strong pungent oil, etc.

No 9. "Quassia," a beautiful pink flower, grows about 6 feet high.

No 10. A species of "Quassia," with lilac flowers growing all along the branches, resembling a butterfly, and is called here "Roepoo Roepoo," butterfly, etc.

No 11. Same species, but grows 40 feet high, flowers much like a cherry blossom, a deep purple color.

No 12. "Torneo," a full-leaved tree, somewhat resembling the locust, with pink and white flowers.

No 13. A small flowering ornamental plant, 10 feet high, with a small yellow flower.

I have then thrown in odds and ends, the trees of which I never saw and cannot describe. I shall send you duplicates, and I hope more, by the Meteor, to sail next week. "This is a secret expedition," and only gives you an idea how secretly things are conducted here. The Dutch are a secret, jealous people, and to obtain information or anything else, here, is extremely difficult. I have written to the Superintendent of Cultures, and also to the great Botanical Gardens, to be supplied with an exchange of seeds to forward to the Agricultural Department at Washington, and to California, and I have the promise of a good supply, and if received in time I will send you some for your distribution. California might be made to bloom and blossom as the valleys of old, and it would pay the State to import all valuable trees from the East Indies and Asia, that would thrive in California. I am sorry I have not a catalogue of what you have and what you want, but I am just leaving for Asia, Europe, and home, not being able to remain on the pitiful salary. I shall try to collect seeds in India and Persia to forward you. I read the FARMER with much interest and send it abroad—it is prized out here. Your State ought

to send one to each Consulate for reading and general circulation.

I have taken extensive notes of Java, and hope to give you some good talk of this wonderful Island and people; at present I can neither say or write much. Remember me kindly to all old friends. I can assure you my heart still clings to California, and I hope some day to join you in its fuller development. Fraternally Yours,

ISRAEL S. DIEHL.

[N. B. We shall classify all these seeds and give a report in a future number. They will prove a great acquisition to our State.]

Letters on Social Life.

[We publish a letter from "Junius" on "Divorces in California." The necessities of the times demand that some important facts having a bearing on the well-being of society, should be brought to light, and when thus ventilated, we feel that the good sense and moral power of the virtuous, will paralyze this "influence for evil" as soon as it is unmasked, and consign the actors to a merited fate. Circumstances of a peculiar nature have placed the writer in a position to become acquainted with facts that can expose the secret, and organized workings of those, who while holding a prominent social position, are sowing the seeds of domestic discord, and bending their whole energies with fiendish malignity, for the ruin of society. "Junius" lifts his warning voice and is prepared with an array of facts to sustain him in what he may say. His aim will be seen at once—it is a noble one; it is not his purpose to create an idle alarm—but to shield homes from vipers who have too long been warmed into life.]

It has been our aim and pride to advocate the cause of woman in her right—her true sphere; but when under the garb of the "true sphere of woman," she becomes the advocate of a cause such as Junius presents, we shall speak without fear or favor; we shall defend that which is noble and true, but remorselessly condemn that which is ignoble and debasing to the best interests of society.]

The frequency of applications for divorce in this State has for a long time excited the interest of the public generally, and not a few able pens have endeavored to account satisfactorily for the fact. There are some apparent causes which undoubtedly have their influence, and they have been repeatedly represented. Among them the inequality of the sexes here, ranks first. It is too true that this condition has centered too much attention and worship at the shrine of woman. Humanity is but frail, and in the language of one of its best judges—

"Frailty, thy name is woman."

It is to be wondered at, then, that dazzled and turned giddy by the flattering adulations of the hour, woman should so often forget the life-long sacrifices which true love makes in proof of its devotion; and, like the gaudy butterfly, flit out a brief hour of summer existence—to fall prone, neglected and deserted, with the first keen blast of autumnal adversity?

This, it must be confessed, is one of the causes for multiplicity of divorces in California; and it is only from the plausibility of this apparent cause, that a more direct influence to this end has escaped detection and exposure. This apparent cause, in its application, is confined to women only of little discrimination—with a larger modicum of vanity than sense; who fall in the arena of life as snow-flakes disappear before an April sun—leaving no lasting demoralizing influence upon society. Their capacity for evil influence is limited, and their ingenuous fate—invariably as death—stands as a monitor to the rising generation.

There is, however, as I have above hinted, a more direct influence in our midst—a upas to social morals in California—that demands the immediate attention of all good persons for its prompt eradication. FREE LOVE!

At the first mention of this damnable doctrine, I in common with too many others, regarded its practical existence as impossible—believed it to be but the mythical invention of some fruitless imagination. But I have become convinced of my error.

Its author and founder on this coast was a demon, embodied in the shape of a woman, who visited our shores in the year 1849. Before leaving New York she arranged a "female immigration" scheme, which, fortunately for the reputation of California morals, reduced its intended magnificent proportions from two hundred to three lady adventurers. This woman, possessing talent and tact, under the cloak of "a struggling advocate for woman's rights," has exercised a most pernicious influence upon California society. Herself depraved beyond redemption, she seems to have had but one object in view, but one aim in life: that object and aim to drag down to her own infamous degradation, female virtue. Artful as the arch-fiend, she has managed to center in her the love and confidence of many families; that point gained, a sophistry worthy of Faustus himself, completed the work of ruin—and the destroying angel sought new prey.

Too enthusiastic, however, in her devilish work—rendered a little too bold from a continuity of success—she has, fortunately for society, become uncomfortably notorious; and by concentrating upon her guilty head the just indignation of the community of a neighboring town, she was forced to leave that locality with a somewhat impaired influence for evil.

Through political influence this woman then managed to gain a position in one of our State institutions; but from whence after a brief enjoyment, "the reward of her crimes" in the force of public sentiment, she was indirectly driven.

Rendered incapable of inflicting more injury on society, in person, she has entailed a curse upon California, in organizing, previous to (I hope a final) departure for the East, an organization which has culminated to an abomination meriting speedy annihilation and condign punishment—its object being the dissemination and practice of FREE LOVE. Free Love, like polygamy among the Mor-

mons, has been denied by the members of this organization here; but they are its disciples and adherents—of its existence and practice here I speak knowingly, and I know whereof I speak!

"F. L." would be as fit an addenda to two-thirds of cases on our divorce calendar, as "D. D." is to the same proportion of arrests by our local police.

So much for "the head and front of this offending." At some other time, if you think your duty to society will permit, I may proceed to still further neutralize the objects of this organization, by unmasking some of the "lesser lights." It would surprise many to learn of persons now having no free to good society in San Francisco, that figure in this precious organization. In many of the high and honorable walks of life may be found these persons, whose work is illustrated in the divorce calendars of California. JUSTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the N. Y. S. Agricultural Society was held at Albany on the 11th inst. The report of the Treasurer shows that the receipts for the year were \$17,169 02; expenditures \$13,354 06, including \$4,486 77 paid on premiums of the last State Fair; cash on hand, \$3,714 06, including the State appropriation of \$1,000 for farm machinery premiums. Edward G. Felt, of Westchester, was elected as President, and J. P. Johnson as Corresponding Secretary. The next State Fair is to be held at Utica.

A BIG ENTERPRISE.—A party of Austrians engaged in sloping down the earth from near Robinson's Ferry, which hill (according to a correspondent of the Tuolumne Courier) is nearly a mile high. They have brought water to the top of this place and are operating with a view to laying bare the rock, in hopes of developing rich quartz ledge suspected of having several thousand tons. The indications are said to be very good, and they have already found batches of rich float rock.

PASSED AT LAST.—That bone of contention, the State Capitol Bill, which provides for the raising of \$75,000 annually, for the construction of the Capitol building at Sacramento, passed finally on the 19th inst. The Governor's signature is also wanting to make it a law, and the bill may now be considered as good as a law.

RAIN.—Dr. Logan reports the aggregate of rain which fell at Sacramento during last week at 1.25 inches, and the rain statistics of the present season as follows: October, 0.385; November, 0.46; December, 2.327; January, 1.733; February, 2.78; March, 10.218; 1.210. Total for the season, 54.1 inches. Nearly eight inches and a half, or about one-fourth of the aggregate of last year.

The Bedouins, says Ritson, are a most alert military race, and yet it is an undoubted fact that the quantity of food usually consumed by the greater part of them, does not exceed six ounces a day. Six or seven dates soaked in melted butter, serve a man a whole day, and he seems himself happy when he can add a small quantity of coarse flour or a little ball of rice.

TREASURE SHIPMENT.—The Steamer Columbia, which sailed last Monday, took \$1,111,647 1/2. It is shipped as follows: To England \$378,594 1/2; to New York \$214,852 97; to Panama \$18,200 00. The shipments for 1863 to this date amount to \$12,436,339 48, being \$4,115,175 04 more than was shipped during the same period of 1862.

It is stated that, with 125 presses, the Treasury Department is just able to print enough greenbacks in two-thirds of a day to pay the expenses of the Government for one day.

EUROPEAN.—A deputation had waited upon Mr. Adams, American Minister in London, and presented him with an address, signed by 15,600 citizens of Birmingham, sympathizing with the anti-slavery policy of President Lincoln.

In the House of Lords, Lord Stratheden gave notice of a motion in favor of a recognition of the South whenever France shall concur. The First Lord strongly condemns this motion, deprecates discussion on the subject, and urges strict neutrality.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says that a demand in Russia expired on the 3d of March. A drum was sung in all the churches.

Polish affairs continue threatening. Lomitch has been proclaimed Dictator, and has issued a stirring manifesto, calling the Poles to arms.

The marriage of the Prince of Wales came off at Windsor Castle on the 10th, with great pomp and brilliancy. The Royal pair went to Osborne for the honeymoon. There was a holiday throughout England, and the public rejoicings, illuminations, etc., were on the grandest scale.

THE NEW STYLE HAT, COME AND SEE

HATS! HATS! HATS! JAMES C. COLLINS, AGENT FOR G. ROSENBERG, EAGLE HAT STORE, 101 Old Fellows' Hall, 343 Montgomery street.

Our old friends and the public generally are cordially invited to call, and see our

New Spring and Summer Style of SILK HAT FOR 1863

We also keep on hand a full assortment of the latest Meo's, Boy's, and Children's FANCY CAPS. Also a full assortment of Boy's and Children's STRAW CAPS. Our many years' experience as well known milliners and dealers in this city will, we trust, secure to us a large share of public patronage.

True Hubbard Squash

WE HAVE RECEIVED A SMALL INVOICE OF THE NOBLE SQUASH, direct from the original source in the East. It is the best squash known and grows forward in one pound packages for \$3 00 and contains seed of an Extra Quality and Pure. It is a squash that is in great demand this Autumn and should be extensively grown.

BALMORAL NURSERY

Seed and Produce Depot Fort street, Victoria.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE ON COMMISSION, and sell at two per cent commission, any Goods Productions entrusted to him. It will often be an object to farmers, and others having produce, to ship to the market, as at certain seasons of the year there is a large reference of from 50 to 100 per cent in the rate of many kinds of Food and Produce, between Victoria and San Francisco. REFERENCE.—Messrs. McDonald & Co., Bankers, Victoria. Messrs. D. C. Mitchell & Co., San Francisco.

Concerning Military arrests for the Public Safety.

[From a speech of the Hon. S. Shellabarger of Ohio, in the House of Representatives.]

What, sir! Tell Americans, who are not fools, and can read, that when the President arrests men such as Merriman and Kane, engaged in murdering our unarmed soldiers in Baltimore, coming to rescue this Capital from the torch; or when he arrests those who were burning the bridges over which they came here; or who were acting in the plot to assassinate the President, he "struck down at a blow every badge of Republican government," and is guilty of acts of despotism which the Czar dare not do! Why, sir, the audacity of this accusation, that military arrests for the public safety in time of great danger are unprecedented despotism, is absolutely sublime. In the war for our institutions, and most of them under the general command of Washington, these military arrests were almost daily. Some were charged with being "inimical to the liberties of America," as in the case of Connelly and others in Maryland. Others with "damning Washington and Congress," as in the case of Kirkpatrick, of the same State. Others for "expressing sentiments inimical to America," and for "advising men to lay down their arms," as in the case of Belmires, of the same State. Others for being enemies to American liberty," as in the case of Joshua Testil, of the same State. Others for being "disaffected to the cause of American freedom," as in the case of 20 Friends taken from Philadelphia and imprisoned at Winchester, Virginia. Others for being suspected of being loyalists, as in the case of Col. Henry Frey, of New York, imprisoned during the war, with others, at Hartford, Conn. Why, sir, under Washington, throughout the war, by military authority, and in disregard of *habeas corpus*, for the public safety, these arrests of dangerous men were almost universal.

Tell Americans that these arrests are unheard of acts of despotism, when they know that for such arrests at New Orleans by Jackson, he received the plaudits of his government; and for them, by Gen. Wilkinson, at the time of Burr's conspiracy, he was applauded by Mr. Jefferson, who said:

On great occasions, every good officer must be ready to risk himself in going beyond the strict line of law, when the public preservation requires it. His motives will be a justification as far as there is any discretion in his ultra-legal proceedings, and no indulgence of private feelings.

Your sending here Swartwout and Hollman, and adding to them Burr, Blennerhassett, and Tyler, should they fall into your hands, will be supported by the public opinion.

The Feds and the little band of Quids in opposition, will try to make something of the infringement of liberty by the military arrests and deportation of citizens; but if it does not go beyond such offenders as Swartwout, Hollman, Burr, Blennerhassett, Tyler, etc., they will be supported by the public approbation.

And these acts by Jackson and Wilkinson were done at a time when the public danger was to ours now as the summer breeze to the sweep of the hurricane. Tell us that these military arrests for "public safety" are unheard of acts of despotism, not dared to be made by autocrats, when we know that from the conspiracy of Cataline to the rebellion of Dorr, in every civilized Government under the heavens, they have been resorted to as a means of preserving the State.

Japanese and Chinese Fancy Goods.

JUST RECEIVED, BY STEAMER
SCOTLAND, from Kanagawa, by

WM. HASELTINE.

—AT THE—

Japanese Bazaar,

No. 321 Montgomery street.

A valuable invoice of Goods, embracing a full assortment of:

RICH LACQUERED & INLAID FANCY GOODS, CABINETS, ETC.

TORTOISE-SHELL, IVORY and SANDAL-WOOD WORK, in great variety;

FANS, of every style;

RICH SILKS, CRAPES, and PINA GOODS;

EMBROIDERED SHAWLS, and APRONS, HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.

Together with a full supply of EGG-SHELL and FANCY PORCELAIN, DINNER, TEA and COFFEE SETS.

—ALSO—
JAPANESE BOOKS, PICTORIALS, MAPS, ETC.;

—ALSO—
25 NESTS CAMPHOR-WOOD TRUNKS;
25 CAMPHOR-WOOD BUREAUS;
SUPERIOR JAPANESE TEA, at Wholesale and Retail.

R. B. FORDHAM,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

CROCKER,

CORNER OF
JACKSON and FRONT streets.

FARMERS that buy largely, or at retail, would do well to look at this
COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS,
before making their purchases elsewhere, as we feel convinced it will be to their benefit.

MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Etc.

Importers and Manufacturers of
REGALIA, DANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY

Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by
Societies, Military and Civic Processions.

T. RODGERS JOHNSON,
334-Fellow's Hall, Bush street,
One door below Kearny

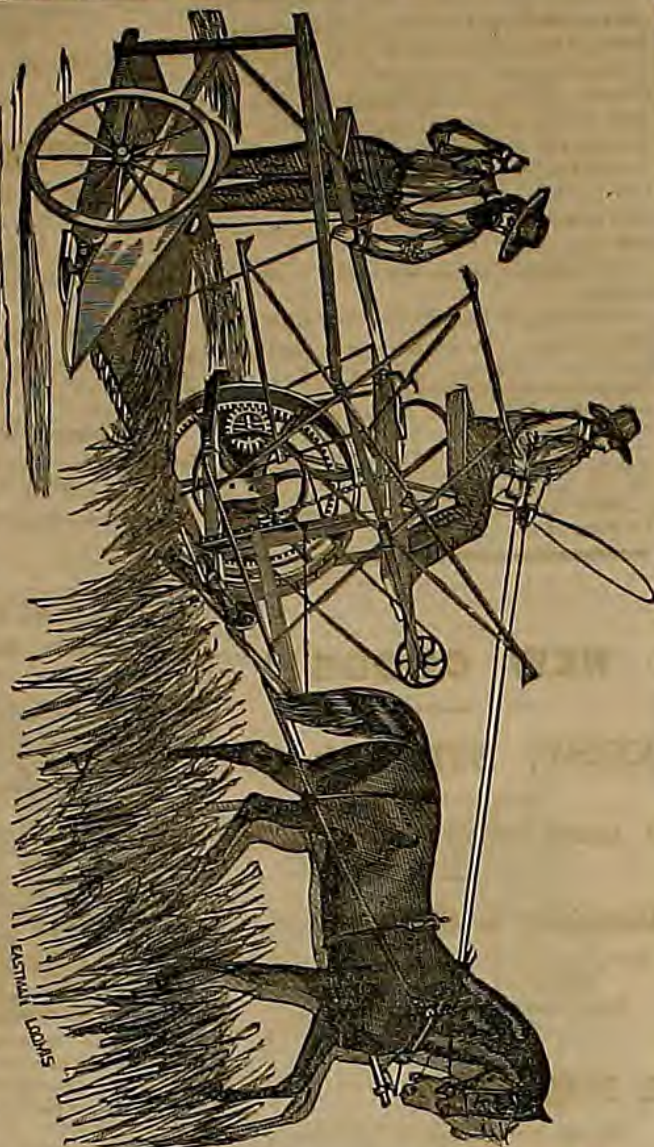
NEW-YORK COMBINED MACHINE.

MADE BY WARDER & CHID, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON, Sole Agents for California.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

Corner Washington and Davis streets, San Francisco.



REAPERS AND MOWERS.

WE OFFER TO THE CALIFORNIA FARMERS, AS USUAL, THIS SEASON, A MACHINE EVERY way adapted, in POWER, DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, and CUTTING CAPACITY, suited to the demands of this great Grain-growing State.

The peculiar characteristics of the

New-York Combined Machines, are

1st. LIGHT DRAUGHT—arising from a 3-foot Ground-wheel, and a light 30-inch Grain-wheel, opposite each other.

2d. TWO PRINCIPLES OF DIFFERENT SIZES, the smaller one to give a quicker motion to the knife in MOWING.

3d. A DEEP LEVEL PLATFORM, which is elevated or lowered bodily, and is NOT TILTED to alter the Cut.

4th. THE FACILITY with which the Machine can be CHANGED from a Mower to Reaper, or the height of the Cut altered or the knife thrown out of gear, while in motion.

5th. EASE with which the RAKER gets off the Grain—AS HE STANDS UPRIGHT.

6th. THE GRAIN is laid in gables out of the way of the Machine.

7th. WILL CUT 6 to 6½ FEET swath, and 18 to 20 Acres per day.

A MACHINE that will work equally well on the Side-hills and on the Plains.

A MACHINE that for the amount of labor performed is easier on the Raker and on the Team, than any other in use.

A MACHINE that does not require constant visits to the Blacksmith-shop, and a frequent suspension of all field operations for repairs.

There are 600 of the New-York Machines in the hands of California Farmers.

Farmers, give us a call and judge for yourselves. EXTRAS of all kinds always on hand, with—

A full Assortment of Agricultural Implements,
For sale at the Lowest city prices.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE... Corner Washington and Davis streets... SAN FRANCISCO.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, & C.

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

v192

CALLAHAN & SANDERSON,

WHOLESALE

Crockery and Glass

WAREHOUSE,

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FURNISHING HOTEL AND FAMILY SUPPLIES.

No. 418 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

\$100 BOUNTY!

Rally for the Union!

THE CALIFORNIA CONTINGENT!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN COMMISSIONED as Captain of a Company for service in the Sixth Regiment (Col. Black) CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS, has opened a Recruiting Office, on Montgomery street, between Merchant and Clay.

Subsistence, Clothing, Blankets, etc., will be furnished the men, as fast as they are enrolled and sworn in.

The men are entitled to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY, Two Dollars Premium, and probably an additional Bounty from the State. Musicians wanted.

D. M. GREENE, Captain,
Sixth Regiment California Volunteers.

24

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

...OF...

And will Sell Cheaper than any House

in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS.

CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID,

ALCOHOL,

TURPENTINE,

COAL-OIL,

KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

MACHINERY OIL,

RAPE-SEED OIL,

CHINA NUT OIL.

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL,

SHARK'S OIL,

NEATSFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

3

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE.

FRENCH CHINA,

TABLE CUTLERY,

CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a Very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company.)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.

SAN FRANCISCO.

PREMIUMS

AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR.



MEDAL

AWARDED TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON

Sewing Machines,

...AT THE...

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

LONDON, 1862.

First Class Gold Medal

...TO THE...

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

Paris Exhibition, 1861.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Are Universally Acknowledged

TO BE THE BEST

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

JUST RECEIVED.

Call and examine before purchasing.

H. W. WADSWORTH, Agent,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

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WHEELER & WILSON'S

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

WITH

New Improvements,

JUST RECEIVED,

ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES

...FOR...

STITCHING,

BINDING,

HEMMING,

CORDING,

QUILTING,

TUCKING,

FELLING,

GATHERING,

...AND...

EMBROIDERING;

AS ALSO,

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Family Sewing Machines,

IN USE.

Call and see the New Improvements.

H. W. WADSWORTH,

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FURNITURE!



N. E. GRIMES,

IMPORTER,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Furniture

...AND...

Bedding,

620 Battery street,

BETWEEN JACKSON AND PACIFIC,

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OFFERS TO THE TRADE

And the public generally, the most complete assortment

...OF...

FURNITURE,

IN THE MARKET,

AT REDUCED RATES.

Country Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

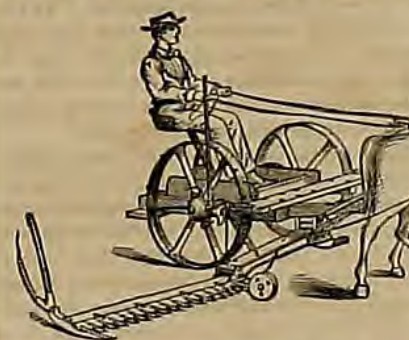
N. E. GRIMES,

No. 620 Battery street,

Between Jackson and Pacific.

GRIMES & FELTON, 49 and 51 Fourth street, between J and K, SACRAMENTO.

BUCKEYE MOWER.



THE SUCCESS WHICH THE Buckeye Mower

Has met with in California, has led us to make large importations of them for the season of 1863. We feel confident that it is

THE BEST MACHINE IN USE.

And is conceded so to be by Farmers in every section of the State. It has great improvements over any other Two-wheel Machine.

THE BUCKEYE AS A REAPER.

The important advantages which belong to the Buckeye as a Mower, are retained in the Reaper.

We sold a large number of them last season, and all who had them say the BUCKEYE is

The Machine for California.

It will adapt itself to every surface of ground; will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other reaper. The Raker's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform, where it adds greatly to the draught.

We have a NEW and IMPROVED REEL and ZINC Platform, with other improvements, on the BUCKEYE this season.

We are also Sole Agents in San Francisco and Marysville, for the

Haines "Illinois" Header,

Which has proved itself to be the BEST HARVESTING MACHINE IN THE STATE, it being the only Header which has stood the test for the past five years.

...ALSO...

Sole Agents for the celebrated—

Sweepstakes Thrasher,

Manufactured by

O. AULTMAN & CO., Canton, Ohio.

—

Together with a full assortment of

Agricultural Implements.

Farmers, send for a BOOK with full description.

HAWLEY & CO.,

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602 Montgomery street,

AGENT FOR THE

American Watch Factory.

WATCH REPAIRING

AT NEW YORK PRICES

BOWEN BROTHER,WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY**GROCERIES,**

Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores,

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared a SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.

TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.

PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.

SPICES, innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest.

BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated dairies; also, choicest Eastern.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc., or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury.

SPANISH OLIVES, of superior quality.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES, Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family groceries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—

BOWEN BROTHER,Corner California and Montgomery streets,
San Francisco.

BRANCH STORE—Hunter street, Stockton.

BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,**GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.****FIRE AND LIFE.**

OFFICE—Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Capital Represented, over \$9,000,000!!!**LIFE DEPARTMENT.****ASSETS OVER \$5,000,000!!****EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF NEW YORK:**

Purely mutual. The only only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall be divided pro rata among the policy holders.

Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York.

Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.

**CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN:**

Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for one-half the annual premium.

Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.

The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

FIRE DEPARTMENT.**HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN:****ASSETS, \$1,000,000!**

DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS,

\$50,000!**HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK:****ASSETS, \$1,600,000!****Letters of Credit for \$240,000.**

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AGENTS.****THE "GOLDEN HARP,"**

AND....

THE "LEADER,"TWO SELEND NEW AND IMPROVED STOVES,
(see resolved, to which attention of purchasers is invited).

AND....

The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of

Plate and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled and
Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,
BAKE-OVENS, SADDLE-IRONS,
&c. &c. &c.

For sale by—

B. C. AUSTIN,

Pacific Tin-Works,

12

324 Clay street, below Battery

SAN FRANCISCO.

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARRISON, Apianist, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE
Author with great care and the devotion of much
time. From the experience of many years as an
apianist, the Author has given results that must be
of great value to all who have them. Every person
contemplates keeping bees should have this book.
This book is for sale by the Author, at Sacramento, and at
FARMER OFFICE.

14

SUGAR-CANE MILLS

AND THE CELEBRATED

**COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR.**

First Premiums at Thirty National and State Fairs.

THE ONLY RELIABLE EVAPORATOR!FOR ECONOMY IN FUEL, excellence in construction,
superiority in speed, and quality of work, it is beyond
all competition.ORDER EARLY. The present high price of stock does
not warrant our importing beyond the demand for machinery.Therefore, to prevent disappointment, all who expect to purchase,
should inform us before the first of July next.For pamphlet containing description of the machinery and
much valuable information on the culture of the Chinese
Sugar-Cane, and manufacture of Sugar and Sirup, call upon
us, or address**CAROTHERS & BATES,**

Manufacturers, Sacramento.

3,000 GALLONS SIRUP FOR SALE. In lots to suit
purchasers. Depot with MARVIN, No. 90 3
Street, Sacramento.**CELEBRATED PEACEMAKER STOVE,**

For Sale By

A. P. BRAYTON & CO.,

No. 128 Sansome street, near Pine,

BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO.

General Agents for the Pacific Coast,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STOVES,

Tin, Iron, and Copper Ware,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

....ALSO....

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HALLER'S**Patent Airtight****FRUIT-JARS,**

The only absolutely reliable Jar in use.

BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK. No. 128 Sansome street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

COGSWELL'S MISSISSIPPI STOVE!

calculated for

Steamboats and Hotels.

J. P. COGSWELL,

Manufacturer

And Dealer in Ship, Hotel and Family

COOKING STOVES,

TINWARE, HARDWARE, Etc.,

114 CLAY STREET,

Between Drumm and Davis Streets.

SAN FRANCISCO.

23

Splendid Hops for Sale!ABOUT THREE TONS of very superior CALIFOR-
NIA HOPS are now offered for sale. They are the best
ever yet raised in our State.

PURCHASERS OF HOPS

will do well to try them. They will find the California grown
Hops are far superior to any imported. We believe there is
more of the desired virtue in one pound of them, than in two
pounds of Eastern. Apply at the

FARMER OFFICE,

No. 728 Montgomery Street.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

**The Best Location For
RESIDENCES.**

HAVING LAID OUT MY PROPERTY, WHICH IS

situated in the

CITY OF SAN JOSE,

Into Lots and streets,

20 Lots are already sold,

To some of the best men and families of San Francisco.

Five new Houses have just been built, and Families
are living in them. Others are preparing to build the
coming spring. This shows that the location has been
appreciated, and in fact THERE IS NONE BETTER,
in the whole town. I intend to sell

About Ten Lots more -- Cheap,

and then raise the price. Terms and size of Lots to suit.

TITLE WARRANTED PERFECT.

L. PREVOST,

San Jose Nursery.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!**A Tract of Land,**EMBRACING AN AREA OF FOUR HUND-
red Acres, has recently been surveyed and plot-
ted out into Lots, which are now offered for sale
on as reasonable terms as any ever offered by the
various Homestead Associations in our city. The Tract
is known as the**UNIVERSITY MOUND SURVEY,**and derives its name from the fact that the Directors of
the University College have selected a site of about
twenty acres in the center of the tract for their College
Building and Park. This property is more beautiful
than any ever offered in this market, and its location is
such that it must in the natural progress of improvement
soon be in great demand for places of residence. That
this property will increase in value is as certain as the
future of San Francisco. Persons desiring to locate in a
place convenient to business, and where they can edu-
cate their children under the paternal eye and away
from the corrupting influences of central city life, will
do well to examine this property before purchasing else-
where.Investments in Real Estate it is well known have paid
as largely as any other, and insurance against risk of
depreciation in value is secured by the sure and rapid
increase of our population.Invest in Real Estate, and you will find it more profit-
able than investing in wildcat mining stock, or loaning
money that may be paid in depreciated currency.The price for Lots in the above tract will remain uni-
form until after the holidays—that is, one-half cash, and
the balance in ten equal monthly installments without
interest. The title to the land is perfect.

For further particulars, apply to

HARRY S. BROWN,

No. 19 Nagle's Building,

Merchant street, San Francisco.

Lithographic Maps can be seen and had at the above named
office.

v18-11

Farm for Sale.THREE HUNDRED ACRES FRONT-
ing 3 1/4ths of a mile on the ColumbiaRiver, twenty miles below Portland Ore-
gon, consisting of a splendid STOCK RANGE, about
two hundred acres bottom land with several miles of
fence, and one hundred acres fine Cedar and Fir Tim-
ber—suitable for lumbering and convenient to water.

For sale cheap. For further particulars, inquire of

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A Pretty Little Garden-Spot.Whoever wants a pretty Garden-spot of eight acres of rich
Land, well covered with bearing Fruit Trees, in a delightful
location, can find such by applying soon at the Farmer office,
or by addressing letter to Editor of Farmer, who will give all
the particulars.**WANTED.**WANTED—Purchasers for several FARMS and ORCH-
ARDS, where the purchase-money can be made in pro-
fits in two or three years.ALSO—Rentees for FARMS and DAIRIES, where indus-
try can soon earn a Home and a fortune. Apply at the FARM-
ER OFFICE.**Washing Machine****"ECONOMY!"**

INVENTED BY J. M. HORNER.

THIS IS A MACHINE THAT SHOULD BE IN USE

in every family, to be great power and durability, with

double malls, double actions and double levers, or

simple and compound levers; so arranged that wood

and iron perform four-fifths of the labor, while the

operator is only required to expend one-fifth, i. e. this

machine gives by means of the levers 400 per cent to

the manual labor.

It is only 25 inches in length on the inside, and 25

high to the top of the box. Not liable to get out of

order, very convenient, easily cleaned, neat as a butter-

tray, and any lady that can use a broom or wash a shirt

can use it to advantage, without having her hands in-
jured by soap or water. Leases, Stockings, Flannels,
Blankets, Quilts, Goo or coarse articles, as well as large
and small, are washed with equal facility.No attention is required on the part of the operator
after the clothes are put into the machine until they are
ready to be placed in the second sud or rinsing water.In all this operation, however great the power, the most
delicate fabric is never rent nor a button removed.As a proof of the value of this Machine, any one de-
siring of testing its qualities can purchase one for theLOW PRICE OF \$18, or with NEW WRINGER \$25,
and if after a fair trial it is not found to fully come up
to the statement above, return the machine and the
money will be refunded.We wish to say to parties living in Alameda, San
Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties, and
having either of the Washing Machines known as "Cal-
ifornia," "Excelsior," "Little Giant," or any other
crank machines with boxes of like construction, that
we will alter said machine into an Economy for \$10
each, and if they will not wash double the amount of
clothes, and do it as well, we will refund the money,
and time, or the same amount with half the strength
after the alteration that they will now, then we will
charge nothing for our labor. Besides the above ad-
vantages, they will be much smaller, easier cleaned;
handier to work, and more durable.The Machines are for sale at the Home of the Invent-
or, near Mission San Jose; also, at the city of San Jose,
and at San Francisco.All letters on business should be directed to me,
at Mission San Jose.

J. M. HORNER.

NEAR CENTREVILLE, Feb. 7th, 1883.

MR. J. M. HORNER: DEAR SIR: By the bearer I send you
the price you ask for your Washing Machine "Economy," and
as you may be desirous of knowing what I think of it, I wish
to state that after several weeks' trial I can give it my most
unqualified endorsement; and for several reasons—prominent
among which are the following, viz:

1st.—Ease of action and rapidity of execution.

2d.—Capacity.—It washes twice as many clothes as any
machine of its size, in as short or shorter space of time.3d.—No machine can turn the clothes better, as it keeps
them rolling all the time.

4th.—It washes clothes perfectly clean.

5th.—It washes clothes of any texture without wear or
tear. This is done by squeezing instead of rubbing.6th.—It is the only machine that does not require the use
of a wringer.The undersigned being owners of J. M. Horner's Washing
Machine "Economy," endorse the above five reasons as being
perfectly correct.

WILLIAM HOPKINS,

A. O. RICE,

MRS. ANNA MACK,

WILLIAM Y. HORNER.

TOBACCO-LEAF FOR SALE.

ONE TON OF SUPERIOR LEAF-TOBACCO FOR SALE.

Inquire at this office.

Literary Shrubbery.**SONG OF THE AMERICAN GIRL.**

Our hearts are with our native land,

Our song is for her glory;

Her warrior's wreath is in our hand,

Our lips breathe out her story.

Her lofty hills and valleys green

Are shining bright before us;

And like a rainbow sign is seen

Her proud flag waving o'er us.

And there are smiles upon our lips

For those who meet her formen;

For glory's star knows no eclipse,

When smiled upon by women.

For those who brave the mighty deep

And scorn the threat of danger,

We've smiles to cheer—and tears to weep

For every ocean ranger.

Our hearts are with our native land,

Our song is for her freedom;

Our prayers are for the gallant band

Who strike where honor leads them;

We love the taintless air we breathe—

'Tis freedom's endless bower;

We'll strive for him an endless wreath

Who scorns a tyrant's power.

They tell of France's beauties rare,

Of Italy's proud daughters;

Of Scotland's lassies—England's fair,

And nymphs of Shannon's waters.

We need not boast their haughty charms,

Though lords around them hover;

Our glory lies in freedom's arms—

A freeman for a lover!

SYMPATHY.

FELLOW-WORKER, tolling brother,

Come into the fields with me;

See! the sheaves support each other,

So with us it ought to be.

Lean upon me in your trouble,

And support me with your joy;

Friendship can a life-time double,

Hatred will two lives destroy.

Oh! remember, the Eternal

Lays us in one barn together,

When with his right hand supernal

Sheaves of life he stoops to gather.

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1893.

NUMBER 6.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. E. PHILLIPS & CO.

650—No. 723 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson
SAN FRANCISCO

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number, or \$5 a year in advance.

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All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Rapid Advance of the Season.

From information coming to us from every section of the State, the late and abundant rains, and the warm days that have followed, have brought forward all kinds of vegetation amazingly. The trees are white with blossoms, and the bloom is so abundant as to promise an immense crop of fruit. The grain fields look rich and beautiful, the grass comes on apace giving the early feed, and our hills look like a rich variegated carpet dotted with beautiful flowers. Everywhere, all kinds of early products grow and ripen almost in a day. New potatoes, green peas, asparagus, and rhubarb are now abundant, almost in market. Strawberries are in market for weeks, and soon other luscious fruits will come. We know there is not a market in the world that can excel us for variety and abundance, and the present glorious weather gives us a promise that the present year will be more prosperous and abundant than any preceding year.

Preparing Tobacco Seed.

Those who intend to plant tobacco this year, as the season is getting late for starting it, will desire to bring it forward as rapidly as possible. We will therefore give them the following plan which is recommended by a tobacco grower. Before planting the seed, take a piece of sheet-iron and heat it till it is nearly red or copper-color; then holding it at an angle of forty-five, allow the seed to drop on to it and roll off. After serving the seed in this way, the plants will grow in less than half the time that they will if the seed is planted without such preparation. Our informant has tried the plan this season, and the result is as stated. This is quite a gain when the season is late, and worth knowing. We may also state, that the tobacco-seed received from the Patent-Office and distributed by us, has grown readily, and is therefore perfectly good. Those, if any there are, who have not succeeded with it, will understand that it is from no fault of the seed.

Our Markets.

Wheat market in the Union can boast the equal to the San Francisco market? In the month of March, there is no luxury in the eating line that cannot be supplied, whether fish, flesh, or fowl—whether fruit or vegetable, or any fanciful invented combination of the whole in the variegated style at our French market stands.

For beef, mutton, lamb, veal, or pork, as hand-some "cuts," can be had as in the best market in the world, save in the one article of mutton, of which London can excel in her "Southdowns" and "Leicesters." For game—any one go to Louderback's stall, in Washington Market, and they will find everything "on the wing" that an epicurean can desire. Our Fisheries are now giving us "fish of all hues" from the White to the Black, with Red fish, and Blue fish, and fish of "many colors," like Joseph's coat—in fact our fish market is a grand feature in our dietary round of eating.

Our vegetable market is now admirable and abundant. New potatoes, asparagus, rhubarb, cucumbers, lettuce, cauliflower, and broccoli, that cannot be beaten. In fruits, even at this late day, we have fine apples and pears, and new strawberries. In the dairy department, butter, cheese, and eggs—all the domestic wants are supplied, and with a No. 1—and to complete all, an abundance of fine honey. In fact, all can say that we live in a land of abundance of good things—a land literally "flowing with milk and honey."

The new Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society have elected officers as follows: J. N. Hoag of Yolo, Corresponding Secretary; E. Black Ryan of Sacramento, Financial Secretary; H. Miller of Sacramento, Treasurer. G. B. Warren of San Joaquin county, was elected a member of the Board in the place of E. S. Holden, who could not accept. The salary of the Corresponding Secretary was fixed at \$1,500 per annum, and the Board adjourned till Tuesday, 14th of April.

In France every steam boiler is required by law to be furnished with a safety plug of fusible metal. It is composed of tin, 3 parts, lead 2, bismuth 4.

Agricultural Discussions.

We give below, some further reports of the discussions at the N. Y. State Agricultural Society's Annual Meeting, being a continuation of what we published last week:

THE LAW REGULATING STOCK ON HIGHWAYS.

This question was then called up on a proposition to recommend some amendments to the law, so as to better protect residents of villages from those who are disposed to be law-breakers for the (supposed) benefit that they derive from turning their cattle out to prey upon their neighbors.

The matter was discussed at some length by Geo. Geddes of Onondaga, T. C. Peters of Geneva, Mr. Corey of Saratoga, A. B. Conger of Rockland, Solon Robinson of New York, and by several others, prominent farmers from different sections of the State, who all concurred in the great benefits already accrued from the law, and the meeting expressed the unanimous opinion that the Legislature should resist all applications for its repeal, and that it should be so amended as to include geese and goats, and to make it the duty of pathmasters to keep all stock out of the highway, and to allow any one to shut up stock found in the road, whether opposite his own premises or not; and also to have the justice assess damages against all trespassing stock. The opinion was very decided that the law should not be repealed, but made more perfect and efficient.

THE DOG LAW.

This branch of the subject was handled by the President in a most able manner. He alluded to the state of agriculture and its prosperity in parts of Europe where there is no fence, and then showed the enormous cost of our American system, proving the amount \$4 80 an acre, and an annual tax of \$1 per acre to keep up repairs, where land is fenced into such small inclosures as many of the farms are. If fenced in 100-acre fields, the cost will be 75 cents an acre. Averaging all fields at 10 acres, it will require for a farm of 100 acres 800 rods of fence, and cost for rails and stakes \$240. The annual repairs are estimated at 10 per cent, and capital in the fence at 7 per cent. Then the fence occupies four feet in width, making 12 1/2 acres lost to cultivation; so that the real annual charge upon a farm of 100 acres for the fence tax is \$27 05 for the cheapest kind of fencing. Besides this, there is the damage from weeds which always harbor in fence rows. The real, positive annual fence tax of New York is not less than \$7,830,485, based upon the very cheapest kind of fencing, not costing over \$1 a rod.

"As an equivalent for this vast annual outlay," said Mr. Cornell, "we enjoy the privilege of turning our cattle out to harvest their own living, and running at large in the highways. Is this a good investment? For an investment of \$150,000,000, and an annual tax of \$10,000,000. It is time for farmers to begin to reflect and think of reform." As one of the reforms, Mr. Cornell urged them to think of selling, and dwell at some length upon its advantages, one of which is saving manure. The first step which farmers may take in the right direction, in dispensing with fencing, is to enlarge their fields so as to do away with useless interior fences.

Farm stock, and the advantage of improving it, was dwelt upon and ably illustrated. By using none but thorough-bred males the whole character of a herd can be changed in ten years, and all County Agricultural Societies are recommended to adopt measures to produce this great improvement throughout the State. As one of the advantages of improvement of dairy stock, Mr. Cornell stated that in 1845, the average product of butter dairies in Tompkins County was 102 lbs per cow. In 1859, which was a season of drought and did not give a fair result, the average was 117 lbs per cow; and in 1860, 128 lbs. This is 4 lbs above the average of the State. Several dairies averaged 200 lbs, and some school districts 165 lbs and one town 143 lbs. The improvement since 1845 is equal to an average of 25 lbs per cow for the whole county. He calculates that the butter product of the State may be increased, at little or no additional cost, \$11,708,157 per annum.

There might be a similar improvement upon sheep.

The value of statistics to the farmer was well illustrated, and every county urged to perfect the system designed by the law of last Winter, so as to ascertain every year the exact products of the whole State.

Educational advantages to the farmer were also treated earnestly and appropriately, and farmers

earnestly urged to adopt a higher standard of education for their children, who are to fill their places shortly.

Mr. Faile was then introduced and enthusiastically received, and the Winter meeting of the State Agricultural Society for 1892 closed happily.

The Flax Culture.

THE culture of Flax (remarks the Germantown Telegraph), so long discontinued in this region (Pennsylvania), as to be beyond almost the remembrance of the present generation, has again become a production of importance. About a third of a century ago it was gradually elbowed out of the farmer's catalogue by the introduction of cotton and the invention of superior machinery for its manufacture into cloth. But the tables are again turned: cotton cannot be obtained at prices and in sufficient quantities to meet the pockets and the requirements of the community—and flax must again ascend the throne and become king once more, however short the reign may be. In the coming season our farmers will go largely into the flax-raising crop; and upon nearly every farm will be found from one to five acres of this now peculiarly valuable staple. So profitable, indeed, at ruling prices, has flax become, that as much as one hundred dollars an acre was realized, clear of all expenses, last year, even in the New England States. The price of flaxseed itself is now selling at between three and four dollars a bushel, and will probably reach the latter sum before the first of May.

New Scarlet Dye.

A new scarlet dye of great richness is attracting considerable attention in Canada. It is prepared from an insect, a species of *coccus*. This new dye closely resembles true cochineal—a most expensive coloring matter, capable of being produced in warm countries only, and which is employed to give a fine and permanent dye in red, crimson and scarlet, to wool and silk. Unlike cochineal, the new dye is a native product, and capable of being produced in temperate countries. Having been but recently observed, a sufficient quantity has not yet been obtained to make a complete series of experiments as to its nature and uses; but the habits of the insect, as well as the properties of the dye, seem to indicate that it may become of great practical importance. In color it closely resembles ordinary cochineal, having rather more of the hue of the *adonis autumnalis*, and no doubt is entertained that other shades will also be obtained.—[Massachusetts Plowman.]

[Let this insect be introduced into California. We can grow them in our climate.]

BUREAU VISTA VINCULUM SOCIETY.—A joint stock association with the foregoing title has filed its articles of incorporation in the County Clerk's office, in this city. The objects of the organization are stated to be the purchase of lands in Sonoma and Napa counties; improving, developing, working, and cultivating the same; raising all kinds of fruit, grain, and plants thereon; making wine, brandy, and other liquors; burning lime, quarrying and selling stone, and generally to make such use of said lands, with whatever might be found thereon, either in the shape of minerals, water, stone, or other things, as may be deemed proper or advantageous. Capital stock, \$600,000, divided into 6,000 shares of \$100 each. Trustees, Eugene Auger, Herman Michels, Agostin Harashty, Adolph Wapler, Isidor Landsberger, J. Ernest Rene, Gustave Dussol, and Louis G. Bruggiere.

THE MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—The following named gentlemen were chosen officers of the Mechanics Institute for the ensuing year: President, Joseph Britton; Vice President, Alexander Russell; Recording Secretary, P. B. Dexter; Corresponding Secretary, H. D. Dunn; Treasurer, John O. Hanacorn; Board of Directors, A. C. Austin, D. A. MacDonald, E. N. Torrey, David Stoddard, Wm. Hawkins, S. S. Culverwell, P. J. O'Connor. The Association has purchased a one-story brick building on the north side of California street, above Montgomery, at a cost of \$12,000. The property will be improved by the addition of a second story to the building, and it is contemplated to have it in readiness for the accommodation of the institute by the first of May next.

ANTI-CULTIVATORS.—Some people oppose the cultivation of grapes in California, because wine is made from grapes, and the use of wine is provocative of intemperance. It is said that the same class of persons are about to form a society to discourage the growth of wheat and barley, because whisky is made from those grains, and the use of whisky promotes drunkenness. For a like reason the development of our copper mines it is thought will prove injurious—the "worms" and boilers of distilleries are made of copper.—[S. F. Herald.]

KEEP ACCOUNT OF YOUR SEEDS.—We are sending out many packages of seeds to our readers, gratuitously, and we hope they will try them carefully and report to us fully the result. Do not neglect them, for many great results flow from small beginnings.

Pleasant Memories.

How easy it is to scatter flowers in the pathway of our friends—how much better than to scatter thorns; with but little effort in the gathering together various parcels of seeds and plants, we have always taken pleasure to scatter them where we felt they could be appreciated and valued. To show how sometimes such acts may awaken pleasant associations, and richly repay the hand that bestows them—in fact it is the proof that "It is more blessed to give than to receive"—having presented a few seeds, etc., to a friend, that had met with heavy misfortunes, and little dreaming of such a return, we received the following gratifying letter, and in it will be seen that unintentionally we have awakened "pleasant memories" of the days "Lang Syne," and of the well known seed and flower store of our friends the Thorburns, in New York—a place as famous in the history of plants, flowers, singing birds, and other beautifiers of "homes," as California is as the headquarters of mineral wealth. For the kind expressions of our friend towards us, we are indeed grateful. Every heart knows its own sorrows, and human sympathy is indeed the "silver lining" for every cloud:

HOMER VALLEY RANCH, March 21.

DEAR SIR: Your most generous, kind, and sympathizing letter of the 16th, came to hand with its accompaniments, all safe, and to say we were grateful seems but a weak expression of feeling. We now realize how acts of kindness may cast a halo of pleasing remembrance even around a period of affliction. The seeds were most acceptable. Those of new products shall receive every possible care, and their success be reported. I was very glad of the flower seed, as I had lost about 100 parcels just received from the East, by fire; and such is the power of association, they were really the more welcome as bearing the familiar label of Thorburn & Co; for to those who, like myself, were wont to see the homes of their youth beautified by the products of his long established warehouse, his name is as the face of an old friend, telling of beauty, fragrance, and the songs of birds. Once more, accept our thanks, and may each cloud which may ever darken your life, soon show a "silver lining," and pass away, to leave only greater brightness for the transient obscurity.

Editorial Difficulties.

A Boston paper (Investigator) of Feb. 18, sends forth the following able article on the editorial difficulties, with which all editors and conductors of newspapers are continually surrounded. There are so many truths contained in the article that we publish it entire:

Next to poverty, delinquent subscribers, and duns, to which most editors are subject, the greatest difficulty is to please the public. For so great is the variety of public taste and feeling, that had the conductor of a periodical paper as many heads and as many pens as his paper has readers, he could never hope to please all; for they cannot please themselves. Does he speak out in language plain and simple? It is mere common-place; the taste of the learned is not gratified; it is fit only for the vulgar. Does he aspire to elegance? The unlearned cannot understand; and the learned regard him as a pedantic fellow, dabbling in what he has no pretensions to. Does he show his colors, and boldly contend for his ground? He is too severe. If he hides himself beneath a mass of equivocal matter, he is temporizing. If he publishes extracts better than he can write, he has no talent of his own to display; and if he fills his paper with original matter, he might have given something better from the works of others. If he attempts to philosophize, it is dull and uninteresting; and if he writes on plain and familiar subjects, everybody knew them before. Does he attempt to instruct? He needs to be instructed. Does he use his endeavors to amuse? It is light and trifling.

"People generally are fond of being praised, and one would suppose this might satisfy, but let an editor try the experiment, and he soon will find out his mistake. For such is the power of envy, that no one will thank him for praising him, and everybody will hate him for praising others. Some people are fond of hearing their neighbors slandered; but if you attempt to point out either the vice or follies of mankind, every one will find something applicable to himself; and here again you encounter the whole mass. Every person can tell you how to conduct a paper to please him; and of course to offend every one else. These being stubborn facts, there is no alternative but for an editor to please himself if he can, and hazard the consequences. If he does this he will be certain of satisfying one, which is more than he can say if he tries to please all."

PETALUMA IMPROVING.—This place has improved very much within two years. New stores and dwellings have been erected and a general improvement taken place everywhere. In the city immediate, the new American Hotel, by Brown & Rexford, has made the place look like our commercial cities, and the general hum of business is the evidence of prosperity.

VALUABLE RECEIPTS.

OILS AND VEHICLES FOR PAINTS.—Linseed oil is undoubtedly the best vehicle for paints that are to be exposed to the weather. It absorbs oxygen and becomes solid and waterproof, and yet it always possesses some elasticity which prevents it from cracking. Oils contain a considerable portion of glycerine, which is hygroscopic fat. It has been found that some metallic oxides possess the quality of combining with glycerine in the oil, and rendering it susceptible of readily drying in the atmosphere. The oxide of lead, the sulphate of zinc, and the oxide of manganese, boiled with oils, communicate to them great drying properties, and for this reason oils treated in this manner are called *drying oils*, and are in common use. Some works recommend the use of both sulphate of zinc and the acetate of lead mixed together for making drying oil. These two metallic salts, when brought together produce two new compounds by double decomposition, namely, the acetate of zinc and the sulphate of lead, and the oil is restored to its original condition. The acetate of zinc should never be employed in paints because it is a bad drier. The drying linseed oil has such an affinity for oxygen as to promote chemical union with it and the coloring pigment, and thus destroy the beauty of the color. There are many delicate pigments which cannot be employed with oils in paint, without suffering injury. This is the case with chrome yellow, verdigris, gamboge, and a number of the lakes. But wax is a very useful corrective for this deteriorating quality of the oil. Wax is a powerful antiseptic, and has great preservative powers. Added to painters' varnishes it tends to prevent them cracking—an evil which has destroyed the beauty of many excellent works of art. It is said that Titian painted on a red ground, and imbued his canvas at the back with beeswax dissolved in oil. Bleached wax is easily dissolved in hot oils, both volatile and fixed; it is not changed by exposure to the atmosphere, and is but very feebly acted upon by the strongest acids. Its appropriateness, therefore, as a vehicle for paints is self-evident. Many persons mix shellac varnish with common paint in order to render the latter less expensive, because a considerable quantity of water can be added to the varnish and combined with the paint. Thus, if we take three ounces of the bi-carbonate of soda, and place it in three pints of soft water, it will dissolve a pound of gum-shellac by boiling, thus making a lac varnish. To this is usually added a half a pint of alcohol and two quarts of soft water, and it is then mixed with common oil paint. For inside work in houses it may answer, but should never be applied to the outside of buildings, because it can never resist the atmospheric influences like paint which contains only oil and pigment. Gum shellac varnish made with the carbonate of soda does not stand the action of rain so well as varnish for which alcohol has been employed as a solvent. It should, therefore, never be used for any work exposed to the weather. In Cosmos, it is stated that M. Ondry, of Auteuil, France, has found that benzine and coal-oil are the best vehicles for paints of metallic basis (lead, zinc, etc.), as they dry rapidly and have no smell after the first twenty-four hours.—[Sci. Am.]

Tea.

MIXTURES of tea and substitutes for it are very generally repudiated; but probably there are just as many mixtures of this vegetable product sold as there are of coffee. Whenever an article becomes high in price it tempts men to adulterate it, and this undoubtedly is the case at present with tea as well as coffee, though perhaps not to the same extent. Tea, like coffee, contains a peculiar vegetable principle, called *thein*. It is composed of carbon 8 parts, nitrogen 2 parts, hydrogen 5 parts, oxygen 3 parts. It is said to contain the same properties as caffeine in preventing the waste of animal tissue. There is a very small quantity of thein in the leaves of tea—not much above one-half per cent. An infusion of tea differs from that of coffee in containing manganese and iron. Liebig states that an infusion of tea "contains the active constituents of the most powerful mineral springs." In the use of tea and coffee the same eminent chemist states that a cup of strong coffee after dinner instantly checks digestion, but tea has not the same power. According to the observations of Liebig, therefore, the very common practice with many persons of taking strong coffee after dinner is unfavorable to digestion. With respect to the use of tea and coffee he says: "We think it highly probable, not to say certain, that the instinct of man, feeling certain blanks—certain wants of the intensified life of our times, which cannot be satisfied or filled up with mere quantity, has discovered in these products of vegetable life, the true means of giving to his food the desired and necessary quality. Every substance, in so far as it has a share in the vital process, acts in a certain way on our nervous system, on the sensual appetites and the will of man."

The copper shoe-tips, now so extensively used for children's shoes, are manufactured at Lewiston, Maine. Three million pair of tips are turned out annually at the factory.

The Eighth U. S. Census—Interesting Agricultural Statistics.

We present a series of interesting tables, with accompanying remarks, from the American Agriculturist, prepared by Daniel J. Thomas of Sacramento.

All readers, whether farmers or not, will be interested in fully understanding the material value and pecuniary importance of the great farming interests of this country; the rapidity with which land is being brought under cultivation, and the great increase of the agricultural production of the country. The tables have been collected from Superintendent Kennedy's "Preliminary Report on the Eighth Census." The work has involved considerable labor—but a labor of love as well as of interest to the writer. The general facts exhibited, are such as every citizen, and particularly every farmer, should be proud of. No one can examine them without feeling that notwithstanding their troubles, the destiny of our Nation is higher and still higher, upward and still onward until the illimitableness of her agricultural wealth shall astonish the world more than now does the magnitude of her Minerva-born army, or the might of her impromptu navy. We should like to tell the proportion that farmers, planters, and ranchers, bear to other classes of society, but the present volume does not give the professions, trades, and occupations. We must therefore wait for the complete report.

Among the most important and most pleasing exhibits are these: In 1850 there were only 113,032,614 acres of land in the United States. In 1860 there were 163,261,389 acres, making 50,228,775 acres brought under cultivation during ten years, or rather more than five millions of acres per annum of wild lands rendered productive! Think what must be the future of the Nation that yearly adds five millions of acres to her feeding capacity! Yet, important as is this increase in the amount of cultivated lands, the tables show a still mightier element of success. It is book-farming—the influence of agricultural papers, in disseminating both theoretical and practical knowledge. Are the bucolic papers mentioned in this report? Not directly; but it is stated there that the value of agricultural implements manufactured in 1860 was \$17,892,514, against \$6,842,611 in 1850, being \$10,959,903 more in the former than in the latter year. The increase of land brought under cultivation is about 45 per cent; the increased yearly requirements for implements is about 160 per cent. Could there be any better or more perfect report in favor of the advantages of book-farming or of the agricultural press? We think not. The value of implements used by farmers in 1860 was \$95,000,000 more than the value of those used in 1850. These facts naturally lead us to look for an increased value in our farms—and we find it. While but 45 per cent more land has been brought into cultivation, the whole value of the land cultivated, more than doubled. Could there be a better report in favor of "book-farming" as it is called?

The following is the showing for the principal GRAIN CROPS—PRODUCT.

Kind.	1850.	1860.	Increase.
Wheat.....	101,435,944	171,123,251	70,687,307
Rye.....	14,128,813	20,976,256	6,847,443
Indian Corn.....	292,071,104	429,451,707	137,380,603
Buckwheat.....	8,956,912	17,664,914	8,708,002
Oats.....	146,584,179	172,534,666	25,950,487
Barley.....	5,167,015	15,633,119	10,466,104

Increased yearly production of grain in 10 years.....471,912,158

The grain crops as between the loyal States and the twelve seceding States and Territories, viz.: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and New Mexico, stands:

Kind.	Loyal States.	Sec'd States.	Excess in L.
Wheat.....	141,770,375	26,419,106	115,351,269
Rye.....	18,811,253	2,143,333	16,667,920
Indian Corn.....	549,076,289	281,375,419	267,700,870
Buckwheat.....	17,127,796	37,148	16,090,648
Oats.....	122,636,770	19,977,918	102,658,852
Barley.....	15,446,713	180,648	15,266,065
Total.....	897,851,735	330,614,300	567,237,435

In connection with the foregoing the following table, which we have carefully prepared, of the population and classes of inhabitants of the two sections will be exceedingly interesting to those who have leisure to study it, and who will take the trouble to institute comparisons.

Kind.	Loyal States.	Sec'd States.	Excess in L.
White.....	21,150,760	5,332,417	15,818,343
Free Negroes.....	278,225	132,815	145,410
Slaves.....	432,600	3,521,110	3,088,510
Total.....	21,861,585	9,385,342	12,476,243

*In this are included 21,140 Chinese and 14,333 Mission Indians of California, making a total of 37,473 in these classes. A curious feature disclosed by the census is, that two of the Slave States contain the most free negroes. Maryland has 83,942; Virginia 68,442; then Pennsylvania follows with 56,849; New York 49,007; Ohio 36,673; North Carolina, another Slave State, being sixth on the list with 30,463. But to return to agricultural statistics.

Kind.	1850.	1860.	Increase.
Flour.....	1,219,901	15,128,013	13,908,112
Feed and Beans.....	65,797,896	110,571,201	44,773,305
Sweet Potatoes.....	25,338,184	41,696,302	16,358,118
Flax Seed.....	522,312	611,977	89,665
Clover Seed.....	462,978	922,610	459,632
Grass Seed.....	416,831	800,386	383,555

This gives about \$8 75 worth of flour and meal for every inhabitant of the loyal States, against about \$3 40 for the seceding States.

The bean, pea, root, and seed crops, increased throughout the country during the decade thus:

Kind.	1850.	1860.	Increase.
Peas.....	2,919,901	15,128,013	12,208,112
Roots.....	65,797,896	110,571,201	44,773,305
Flax.....	25,338,184	41,696,302	16,358,118
Clover.....	522,312	611,977	89,665
Grass.....	462,978	922,610	459,632
Seed.....	416,831	800,386	383,555

The above shows that the annual production of flax seed is now about fifty thousand bushels greater than it was ten years ago. This increase, though fair, is very small compared with almost everything else; and when we look at the production of flax itself, the matter is a very great deal worse. In 1850 the dressed flax amounted to 7,709,676 pounds; in 1860 it was but 3,783,079 pounds—decrease in the yearly product of nearly 4,000,000 pounds. This should not be. Some

means must be found to make flax raising for the fiber a paying crop. Silk cocoons, too, fell off from a yearly supply of 10,843 pounds to 6,562 pounds. Rice is also one of the retrograding crops. It was about 4,000 tons less in 1860 than in 1850. The figures are: 215,313,497 pounds reported in 1850, against 187,140,173 pounds in 1860.

The Cotton crop of 1860 was 5,196,944 bales, of 400 pounds each, or something over 2,000,000,000 pounds, against 2,445,793 bales (978,317,200 lbs) in 1850. The yearly production of hemp is about 70,000 tons greater now than ten years ago; in 1850 we had 34,871 tons, and in 1860, 104,590 tons.

	1850—lbs.	1860—lbs.	Increase.
Butter.....	313,345,306	460,599,834	147,254,528
Cheese.....	105,535,893	163,875,135	58,339,242
Eggs.....	2,477,082	11,010,012	8,532,930
Hops.....	237,333,000	392,305,000	154,972,000
Sugar (Maple).....	34,253,438	38,853,884	4,600,446
Tobacco.....	199,759,553	429,390,771	229,631,218
Wax and Honey.....	14,831,691	26,380,835	11,549,144
Wool.....	28,916,829	69,511,348	40,594,519

*Wax 1,357,894—Honey 25,028,921.

The following agricultural productions, in which we include the value of farms, of agricultural implements in use, of agricultural implements manufactured during the year, and the value of home manufactures (goods made on the farm and in the household) are returned in dollars. Of these, "home manufactures" are the only things that decreased—labor gradually finding better pecuniary employment than competing with the steam-engine and machinery to make "homespun." The census of 1860 gave to this branch only \$24,358,222, against \$27,493,644 in 1850—a falling off of \$3,135,422.

The other things measured in dollars are:

	1850.	1860.	Increase.
Live Stock.....	\$24,180,516	\$1,107,490,216	\$1,083,309,700
Farms, Value.....	\$3,213,575,456	\$3,027,232,527	\$3,773,342,811
Farm Implements.....	151,787,633	217,027,426	65,239,793
Orchard Products.....	7,725,186	19,759,361	12,034,175
Market Gard.....	5,280,000	15,511,657	10,231,657
Stocks and Animals.....	111,703,142	219,871,633	108,168,491
Agri. Imp. made.....	6,842,611	17,622,314	10,779,703

We find Hay and Hemp returned by the ton:

	1850—tons.	1860—tons.	Increase.
Hay.....	13,832,642	19,129,128	5,296,486
Hemp.....	3,671	104,300	100,629

The liquid products are given in gallons thus:

	1850—Gals.	1860—Gals.	Increase.
Corn Molasses.....	12,700,991	16,337,084	3,636,093
Sorghum ".....	7,235,025	19,441,294	12,206,269
Maple ".....	221,249	1,800,008	1,578,759

*Of this quantity Ohio furnished 562,640 gallons, California 494,316 gallons, and Kentucky 179,249 gallons.

The Live Stock returns require an explanation. Hitherto the census blanks provided for accounts of domestic animals only from persons filling up the agricultural schedules, which, of course, left out animals owned by those engaged in other pursuits. Seeing this defect, Superintendent Kennedy ordered supplementary returns of the previously omitted stock. We have arranged our condensed tables to show both classes. The ratio of increase will be best gathered by comparing the first two columns; the difference is shown in the fifth column.

	Owned by farmers in 1850.	Owned by others in 1850.	Owned by farmers in 1860.	Owned by others in 1860.	Increase in 1860.
Horses.....	4,206,719	6,015,458	11,853,514	1,167,785	15,032,767
Mules and Asses.....	539,231	1,139,593	1,678,833	167,785	2,325,211
Hogs.....	30,343,313	31,555,367	34,677,905	3,467,905	65,343,218
Sheep.....	21,723,220	21,517,750	1,505,810	1,505,810	3,011,560
Milch Cows.....	6,365,094	8,728,892	1,363,798	1,363,798	14,093,886
Working Oxen.....	1,700,044	2,240,073	390,000	390,000	3,340,117
Other Neat Cattle.....	10,293,093	11,671,400	1,378,307	1,378,307	21,664,493

	Total increased in 1860.	Increased by Farmers in 1860.	Increased by Others in 1860.
Horses.....	7,306,972	1,778,730	5,528,242
Mules and Asses.....	1,296,330	570,222	726,108
Hogs.....	36,123,272	2,901,054	5,692,218
Sheep.....	24,223,505	1,394,536	3,006,269
Milch Cows.....	9,930,986	2,344,798	7,586,188
Working Oxen.....	2,504,073	538,331	1,965,742
Other Neat Cattle.....	15,518,400	4,776,331	10,742,069

The facts above set forth are very suggestive of thought, and worthy of study by not only the farmer, but by the mechanic and artisan, the merchant and manufacturer, the politician and the statesman—in fact by all classes. We have not space left for conclusions and inferences, but may, perhaps, resume the subject hereafter.

Keeping Horses' Legs and Feet in Order.

If I were asked to account for my horse's legs and feet being in better order than those of my neighbor, I should attribute it to the following circumstances: First, that they are all about with few nails, so placed in the shoe as to permit the foot to expand every time they move; second, that they all live in boxes instead of stalls, and can move whenever they please; third, that they have two hours daily walking exercise when they are not at work; and fourth, that I have not a head-stall or rack-chain in my stable. These four circumstances comprehend the whole mystery of keeping horses' legs fine, and their feet in a sound working condition up to a good old age. [Miles on the Horse's foot.]

To Break Horses from Pulling at the Halter.

A correspondent of the Maine Farmer writes that having a horse addicted to the habit of pulling back on the halter when hitched, and trying various proposed remedies to no effect, he at last—after the horse had broken about 20 halters—hit upon the following plan: He tied the horse to a post near the end of a wharf, where there was about 7 feet of water. The horse braced his fore feet and hung back, breaking the halter and plunging backward into the water. He went out of sight for a moment, but on "taking his reckoning" swam for the shore, since which time he has not made an attempt to pull at the halter.

The skate factory of Messrs. Williams, Morse & Co., in Skowhegan, Me., has manufactured over 30,000 pairs the present season, all of which were sold to a single firm in Boston. They make eleven different varieties of skates, and nearly every process in the manufacture is performed by machinery.

A Mr. Stokes, of Trenton, lately sued Judge Narr, of the True American newspaper, for damages, for having put his marriage among the deaths. Although the editor offered to make it all right by putting Stokes' death among the marriages, the indignant "benefactor" would not accept the amendment. Damages were decreed to the amount of six cents.

DIPHTHERIA; Its Causes, Treatment, and Cure.

BY JAMES C. JACKSON, M. D.

My dear sir: Inasmuch as I have not been able, in compliance with the invitation you gave me, to visit the Penn Yan, and present to the consideration of your citizens my views in regard to diphtheria, I take the liberty to address to you this letter. I am prompted to do so all the more for the reason that this is the time of year when the disease recurs and commences its slaughter.

Its name is derived from two Greek words, signifying a membrane. The name was given by M. Bretonneau to a class of diseases which are characterized by a tendency to the formation of false membranes, and affect the mucous membranes, and sometimes the skin. It is not a contagious, nor an infectious disease, but only epidemic.

The causes that produce it are of two classes: First, The predisposing, or those which operate to fit the organism to take on such abnormal conditions as are indicated by the disease.

Second, The Proximate, or those which immediately operate to produce these conditions. The predisposing causes are to be found in the general habits of life common to the people of our country. Till attention is called to it, thinking persons are not aware how uniformly and strikingly similar the habits of all children are. As, for instance, in the sphere of dietetics, almost all children eat the same kinds of food, prepared in nearly the same ways.

Culinary preparations, at the beginning of the autumnal season, and so on through the winter and spring, partake largely of oleaginous materials. Butter is one of these, and is used largely, fat pork is another, and lard another. So also sugar, or sirup is used largely, and so, as a condiment, is common salt. Now with grains, vegetables and fruits as a base for our foods, with butter and lard intermixed, and flesh-meats, as staple articles of diet, together with narcotic beverages, in more or less use, the condition of the blood, of the fleshy tissues, and of the nervous systems of children are such as greatly to predispose them, under circumstances unfavorable to health, to take on diseases of the mucous membrane. Add to these predisposing influences, those which grow out of confinement in school-rooms, where the occupants are compelled for hours to sit upon benches and study, while the air which they breathe is quite impure, if not so, is of such a temperature that the stratum in which their feet are bathed, is from five to ten degrees lower than that which envelops their heads, and you have another predisposing cause to the production of this disease. To this add another in dress, and you have efficient causes enough to predispose the bodies of such persons to take on the disease.

Consider with me now the proximate causes. These may be regarded in the main as two:

First, Sudden and great changes in the degree of temperature of the atmosphere.

Second, Suppression therefrom of the circulation of the blood on the external surface of the body, and the forcing of it thereby upon the internal skin, or, as it is called, the mucous membrane, thus inducing severe congestion at the throat, in the case of such persons, as by the operation of the predisposing causes before alluded to, have had their vital resistance weakened, and so are especially fitted to take on such congestion. Under the general habits of living common to our adult and child-population therefore, and the imperfect action of the inherent forces of the living organism, in the department of the circulation of the skin, together with the sudden changes of temperature common to our climate, in the autumnal, winter, and spring season of the year, are to be found the efficient causes for the existence of this disease.

It is a curious fact which statistics most certainly show, that of adult persons or children, who take the disease, females, as compared with males, in the best ratio rank as two in three, and in the worse ratio they rank as three in four. Thus, under the most favorable view, two-thirds of the persons attacked are females, and under the most unfavorable view, three-fourths are females. It is easy to account for this from two simple considerations:

First, In the case of adult females, women eat nearly as much carbonaceous material for food as men, yet they live so as to get very much less pure, and very much more impure air than men. As a consequence, their blood becomes less perfectly aerated, or oxygenated, as it is termed. From want of aeration it becomes foul, its constituents being made up largely of materials which have been separated from the solid tissue, and received into the blood with a view of being passed off through the various eliminatory departments, which are the lungs, the bowels, the kidneys and the skin. Not being carried off as they should be they become acrid and poisonous. When under certain changes of the temperature, therefore, the blood is forced from the capillary blood vessels of the skin, back upon the capillary vessels of the mucous membrane, the impurities in the blood become a source of irritation and inflammation.

In the case of children, the dress of girls may account for their preponderance in numbers of those who take the disease. Has your attention ever been directed to the unhealthy way in which for the most part parents dress their girls, especially during the colder seasons of the year? A boy has thick cover for his feet and legs, in the shape of high-topped boots, with thick soles and woolsen stockings, and a pair of pantaloons coming over his boots down to the ankle. A girl has a pair of calf-skin booties, with stockings, a pair of pantaloons coming a little below the knees, together with a short skirt, which serves no other purpose in the world, save to hide her nakedness, but that of so arranging the lower portion of her body as to bathe it continually in air, which, if of low temperature, most necessarily produce constant and uninterrupted chilliness of the surface.

As an illustration of the truth of this view, one has but to carry an umbrella over his head when

currents of cold air exist, to find how much sooner with the umbrella the upper part of the body becomes chilled, than if he did not have it. Now, thus to chill the lower extremities for want of proper clothing, and by means of the ill adaptation of such clothing as the girl wears, is to force the circulation to the upper portions of the body, and, when the temperature is cold, to drive the blood from the external surface of the upper extremities to their internal surfaces, thus producing the congestions which are termed diphtheritic.

What then is Diphtheria? It is a disease of the mucous membrane of the throat and air passages, caused by their sudden inflammation. So far it is like croup, and stimulates common influenza, as this is often seen in its incipient stages. The points of difference between these diseases and Diphtheria are frequently noticeable in their incipient stages, but become more obvious in their advanced stages, through the more complicated condition in Diphtheria, than in croup, influenza, or scarlet fever. Persons taken with croup, nine times out of ten show like symptoms; so they do, in cases of influenza and scarlet fever. In croup, especially, may the disease be said to be local, scarcely dependent upon any general derangement of the organism. Children may be, to all appearance, very healthy, and almost instantaneously show croupy symptoms. Influenza is almost always preceded by headache. In scarlet fever, a child, as a condition precedent to any exhibition of difficulty of the throat, in a majority of instances, shows disturbed conditions of digestion. I have never seen one taken down with scarlet fever, who, as a condition precedent to its unmistakable manifestation, did not show more or less irritation of the digestive organs, for some time previous. The complications of Diphtheria are as numerous and as variable as the persons attacked by it, and they differ very much by reason of the temperament, age, special conditions of sex at the time of being taken down, &c. I have seen persons, both children and adults, attacked with diphtheria, exhibit some or other of the following symptoms: Very sudden vertigo, with blindness; very sudden nausea, with vomiting; very sudden ringing in the ears, with deafness; excessive palpitation of the heart, with great faintness; the most violent neuralgic pains in the lower portions of the legs, especially in the heels; sudden and unconquerable desire for stool, with diarrhetic flow; violent pain in the bladder, with great difficulty of making water; irregular, painful and sudden menstruation; chills, as severe as those in the chilled state of fever and ague; great mental irritability, producing mental excitement without cause, in some cases indicating great fearfulness, in others an audacity unusual, amounting in a few instances to temporary aberration of mind, in other cases exhibiting immoderate and excessive laughter; very difficult and painful respiration, in some cases amounting in severity to the worst cases of asthma; in all such instances, however, these varied symptoms last but a little while, and pass away, to be followed by peculiar conditions of inflammation of the throat and air passages, now known to be unmistakable exhibitions of Diphtheria. Now no such varied introductory exhibition of morbid conditions has it been my lot to witness in connection with any other disease. For the most part the symptoms of any disease are, with slight modifications, the same in all persons. Scarlet fever, croup, bilious colic, fever and ague, typhoid fever, whooping cough, yellow fever, acute dyspepsia, inflammatory rheumatism, inflammation of the bowels, dysentery, and so on, show so nearly in all persons, the same morbid conditions, as to enable physicians of any experience, to determine almost instantly, when brought within the range of observation, what the matter is with the person or persons affected.

But so far as my experience has gone, the introductory stages of Diphtheria are quite like to be different in different persons. Thus, out of the great number of adults whom I have treated I might specify the following: A German hired girl, at work in my family, was taken with sudden blindness and vertigo, and fell to the floor. In thirty minutes the symptoms of diphtheria were unmistakable. A German hired man, who had not been sick in ten years, to my great disservice, upon splitting wood, and stooping over to pick up a stick, was taken with such violent congestion of the lungs as with great difficulty to breathe. In half an hour diphtheria was most manifest. A gentleman sustaining intimate business relations to me, and a member of my family, was taken all of a sudden with violent coughing. In a very little time the diphtheritic symptoms were in full exhibition. A woman cleaning house for me, was taken with violent pain in her heels, and in a little while showed particular affection of the throat.

Children whom I have treated have been attacked with a great variety of morbid conditions; some complaining of darting, sharp pains in the eyes, some of ringing in the ears, some of pains in the bowels, others of chills running up and down their backbones, pains in their legs, and so on.

My treatment of this disease began years ago. At the outset I had in my own mind no very clear explanation to offer of the causes of the disease, and therefore I could not satisfy myself as to its nature. I, however, saw the unsuccessful results of the course then pursued by physicians of the Allopathic school, and in view of their want of success I pursued a course of treatment converse to theirs. They seemed desirous to produce relief by increased action of the mucous tissue of the stomach and bowels. Some of them therefore gave emetics, but most of them gave cathartics. As most of their patients died, I saw no use in pursuing that course, so I turned my attention to the external skin, and sought to produce changes in the circulation of that structure, hoping thereby to produce the desired end. I know of but few men who have treated so many cases of Diphtheria, as my associates at Our Home, and myself. We have never yet lost a case. We have been the means of saving many persons who were considered to be in advanced stages of the disease,

and many more, who, having taken the disease, passed under our care in its incipient stages, and were saved, though they were members of families wherein from two to five persons had previously died under the drug-medicating plan of treatment.

Our success has been so great, while as yet our plan of treatment has been so simple, as really to introduce a decided change in the medical practice in this particular disease, in this locality. I do not know of a physician of any school in this town, who has not practically abandoned the administration of cathartics in cases of Diphtheria, and with such modifications of our plan of treatment as his own individuality would naturally prompt him to make, adopted in fact our method. The result has been that, whereas great numbers of persons, four years ago, died of the disease in this town, and whose deaths caused a real panic among the people, the disease has come no more to be feared than any other morbid condition of body common to our people. Owing to our residence here, and as the result of our teachings on the subject of health, or to some silent influence affecting the views of the people of this town, there is much more care given to the conditions of living of children, especially in the cold season of the year, than formerly. This of itself, in my judgement, is a very great security, for it stands to reason that if one can manage the predisposing causes he need not fear the proximate causes of disease. The best course to be pursued in any family, or in any community, in respect to this fearful scourge, is that of prevention, and to look well after the general habits of life is greatly to add to the securities against its appearance.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
FOURTH SERIES.

No. 123 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Mar. 27, '83.

XIII.—VI.—MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.

The Pimos and Maricopas.

It is glaring contrast with the Apaches are the Indian tribes whose names adorn the heading of this paragraph. In my former letter I gave you an account of the separation between the Maricopas and the Yumas; their reception by the Pimos, and some other facts of note, and will now redeem my promise by describing a courtship-match and marriage, and a funeral ceremony, together with such other matters as may prove interesting to your readers. When a Maricopa brave is inclined to become a head-dick, he paints his face in the most killing manner he knows how, dresses himself in all his finery, and promenades the village in quest of a wife. All the marriageable girls take due notice and govern themselves accordingly, likewise painting their faces and casting the most coquish glances at the lonely savage. Having selected one of the young offerers, he "shines up to her," which is immediately perceived by the shrewd old squaws who happen to be her relatives, and when the evening comes, at which time he is expected to call on the lady of his choice, the house is well filled with her male and female relatives and immediate friends. Not at all abashed, and expecting this sort of thing, the lover enters carefully, stepping clear of the prostrate dusky forms which line his path, and takes his seat near the object of his attachment who sits in a remote corner, looking as sheepish as possible. There they sit, cheek by jowl, talking and whispering to each other, while all the rest in the room pretend not to see them, until past midnight, when, if she concludes to accept him, he either remains all night, or she leaves the house in his company; but if she declines, he goes out alone. The next day the accepted lover hides himself all day from the gaze of everybody, and that night he receives his wife alone. The marriage is thus completed without any fuss or feathers, and no one but the parties immediately interested have a word to say in the matter. Little or no difference exists between the Maricopa and Pimo usages in this respect; although there is a material discrepancy in their funeral ceremonies.

When a Maricopa dies a large funeral pyre is made, and every article the deceased possessed while living, is placed upon it with the corpse. All his clothing of every description; his horse or horses; all his poultry; all his wheat or other crops; his bows and arrows; in fine, every article of any kind whatsoever—the fire is put and all reduced to ashes, which are then cast to the winds, amidst howlings and lamentations which last one day and one night. You may suppose that the death of a man is the signal for the complete impoverishment of his family, which insures their deepest and most unfeigned grief, while it destroys that pleasurable anticipation said to be common in England among elder sons who impatiently wait to "step into the shoes of their fathers."

The Pimos do not burn, but bury their dead, taking care, however, to bury all their worldly goods with them. The reason for this marked difference of custom is traced to the difference in their respective religious beliefs, an account of which I will now endeavor to give:

The Pimos believe in a strange mixture of Christianity after the Roman form, and paganism; the mixture being attributable to the fact, that the Jesuit fathers, to whom they are indebted for their Christian teachings, as well as their semi-civilization, never broke radically upon the existing superstitions of the savage tribes among whom they planted missions, but endeavored to "wear them away by degrees; and to this end, allowed them to retain a few of their more appreciated paganisms, which were singularly blended with Christian teachings. Thus, it is not uncommon to find the history of the crucifixion connected and mixed up with some of their own traditions, leaving a strangely chaotic jumble of religious ideas and notions among the people, which have not been improved by the lapse of a century without religious instruction of any kind. The Pimos believe in two separate and distinct eternal issues—a God and a devil; the Spirit of Good and the Spirit of Evil; each of which is equally just toward, but inimical with each other. The former of these spirits lives in heaven, among the clouds in some unknown expanse beyond their comprehension, and troubles himself but little with the affairs of this world; although receiving those who die, after having led just lives, and locating them in happy hunting grounds, the soul being accompanied by the body after its total disintegration in the earth. The Spirit of Evil is supposed to dwell here among men, and to take note of all their acts, but without interfering in any way. They believe, if a body is suitably buried, it will go to heaven; but if left disinterred, it will remain like the ghost of Hamlet's father, restless and unhappy until its crimes shall have been expiated.

The Maricopas also believe in two essences but with some modifications. They say that God created the earth, peopled it and came here to live among men. He took up his residence on the top of a high hill in Mexico, surrounded by a chosen people whom he named "Moctezumas" or "Montezumas," while the devil had possession of a considerable portion of the earth. That after a long time the devil and his people prevailed and killed God, whose hands and feet they cut off, and placed his side with a spear; but that after some days, he arose from the dead and ascended into heaven where he now dwells; while his chosen people were scattered into fragments and dispersed all over the earth; but that the time will come when all will be reunited and God again take possession of the earth, driving out the devil into an unknown and trackless region. They also aver that if a body be buried it will go to heaven and wander there homeless until the reorganization of

the people of God; but that if it be burned it will remain upon this earth with the devil, doing pretty much as it did in the flesh, until the return of God when it will be again gathered to its people. On account of this belief they resort to incineration and worship the devil, paying him all their adorations as the immediate Divinity upon whose bounty they are dependent and whose chastisement they dread. You will perceive what a strange *mélange* this is of Judaism, Christianity and Paganism. They claim to be of the family of "Moctezumas," and say the Pimos are a branch of the same. They also name several Indian tribes, some of them in California, who they declare to be "Moctezumas."—[Alta Cal. June, 1862.]

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to rend our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of *Coal-oil* as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit *coal-oil* might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious *coal-oil* varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
Natomia and Minna streets, San Francisco.

THE
AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

The Original P. P. Stewart!

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing
LARGE OVEN

Summer and Winter Air-Tight

COOKING-STOVE

—FOR—

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1859,

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the Addition of the celebrated Patent Double-sheet Bottom Flue.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, DURABILITY—Lasting, with proper care, at least 20 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1833.

2d, MANUFACTURE—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, all other ordinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, ENTIRE CONTROL OF HEAT—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE—By which a compressed and inveterate action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, BRILLIANCE—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, HOT WATER HEATING AND WARMING CLOSET—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER RACK—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine. For sale by

CALEB M. SICKLER,
9-3m 422 Kearny, bet Cal. and Pine sts., San Fran.

New Washing Machine.

"KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED."

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of the Public to his newly invented Washing Machine, which he dares himself will surpass all other inventions yet made on this most important family house hold.

Wash, wash, scrub, scrub, wash, wash to-day,
Good news I bring to all our friends,
Hard Work I've done away.

This efficient and simple New Invention, which has been entered for patent, will be offered to every family in our State at a low price. It is a wonderful labor-saving machine, which the inventor feels confident will not only surpass all others, but will meet the approbation of all house keepers.

This Machine will be for sale in San Francisco, by the first week in April, at ARTHUR & SON'S Agricultural Warehouse, Corner Washington and Davis streets.
H. OLARK, Inventor and Patentee,
Alvarado, Alameda County.

A Pretty Little Garden-Spot.

Whoever wants a pretty Garden-spot of eight acres of rich Land, well covered with bearing Fruit Trees, in a delightful location, can find such by applying soon at the Farmer office, or by addressing letter to Editor of Farmer, who will give all the particulars.



SEED WAREHOUSE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,

IMPORTER

... AND ...

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT.

Agricultural

... AND ...

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 408 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Old Number 110,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED SUCH a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best source—the most skillful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent are named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of years, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.



HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass;
Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass;
Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass;
English Ryegrass; Timothy Grass;
Red Clover; White Dutch Clover;
Crimson Clover; Lucerne, &c. &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEEF, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP,
CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS,
TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS,
BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED-LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

COTTON SEED.

Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties).

BULBS:

LILIES, TULIPS, HYACINTHS,
Amaryllis, Anemones, Helleborus,
Narcissus, Tulip, Crocus, Iris,
and in endless variety, imported direct from FRANCE and GERMANY.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of goods pertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.



Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,

FOR EXPORTATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed, Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS, AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS, Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEED be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled at some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned, in taking Orders for Seeds and receiving for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Col. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had an experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

Send for a Catalogue.

S. W. MOORE,

SEED WAREHOUSE,

408 (old No. 110) California street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

GREAT SALE

...OF...

FRUIT TREES

For the Season of 1863.



GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,

HAVE THE SOLE AGENCY

For the following well known Nurseries:

C. W. REED, Washington, Yolo county.
B. S. FOX, San Jose.
MARK FARNEY, San Jose.
WM. O'DONNELL, San Jose.
L. A. GOULD, Santa Clara.
THOMPSON'S NURSERIES, Suscol.
MOCK'S NURSERIES, Petaluma.
PEPPER'S do do

With other avenues open for all the Productions of the Nursery, Vineyard, and Garden.

Orders can be left at the DEPOT—

Opposite Custom-House, Battery street.

THE PACIFIC

FRUIT MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO.

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY'S

Tree, Fruit, & Wine

WAREHOUSE.

Our arrangements are now complete for supplying Orders for

Fruit Trees,

Ornamental Trees,

Grape-Vines,

Garden Shrubs,

Of all kinds; and every variety of article of

NURSERY STOCK

To an unlimited amount and on the very best possible Terms. We have the EXCLUSIVE AGENCY of all the most celebrated and best conducted Nurseries in the State, and are thus enabled to fill orders to the perfect satisfaction of all our Patrons.

We have taken the large space of ground opposite the Custom-House, on Battery street, where sample TREES of all kinds will soon be on exhibition.

We invite all buyers to call on us before making their purchases or laying their plans, as we have special inducements to offer them.

We would particularly call the attention of buyers of Trees and Vines to the fact, that, owing to the storms of the last winter, the planting of trees was generally dispensed with all over the State, consequently, this business must be greatly augmented this season, and it therefore behooves BUYERS to make their selections early and thus secure GOOD TREES, as the demands for them must be very large, and very pressing, and those that forward orders early will be the first that will be served.

The condition of the Nursery Trade has been so disastrous of late years, so many losses have occurred that there are now but very few Nurseries that have reliable stocks, and buyers should purchase of only well known establishments. It will be our aim to send out such Trees, Plants, Shrubs, and Vines, as shall not only rest credit on us, but shall give satisfaction to those patrons who send their orders to us.

Our Prices will be the very lowest for A No. 1 Trees, etc. A moderate charge will be made for packing trees, but they will be delivered to the different steamers and wharves in our harbor, free of charge.

Catalogues of Varieties and Prices

Can be obtained of us, at our Warehouse or Depot, where every facility will be given to expedite purchasers in making their selections.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAVE LONG BEEN engaged in the

GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

Reg leave to call the attention of their old patrons and the public generally, to their present place of business, THE PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET, which, for location and general adaptability to business, they think is not excelled, if equaled, in San Francisco.

They also ask attention to the following reduced rates which will in future be charged by them as commission, to wit:

5 per cent commission on Fruit of every kind.
10 " " " " Trees, Shrubs, etc.
10 " " " " Vegetables of every kind.
5 " " " " Butter, Eggs, and Poultry.
5 " " " " Live Stock.
2 1/2 " " " " Grain of every kind.

Sales guaranteed and returns made immediately. Purchases made of merchandise, etc., for parties in the interior, and attention given to shipping the same, for a moderate rate of commission.

They also call attention to their SPACIOUS and CONVENIENT CELLAR, which offers fine facilities for the storage and ripening of Wines, etc., and which has a capacity equal to 100,000 Gallons.

Their rate for storage is fifty cents per month per ton (measurement), and the wine thus stored will be held subject to instructions from the owners as to the time when the same shall be offered for sale. When sales are effected, 8 per cent commission will be charged.

JAMES GRAVES, } GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.
H. F. WILLIAMS, }
J. P. BUCKLEY, }

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

AMERICAN SEED-STORE.

1863. SEEDS! SEEDS! 1863.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER, per Express, direct from the largest and best EASTERN SEED-HOUSES and GROWERS.

A large and complete assortment of

Choice and Reliable Seeds, of the Growth of 1862.

Garden, Flower, Field, Tree,

Grass and Clover Seeds, Etc., Etc.

In Every Variety,

Which I offer to Dealers and Agriculturists at the LOWEST RATES.
All orders promptly and reliably filled.
Catalogues furnished on application.

W. R. STRONG,
206 J street, Sacramento.

Tobacco Seed:

HAVANA, VIRGINIA,

MARYLAND, KENTUCKY and

CONNECTICUT

Seed-Leaf Tobacco.

FRESH AND PURE,

JUST RECEIVED.

W. R. STRONG,

206 J street, Sacramento.

162m

Lucerne, Lucerne, Lucerne!!

(OR ALFALFA.)

50 BAGS FOR SALE—IMPORTED BY SAMUEL

BRANNAN. Apply, 420 Montgomery street.

13

GRAPE-VINES

...AND...

FRUIT TREES.

Ornamental Trees,

Mulberry Trees,

For Sale at a Bargain.

—

HAVING SOLD SEVERAL BUILD-

ing Lots in my Nursery, I will sell

AT VERY LOW PRICE

ALL the GRAPE-VINES and TREES that are on them,

to save the expense of transplanting to another place.

Orders promptly attended to.

Direct to—

L. PREVOST,

San Jose, Cal.

Or to my Agent, Mr. DELABIGNE, 323 Clay street,

San Francisco.

15

WILSON'S ALBANY SEEDLING

STRAWBERRY PLANTS,

FOR SALE BY—

D. E. HOUGH,

Oakland Nursery,

And BRUGUIERE & DIPTOT,

605 Sansome street, SAN FRANCISCO.

18-1f

JAPANESE

Fruit Trees, Plants and Seeds.

JUST RECEIVED FROM KAN.

agawa, ex steamship Scotland, and for sale by

WM. HASELTINE,

At The Japanese Bazaar,

NO. 321 MONTGOMERY ST.

A very extensive and rare assortment of

Fruit & Ornamental Trees,

Grape-Vines, Evergreens, Seeds, Etc.,

Comprising the following choice varieties:

Apple, Cherry, Peach and Pear Trees;

Apricot, Plum, Pomegranate and Fig Trees;

Persimmon, Orange, (in bearing condition);

Camellia, Locust, Button and Lacquer Trees;

Hibian, Variegated Pine, Tea Plants, and "Alo"

Trees;

Grape-Vines, Evergreens, Etc.

—ALSO—

Grain, Vegetable, & Flower Seeds of Japan,

OF 1862,

Together with all the varieties of

RICE SEEDS

raised in Japan, all which was selected with great care by Mr. Eugene Van Reed, resident of Kanagawa, expressly for this market, and are in the most perfect and healthy condition.

RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

20,000 GIANT ASPARAGUS ROOTS, of large size, such as will produce well second year. Price \$20 per 1,000.

Also 1,000 Victoria Rhubarb Roots, which will yield a Crop the First Year. Price, \$

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1863.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, and will cheerfully accept of it. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

A PREMIUM.

We will present six packages of fresh seeds to every new subscriber, that desires the same. The seeds will consist of coffee, cotton, tobacco, rice, and other new and valuable varieties. Clubs of five or ten subscribers, in one lot, will be entitled to an increased number of parcels each. Should other seeds from those mentioned be preferred, let the subscriber name, and he will receive them. Also, to old subscribers paying arrears and renewing, do we extend the same terms.

TREASURY NOTES AT PAR.

To do our part towards adopting the Government notes as currency, we hereby give notice that we will receive the Legal Tender Notes at par for subscription to the FARMER. If those who wish to remit their subscriptions by mail will send us a five dollar note, which is very convenient to remit, we will credit them with the full five dollars, or a year and a quarter's subscription. So send along the "green backs"—the more the merrier. Taken at par every time!

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Travelling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct. In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we wish to state that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charges will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, draysage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

The Weather, Crops, Etc.

The weather, after the rains of last week, has been very warm, and vegetation is coming forward rapidly. In this city, we notice cherry and pear trees now in full blossom; peach trees just getting past. This is about a month later than the usual time for these fruits; later even than last year, when the season was backward on account of the excessive rains; this year on account of the lateness of the rain, the first not coming till January. Apple trees, however, are coming into blossom now, about the usual time. The rainfall during the past month has been a little over two inches (2.06). During March, 1862, it was 2.20 inches. The total rainfall for the present season has been 11.78 inches; during the same time last season it was 47.75 inches. Though the late rains did so much good, still more is needed for much of the crops, and we shall, we hope, have a liberal supply during this month.

The weather during the last week has been quite variable. The La Porte Messenger, of the 28th, says: "We have had alternate hours of sunshine, rain, sleet and snow. The latter prevailed until yesterday, which was bright as a summer day."

Salt for the Dairies.—The consumption of salt in our State is now of great magnitude, the sales being very large to packers of provisions and shipments to the interior. Messrs. Oakley & Jackson are doing a very successful trade in salt, being large dealers. Their sale warehouses are on Front street, Nos. 320, 324. They have all the kinds in use, and are exclusively the agents of "San Quentin." They have large salt mills, grinding 17 to 20 tons a day. They have just received a cargo of 300 tons of the San Quentin salt, being the last cargo of the season—no more till Sept. next. Purchasers of salt will always find excellent and pure Dairy Salt at Messrs. Oakley & Jackson's, and we invite our dairymen to call on them. Provision purchasers can always be supplied on the very best terms.

Yankee Fish-Balls.—A nice, hot and brown fish-ball finely cut and well minced, is a delicate dish and a grand relisher, either for a lunch or a full meal; and these can always be had, prepared neatly, and in a cozy little place in the new addition of the Metropolitan Market, at the restaurant, where Mr. & Mrs. Parker preside. And here, too, the other dishes can be had of a quality not usually found, and at a low price. Our friends from the country who go to sell butter, cheese, and eggs, should go and lunch at this nice place.

American Hotel, Petaluma.—The new Hotel of Petaluma is quite a gem of the place. Messrs. Brown & Rexford have done themselves great credit by erecting so fine a hotel. It is large, spacious, and airy, three stories high, hard finish, the rooms in fine style, well and handsomely furnished, good suite of rooms for families, and the whole arrangement of the first order—a really fine hotel, a credit to the country.

The State Agricultural Society's Report.

The Report of the Managers of the State Agricultural Society for 1862, the important portion of which we published lately, is deserving the attention of the farmers of this State. It is a very important document, especially that part of it where an attempt is made to show that the property of the Society (property to which they have no title) is sufficient to pay their debts, or an equivalent. We gave that portion of it to which we allude, and it appears to us to be like the arguments of those "wild cat" mining companies, that are now about to bring ruin upon so many innocent parties.

The Agricultural Hall belongs to the County of Sacramento, and not to the State Agricultural Society; the park and grounds, to an association independent of the State Agricultural Society, and when the State Agricultural Society cease to hold their meetings a single year there, the whole of this property reverts to these parties, and the State Agricultural Society lose all title and claim to it.

This is the grand secret of always having the State Agricultural Society's Annual Fair at Sacramento. Let the benefit of a State Fair be given to Napa, Sonoma, Petaluma, or any other of our beautiful valleys, in order to do them good, and help build them up, and Agricultural Hall, and the park and grounds revert at once to other owners, who will avail themselves of it. It might be, however, that the Agricultural Hall could be had again to use; but the State Agricultural Society have no fee simple in any of this property, and it is time the public should know and understand the real condition of things.

There is one feature in the recent hurried Legislature that the movers may have overlooked, and to which we call the attention of the real owners of the Stock grounds, and that is, will the change of the title of the managers, which affects the title of the institution—being now the "Board of Agriculture," will this affect the interest that holds those grounds?

They are leased to the managers of the State Agricultural Society, not to the Board of Agriculture; the first as it has been managed by those particularly interested in Sacramento County; the new Board must be composed of delegates from all parts of the State, and virtually the State Fair can be held wherever the Board of Agriculture shall direct.

Our remarks are made only with a view to elicit discussion on the statement made by this Report—a document so full of sophistry, that a casual glance suffices to show its absurd fallacy.

As a contrast to our State Agricultural Society, we ask attention to the doings of the annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, which we have lately published.

The Agricultural College.

"Gas companies," "Omibus and Railroad Companies," "Turpikes," "Bridges," and "Ferry Companies," and all the numerous demands of individual and collective schemes, can have the attention of our Legislature, and each and every bill will pass and give a fortune to each. But, when so important a question comes up before the people's agents, as the acceptance of a national gift of thousands of acres of land for an Agricultural College, in which the sons of our farmers may be educated in the science in which they ought to shine, then, forsooth, that bill must have the "go by"—must be indefinitely postponed.

We ask, in all earnestness, can it be possible, that those Legislators who claim to be farmers and stock-men, can sit down quietly and see such a bill as this thrown aside?

We again ask, is there not an influence strong enough in our Legislature, to call up this subject in another form, or by a new bill? Can it be possible that California, one of the richest agricultural States in the Union, shall be the only State that shall fail to accept the proffered bounty of the Nation? For it should be understood now—that if we fail to accept it before the first of July, it is lost to us forever, and now is the only time we can secure it. We trust the Hon. Senator Holden will still battle for this bill. His bill deserves a better fate, and we therefore trust he will still be "hold-on" on this great enterprise. It is worthy the best efforts of our best men.

MARIN COUNTY JOURNAL.—Our good neighbor Barney, of this sprightly Journal, sends forth the No. 1 of his third volume, and makes his respects to all the people of that rich dairy district. We often find much to interest us in the paper of our contemporary. With an eye to the real interests of his district, he feeds his readers often with "Home matters" about the wants and doings in the county. This is what is wanted so much in all sections to awaken the real progressive spirit of the age. We notice in this issue a call for the great gathering of the people, at Tomales, to rejoice over the overthrow of a spurious grant. We wish every fraudulent grant could be destroyed and the true and lawful owner secured in his own property, and every honest settler secured in his rights. We go for right to all, rich or poor, high or low, prince or peasant, and we think it right too, for the people to gather together and rejoice in the triumph of the right. And we think it would be right for lots of people to put their names down for the Marin County Journal, and pay friend Barney in gold for it, and then put their names down for the California Farmer, and pay for that too.

New Music.—Kohler, so well known as the music dealer and publisher of the Pacific, has sent us the new song of "My Sister," composed and set to music by P. H. Nichols, Esq. We have also received, recently, from the same house, a collection of new and beautiful songs, enough to make melody in a thousand hearts.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.—A telegraphic dispatch has been received by Gen. Wright, from E. D. Townsend, U. S. A., at Washington, stating that the time granted for deserters and other absentees from the army to return to their respective companies is extended to the 15th instant.

Grapes and Temperance.

The Journal of Temperance discovers "breakers ahead" in the report we published, week before last, on the number of grape-vines, and the probable increased production of wine in this State. The report was not the editor's statements, as assumed by the Journal, though we are willing to endorse them, and to reply to the questions propounded by that paper. It asks:

[1.] "Now, Mr. Editor, do you in your heart believe it will really benefit our State to produce and consume the great quantities of wine of which you write?"

[2.] "What proportion of the rising generation will it send to fill our hospitals, almshouses, and State prisons?"

[3.] "How many will begin by whipping their wives, and end their career on the gallows in consequence?"

We reply to the first question, that we do, for the reason, that, though the benefit might be only a comparative one, in the opinion of some, it would be none the less a real benefit, consisting in the substitution for beverages pernicious and poisonous (inevitably so from the means and source by which they are supplied), of those certainly more pure and harmless, to the great pecuniary benefit, also, of the State. To questions 2 and 3, we can, of course, only answer problematically; but it is our firm belief, judging from history and experience, that in the realization referred to, there would be less use for "hospitals, almshouses, State prisons, and gallows," than now, and hence there would be a benefit in this respect.

The subject broached is a fruitful one for discussion, but we do not think it necessary to undertake it at length. We believe that the temperance institutions to which the Journal is devoted, are calculated to be of much good, and we do not wish to interfere with, or combat, its general doctrines. We are willing to allow it to seek the promotion of temperance in its own way, but would suggest that until mankind are more generally disposed to adopt or make radical changes in their habits, it would be better to secure a partial improvement than none at all, and to this end, if no more, we believe the cultivation of the grape in our favored State will tend.

The Contrabands.

The Emancipation Act will place hundreds of thousands of those freed men at the disposal of our Government, who will be called upon to make some provision for their employment.

It has been proposed to muster them into the army of the United States; but against this there has been raised objections, many of which are not valid. We think there are better ways in which 500,000 or 1,000,000 of our colored population, that shall be freed, can be well and advantageously employed, and with immense good to the whole country.

We can suggest three ways in which they can be fully employed, and against either of these plans can no real objections be raised.

1. We would place them on the Pacific Railroad, and thus hurry on this great national work.

2. We would ask Congress to send a hundred thousand or more, to redeem, improve, and cultivate our tule lands.

3. We would set half a million to mining, and thus develop our wonderful mineral resources. Let our Government but employ half a million of the contrabands in mining, opening up the rich gold, silver, and copper mines of California, that now belong to the United States, and we believe the results would be that the income from this labor would, in 20 years, pay off the cost of the war, in fact, pay the national debt.

Come then, with the contrabands, and give them employment in this State, under a wise, kind, and judicious management, and the nation will be out of debt in 20 years.

New Post Office at Preston.

We are really glad to know of the establishment of a post office at Preston Point, Tomales Bay, to be called Preston P. O., and the postmaster Col. R. J. Preston. Col. P. received his commission unsought, a compliment to him, and the P. M. General too, for it shows his good sense in appointing so excellent and popular a P. M. Now Preston Point is one of the finest places of resort in the spring and summer, that there is around this bay or coast, and the Preston House is one of those nice, pleasant, cozy places, where one can luxuriate for a week, or month, and grow fat on fishing, hunting, and lounging near the sea, and "gathering shells along the shore."

One thing is certain, everybody that goes to Preston Point once, is sure to want to go again, and now that there is a post office, business men can go and have business letters sent to them. And our neighbors and friends can subscribe for the CALIFORNIA FARMER and receive it promptly at the hands of the new P. M. Who will act as agent? Come, friend, send us twenty or fifty names at once.

There is, we understand, to be established a daily stage from Petaluma to Preston Point, and by this means visitors can leave this city at 1 P. M., spend the night at Petaluma, take the stage next morning and be at Preston Point early in the day, for the pleasures and sports of that delightful and healthful resort.

A GREAT WORK.—that is a great work! if a book of 1600 pages can be called a great work; this is the volume published by Congress, as the result of the investigation of "Government Contracts." We are indebted to Hon. T. G. Phelps for this volume. What a host of rascality there must have been among the contractors, when a volume of 1600 pages is required to show them up. It would have been "economy" to have first hung part of them.

A letter from London states that "out of the thirty-one specimens of machinery exhibited by citizens of the United States at the great International Exhibition just closed, twenty-eight won medals—a much larger proportion than any other nation."

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO APRIL 2d.

The price of gold went up again at New York during the week, reaching 159, but was coming down yesterday, as the dispatch dated April 2d, says: Exchange, unsettled by fluctuations in Gold sales, 170@172; Gold irregular, decidedly lower; opening at 59 and declining to 52½; closing heavy at 53@54; Sizes of '81, Coupons, 105½; Registered, 104½; Seven-thirties, 104½.

From Virginia the following reports are given: A schooner engaged in smuggling between Maryland and Virginia, was captured on the lower river, the 31st. She had an expensive cargo consisting of quinine, morphine, Confederate uniforms, groceries and other much needed articles. We learn that a rebel force, estimated at 20,000 strong, are in front of Williamsburg, threatening an attack at any hour. It is said that a perfect reign of terror exists in the country around Winchester, caused by the guerrilla bands prowling about, committing depredations on the property of Unionists.

From the fact that rebel tents and camps are daily appearing before our front on the Rappahannock, Union officers conclude that Lee's army is again being materially strengthened by reinforcements. A number of citizens of Fairfax have been escorted to the old Capitol within a few days, on a charge of being concerned in the recent raid in Fairfax Court House, and for expressing disloyal sentiments. The Government steamer Victor No. 2, was fired into at Hall's Landing, on the Kanawha, and the boat was completely riddled. It is rumored that two steamers had been captured up that stream, by the guerrillas. On Monday last, Jenkins' rebel cavalry made a dash into Point Pleasant, Va., at the mouth of the Kanawha river, and gained possession of the Court House, fired seven houses, plundered others, and burned several thousand bushels of Government corn. Volunteer aid arriving from Gallipolis, the rebels were driven off with a loss of five killed and 13 prisoners, who refused parole, and were taken to Gallipolis. A rain and snow storm, March 30, left the roads in a very bad condition. The rebels are said to be evacuating Richmond.

The Army of the Potomac is being increased at the rate of two and three regiments a week by the return of absentees.

The Government has authorized Gen. Ullman to raise a Black Brigade, and Governor Andrew to raise two black regiments. Beyond this, no authority is given to any one to enlist black troops. A large number of petitions have been received by the War Department from persons wishing to be officers in colored regiments.

The entire receipts from the Internal Revenue to April 1st, amount to 22,000,000, and the estimated receipts for the year, 150,000,000. It is considered certain that no foreign loan will be accepted by Mr. Secretary Chase.

Memphis dispatches state that the guerrillas who attacked the train near Moscow had been severely punished. Capt. Loomis, with about 200 men, came up with and attacked them on Monday. Five guerrillas were killed, six wounded, and 20 taken prisoners. Among the latter was the Captain. On the return the troops stopped at a farm house to rest, and were attacked by a rebel force said to be 500 strong, under Col. Richardson. A desperate hand-to-hand conflict ensued, 35 rebels being killed, and a large number wounded and captured. Our loss was 6 killed and 34 wounded. The rebels were completely repulsed.

From Vicksburg, there is nothing of very great importance. Several gunboats and transports arrived at Young's Point, from Steel Bayou, the 27th, and debarked troops. The transports are much damaged by the trees, but the gunboats are comparatively uninjured. The work on the canal at Vicksburg was suspended and the dredges removed. The enemy's cannon commanded two-thirds of the canal, making further prosecution of the work impossible at present. Reports from the commanders of the several vessels that attempted to pass Port Hudson on the night of the 14th, furnish but few additional details. It appears that they all reached the last and most formidable batteries before falling back. The fighting of our men is described in the highest degree as creditable. On the 20th ult., the ram Lancaster and Switzerland attempted to run past the batteries at Vicksburg. The Lancaster was struck 30 times and sunk, all of her crew but two escaping in small boats. The Switzerland was disabled by a 64-pound shot striking her steam drum, but floated past, and was finally taken in tow by the Albatross from Farragut's fleet. At Grand Gulf, on the way up, the Hartford and Albatross encountered a more formidable battery than Port Hudson. The former vessel was struck 14 times, and had 3 men killed. Both vessels returned the fire vigorously, but both were more or less injured. The bluffs at this point are high and commanding. The expedition from which we had been led to expect so much, under General Sherman, to the rear of Haines' Bluff, by the way of Steel Bayou and the Sunflower, has failed, and the entire force returned to Young's Point.

The Monongahela, with Bank's staff, and Captain Aldin on board, took her position below Port Hudson on the 19th, and fired quite a number of her 200-pound shells into the rebel batteries. A detachment of our land forces has been up directly opposite Port Hudson. The blockade of Galveston is still rigid. The Harriet Lane was still in New Orleans from across the Lake, with a large quantity of cotton and a number of passengers; the latter were compelled to come to get something to eat. They relate tales of great destitution and suffering among the rebels. They also state that a merciless conscription is being enforced, and a reign of terror and want prevails. The Pleasure of the 20th reports that the Monongahela, whose machinery was uninjured during the fight, has repaired damage to woodwork, and is now in good order again.

It is reported upon apparent trustworthy authority, that Governor Andy Johnson has been successful in obtaining from Government full powers for the liberation of East Tennessee, and that he has been authorized to raise troops for that purpose, and to cut all tape that might embarrass him.

Dispatches received at headquarters fully confirm the success in the neighborhood of Somerset, and gallantly displayed by our troops was highly commendable. Accounts of the battle say that the enemy, numbering 2,000, were overtaken 4 miles north of Somerset, and after five hours' fighting, the rebels lost 50 killed, and nearly 400 prisoners, including 20 officers. We recovered 400 head of stolen cattle, and lost 10 killed and 25 wounded. Our force numbered 1,200.

Capt. Crawford, of Oregon, who commands the legion of the emigrants to the Pacific shore, had 50,000 emigrants are moving in that direction; and estimates the number for the whole season at 100,000. The California and Oregon Senators and

Representatives were to leave New York in the steamer of Wednesday.

It is stated the Administration confidently expect before the close of the week, news of important successes by the fleet near Charleston. If the batteries on Stone Island can be taken, it is believed troops can be landed to reach Lake City, without assaulting Forts Moultrie or Sumter, which being cut off would fall without loss of vessel or ammunition.

A Murfreesboro dispatch states that the scouts affirm that the rebels must soon attack or fall back, in consequence of a scarcity of provisions, at Chattanooga. It is said the rebels are building immense fortifications. There are already between 50 and 60 siege guns in position. At Bridgeport they have also constructed some fine earth-works, as well as at Stevenson, Decatur, Shelbyville and Tullahoma.

The President has designated Thursday, the 19th day of April, as a fast day.

A Hilton Head letter says that the Wabash, Powhatan, and Pawnee, draw too much water to cross Charleston Bar, and will therefore remain at Port Royal to receive the rebel ram from Savannah, should she make her appearance.

The destruction of the rebel steamer Georgiana off Long Island beach, South Carolina, is confirmed. She was a powerful steamer, and had been represented to the Navy Department as more formidable than the Alabama. Richmond papers contain a full description of the Georgiana. She was an iron vessel, brig rigged, and left England with an assorted cargo, valued at \$1,000,000. Among her cargo was a battery of 12 Whitworth guns of superior manufacture.

The President has issued a proclamation ordering public sales of Government lands in Washington Territory, amounting to 3,000,000 acres.

A rebel Alabama captain, taken prisoner by our troops in Southern Kentucky, states that the rebel plan for the invasion of Kentucky proved a failure. The defeat of Morgan at Milton, and the leaking out of their plans defeated the project. He emphatically avowed as his opinion, that the defeat of Bragg by Rosecrans, and the occupation of Tennessee, would produce a revolution in the South that would lead immediately to peace. A gentleman who left Knoxville on the 19th, says the conscription have utterly failed in North Carolina and Southeastern Tennessee. The mountaineers resist it with arms, and an army would be required to enforce it. The presence of Federal troops in Tennessee would enlist 5,000 men for the Union. Parson Brownlow has arrived from Tennessee, and reports that the rebels are concentrating at Tullahoma, while their cavalry has made a diversion on East Kentucky, hoping to draw a force from Rosecrans. Reinforcements are arriving daily at Tullahoma from Virginia. Gen. Gillmore crossed the Kentucky river in force, March 31, and recaptured Danville, driving the rebels in the direction of Grab orchard.

A dispatch from Louisville, March 31, reporting the recapture of 2,000 head of cattle from the rebels near Stanford, is confirmed. 140 prisoners were taken. The Federals still closely following the enemy.

Gen. Hurlburt has issued an order that the negro camps at Columbus and Cairo be broken up, and that all negroes, women and children included, not actually in service, be sent to Island No. 10, and put at work, tilling the soil.

At the Rhode Island election, April 1st, the Republican Unionists swept the State. James T. Smith is elected Governor by 2,800 majority; Thos. A. Jenks is elected to Congress from the Eastern District, by 1,900 majority; and Nathan T. Dixon, for the Western District, by 600 majority. The Legislature stands: Smith's supporters, 76; opponents 26, and 6 vacancies.

EUROPEAN.—The Polish insurrection shows no change, although the reports continue obscure. The other continental news is unimportant. The Polish legion, forming in London, will shortly depart, if fully equipped, for Poland.

HOW TO TELL THE RELATIVE VALUE OF GREENBACKS.

BACKS.—To arrive at the value of paper money, when gold commands a premium, multiply 100 by the amount of the premium on gold, and divide the product by 100, with the amount of premium added; the result will show the discount on paper money. We will suppose gold is quoted at 50 cents premium in New York; multiply 100 by 50, and the product is 5,000; divide this by 100, and the result is 50, which is the exact discount on the paper money; and shows that when gold commands a premium of 50 cents on the dollar, paper money is worth 50 cents on the dollar. Another and more simple plan is to divide 100.00 by the price of gold in New York. Thus, suppose gold to be 160, divide in 100.00, gives 62½, as the correct value of greenbacks here.

It is proposed to supersede the use of armor-plates for ships by willow-wood of the thickest of a foot, having a steel-rolled plate of an inch and-a-half inserted in the middle of the wood. This wood has the property of resisting compression to a great degree, and possesses the same cohesive and repulsive properties as steel. Whalebone, from its cohesion and tenacity, has likewise been proposed as an extra backing for the iron plates. Horn has its advocates as an additional backing.—[Sci. Am.]

NEW MATERIAL FOR PAPER.—Mr. James R. McKelrick, of Fort Wayne, Ind., has forwarded to us some of the fibrous material obtained from the bolls of the sycamore tree, which he thinks will answer well for making paper. It is a short staple of cotton of a buff color, and undoubtedly paper can be made from it as well as from any other vegetable fiber. He states that unlimited quantities of it can be obtained in the Western States. Some of the Western paper-makers should make experiments with it.—[Sci. Am.]

Upland Rice.

We again call attention to this valuable cereal which we feel confident can be made a profitable crop in California, as it will grow and produce well on any land suitable for wheat; a good, deep, loamy soil must produce a heavy crop. We have already supplied many applicants with seed, and shall be happy to forward small parcels of the same to those who wish to try the experiment.

New Garden-Seed and Bulbs.—S. W. Moore has received by late steamers, new seeds and bulbs, roots of choice and rare kinds. Among the bulbs are Japan lilies of the choicest kinds, Amaryllis, Gladiolus, and that most exquisitely fragrant, the Tabacosa—which should be in every collection to make it complete. This Seed Establishment is the most complete on this coast, and we are glad to know it is doing a large and profitable business.

A GRAND CHANCE FOR A FARMER.—A farmer or planter, who is familiar with the growing of cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, hemp and flax, can make a good chance to secure a farm. Apply immediately at this office.

The Currency.

By the late law of Congress, the tax on "contracts involving over three days for the delivery of gold or silver," which applies to loans payable in gold or silver—this tax, with the stamp duties, amounts to about 12 per cent per annum on loans in the currency upheld in this State, of gold and silver. That the effect of this will be the adoption of the Legal Tender Notes in this State as the currency, we regard as certain. And we believe the people will thereby be benefited, as well as the government. The note currency will be found of great convenience and benefit in many respects, as is generally admitted under some circumstances; and under the present, we are satisfied, the evil results predicted, will be found imaginary. We shall hail the change with pleasure.

The New Washing Machine.

In regard to the new washing machine "Knowledge shall be increased," Mr. A. Clark, father of the inventor, writes us: "Being a carpenter, as well as farmer, my son gave me the privilege of making and selling the machine. I have just finished the first one to-day, for my girls, and it works complete; two children 10 or 12 years old, one on each side, will do a washing with it easier and in about half the time a woman could do it on a common washboard. And it is quite an ornament in the kitchen. The tub or box is 28 inches long, 22 inches wide, and as it stands on its legs is 28 inches high, and is nearly as easily handled as a common large size wash-tub. I have four under way, and when finished will take them down to the valley [Alvarado] for exhibition, trial, and sale."

"Sparkling and Bright."—Yes, "sparkling and bright with its aroma fine as it foams to the light, is that pure Catawba wine. France may boast 'fine claret hills,' and her famed 'Bordeaux,' but if California wills, the palm she can win. Even the Longworth's famed brand, Catawba and Isabella, these will not long withstand our own wines pure and mellow. For we will have the best, surpassing every other. Those that will bear the test, are sold by Bowen & Brother.

Superior Melon Seed.

WE HAVE a small invoice of superior "GREEN FLESH MELON SEED," which we will sell done up in 1 lb papers, or a greater quantity, at \$2.50 a pound. Persons wishing a superior quality, should secure from this lot. Send orders to Farmer Office.

\$6, \$8, or \$10,000 Wanted.

WANTED—In the Country, for one or two years, from Six to Ten Thousand Dollars, on security of four times the amount, interest payable promptly. Any one having money to loan, on good security, can find an opportunity by addressing G. B. B., this office.

American and Half-breed Merino EWES.

600 VERY SUPERIOR AMERICAN AND HALF-BREED Merino Ewes, will be sold a bargain if engaged now, deliverable in June or as soon as they can leave their young lambs.

WM. T. COLEMAN, EDW. MOTT ROBINSON
HENRY CARLTON, JR.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES,

New York and San Francisco.

Twenty-five Cents!**AMBROTYPES****JOHNSON'S**

First Premium Gallery.

No. 649 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR 25 CENTS.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for \$3 per Dozen.

Largest Photographs the same heretofore taken at TEN DOLLARS for the first copy, will hereafter be THREE DOLLARS only; extra copies, ONE dollar. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work as our speciality.

Beware of Imposters!!

The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON set in it.

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,

611 and 613 Front street.

Rincon Wool Depot.

D. McLENNAN & E. GRISAR,

HAVE re-opened their WOOL ESTABLISHMENT, at the RINCON DOCK, and are prepared to continue as formerly, the business of

Grading and Packing Wool for

Shipment.

Their "GRADE MARKS," being well established here and in the Eastern States and Europe, they offer their services to Wool Dealers.

38 B.—Having heard that outside parties have been imitating our "Grade Marks," they are hereby notified that these "Grade Marks" are our own property, and we use them for the future.

EXCITEMENT.—During the past week or two there has been some considerable excitement in Napa county, owing to treasonable certain plans and plottings—springing from the brains of some who should stretch hemp—against the peace and welfare of the loyal State of California. Mare Island has been put in a state of defense, the Saginaw stationed there, and the militia of Napa county ready to assemble at a moment's notice to defend their homes in case it should be necessary. If there are parties fiendish enough to plot, crazy-headed to attempt, and insane enough to dream of success, and wish to bring civil war into our midst, there is nothing that would give us more pleasure than to hear that their necks were encircled with a hempen cravat, and said cravat pulled very tight. The seizure of the Chapman, and capture of her passengers, proves that secessionists, ready to act, are among us, and it behooves every citizen to be on the watch, and be ready to assist the government when called upon.

Japanese and Chinese Fancy Goods.

JUST RECEIVED, EX STEAMER
SCOTLAND, from Kanagawa, by

WM. HASELTINE.

—AT THE—

Japanese Bazaar,

No. 321 Montgomery street.

A valuable invoice of Goods, embracing a full assortment of:

RICH LACQUERED & INLAID FANCY GOODS,

CABINETS, ETC.

TORTOISE-SHELL, IVORY and SANDAL-WOOD

WORK, in great variety;

FANS, of every style;

RICH SILKS, CRAPES, and FINE GOODS;

EMBROIDERED SHAWLS, and APRONS, HAND-

KERCHIEFS, ETC.

Together with a full supply of EGG-SHELL and

FANCY PORCELAIN, DINNER, TEA and

COFFEE SETS.

—ALSO—

JAPANESE BOOKS, PICTORIALS, MAPS, ETC.;

—ALSO—

25 NESTS CAMPHOR-WOOD TRUNKS;

25 CAMPHOR-WOOD BUREAUS;

SUPERIOR JAPANESE TEA, at Wholesale and

Retail.

19

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE.

FRENCH CHINA,

TABLE CUTLERY,

CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a Very large and full assortment of the above

Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the

VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of

The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,

(Formerly the Jerome Company.)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSONE STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.

11 SAN FRANCISCO.

\$100 BOUNTY!

Rally for the Union!

THE CALIFORNIA CONTINGENT!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN COMMISSIONED

as Captain of a Company for service in the Sixth Reg-

iment (Col. Black) CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS, has opened

a Recruiting Office, on Montgomery street, between Mer-

chant and Clay.

Subsistence, Clothing, Blankets, etc., will be furnished the

men, as fast as they are enrolled and sworn in.

The men are entitled to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

BOUNTY, Two Dollars Premium, and probably an additional

Bounty from the State. Modest wages wanted.

D. M. GREENE, Captain,

Sixth Regiment California Volunteers.

24

BALMORAL NURSERY

Seed and Produce Depot,

Fort street, Victoria.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE ON CONSIGN-

ment, and sell at ten per cent commission, any California

Produce entrusted to him. It will often be an object for

farmers, and others raising produce, to ship to the Victoria

market, as at certain seasons of the year there is usually a dif-

ference of from 50 to 100 per cent in the rate of many articles

of Food and Produce, between Victoria and San Francisco

markets. J. BEGG.

Representatives—Messrs. McDonald & Co., Bankers, Victoria.

Messrs. D. C. Mitchell & Co., San Francisco.

2

True Hubbard Squash.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A SMALL INVOICE OF THIS

NOBLE SQUASH, direct from the original source at the

East. It is the best squash known and grown. We will

forward it in one pound packages for \$3.00 and guarantee the

seed of an Extra Quality and Pure. It is a squash that will

be in great demand this Autumn and should be extensively

grown.

DR. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

NO. 611 CLAY STREET, RABE'S BUILDING,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours: From 9 A. M., to 5 P. M.

ALL WORK IS

WARRANTED!

TERMS CASH

WHEN WORK IS

FINISHED!

PRICES LIBERAL.

S. W. SHAW,

Portrait Painter.

Number 15, 3d floor, Mercantile Library building

Corner of Bush & Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES**STANFORD BROS.,**

121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

....OF....

And will Sell Cheaper than any House in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS.

CAMPENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE, COAL-OIL, KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL, LARD OIL, MACHINERY OIL, RAPE-SEED OIL, CHINA NUT OIL.

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL, SHARK'S OIL, NEATSFOOT OIL, TANNER'S OIL, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

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PREMIUMS

AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR.**MEDAL**

AWARDED TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON**Sewing Machines,**

....AT THE....

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

LONDON, 1862.

First Class Gold Medal

....TO THE....

WHEELER & WILSON**SEWING MACHINE,**

Paris Exhibition, 1861.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Are Universally Acknowledged

TO BE THE BEST

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

JUST RECEIVED.

Call and examine before purchasing.

H. W. WADSWORTH, Agent,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

SAN FRANCISCO.

24

WHEELER & WILSON'S**FAMILY****SEWING MACHINES**

WITH

New Improvements,

JUST RECEIVED,

ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES

....FOR....

STITCHING,

BINDING,

HEMMING,

CORDING,

TUCKING,

FELLING,

GATHERING,

....AND....

EMBROIDERING;

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THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Family Sewing Machines,

IN USE.

Call and see the New Improvements.

H. W. WADSWORTH,

AGENT,

Home Miscellany.

HE DOETH ALL THINGS WELL.

When Fortune's smiles illumine our path,
And gold our coffers swell,
'Tis not so very hard to say,
He doeth all things well.

When friendship sheds its cheering ray,
Our sorrows to dispel,
Each word of love seems echoing—
He doeth all things well.

Mid health, and wealth, and happiness,
Prosperity's bright spell,
It wants small faith to teach our hearts,
He doeth all things well.

But when for those we're loved and lost,
We hear the solemn knell;
Sadly, reluctantly we own—
He doeth all things well.

When those in whom we trust prove false,
Our hearts with anguish swell;
Yet there is balm in the blessed thought—
He doeth all things well.

In the dark hour of grief and care,
'Tis joy no tongue can tell,
To feel within our hearts the throbbing—
He doeth all things well.

Father! we ask Thee in His name,
On whom thy spirit fell,
For that pure faith, which ever feels,
He doeth all things well.

HOME VALLEY RANCH, Feb. 10, 1883.

THE DEAR OLD HOUSE.

BY WESTBY GIBSON.

The dear old house of childhood's happy days,
I see its soft embowered walls once more!
With reverent feet I tread the garden ways,
And linger with the flowers as oft before.

I gently put aside the jasmine sprays,
And pluck a dewy woodbine-flower that strays
Lovingly by the door;

And oh! the memories that quickly rise,
To flush my cheek, and cloud my yearning eyes—
Fond memories of the strong enduring ties,
That bind me ever to the dear old house
Of days of yore.

Well may these happy recollections thrill
With such a wondrous power to my heart's core,
Since I with faltering feet but linger still
A little while upon life's dreary shore.

Dear faces, coming at their own sweet will,
Through the old house, and every corner fill
With light and love once more.

Now, little feet seem pattering up the stair—
And now! I catch a glimpse of sunny hair,
Then white hands beckon from a fireside chair;
Ah me! what spirits haunt this dear old house
Of days of yore.

These memories of my childhood's happy days,
Like the sweet light of morning soon are o'er;
A voice I know not speaks—a stranger's gaze
Watches and wonders from the open door.

Still the green jasmine spreads its starry sprays,
And children gambol in the garden ways,
But fond hands clasp my withered
hands no more.

All! all! are gone—the gentle and the dear!
Of all my race, I only, linger here;
Careless how soon I in the churchyard near,
Rest with the loved ones of the dear old house
Of days of yore!

Ralph Waldo Emerson at Music Hall.

From amongst the many beautiful things Mr. Emerson said, on Sunday, Feb. 15th, in his discourse, we quote the following:

One day is like another; so is one person deeply like another.

All the various religions of the earth rise and fall—even Christianity is beginning to lose its strong hold, but the moral sentiments stand immutable.

The world, to us, is as we are. If our ends are petty and sensual, we are like rats in a library, only seeking for the paste that is on the paper.

People often read us with a smile, but they do not tell us what they read. Even boys know each other instinctively.

When a man puts off his city dress to put on his red shirt for the country, he puts off what he did not know he was wearing.

The power of wealth often loses its splendor in the quietude and lameness of the rich.

The romance of wealth is its expansion of thought and action. The use of all that money brings is the happiness of wealth.

The Brahmin shuns worldly honor as he would poison. So it is told of our Saviour, that he made himself of no reputation.

Rush for the opportunity of doing what you can for the good of all.

All that is excellent must come of bold, laborious life. To be heroic in any event, is doing something, is putting our capital in a bank that cannot break.

We feel that we are greater than we know. It is said that war benefits an age.

Tender, amiable boys, who have never realized an action beyond a game of foot-ball, are suddenly drawn up to a bayonet charge, or before the cannon's mouth, and they can afford to die, but not to misbehave.

Courage and chastity are silent concerning themselves.

Fear disenchanta life. One said, "Nothing is so much to be feared as fear. I believe that God likes Athelstan better." Courage puts a new face on everything. They can conquer who believe they can. The lion is fearless. A Greek proverb says, "An army of stage led by a lion is better than an army of lions led by a stag."

Courage is the right state of a man when he is free to do what constitutionally belongs to him.

Will is the measure of power.

As soon as we rise to courage, we come to the grand model of mankind.

When a man rises to courage, all the metaphysics of the world are dumb before him.

Be always brave.

He has not learned a lesson of life who does not every day surmount his fears.

It is the best use of fate to teach us that we can never suffer till our time comes.

There is one's opinion that must always be of the highest consequence to you, viz: your own.

A Cheerful Heart.

We once heard a young lady say to an individual, "your countenance to me is like the rising sun, for it always gladdens me with a look." A merry or cheerful countenance was always one of the things which Jeremy Taylor said his enemies and persecutors could not take away from him. There are some persons who spend their lives in this world as they would spend their lives if shut in a dungeon. Everything is made gloomy and forbidding. They go mourning and complaining from day to day that they have so little, and are constantly anxious lest what little they have should escape out of their hands. They look always upon the dark side, and can never enjoy the good that is present for the evil that is to come. That is not religion. Religion maketh the heart cheerful; and when its large and benevolent principles are exercised, men will be happy in spite of themselves. The industrious bee does not complain that there are so many poisonous flowers and thorny branches in his road, but buzzes on selecting the honey where he can find it, and passes quietly by the places where it is not. There is enough in this world to complain about and find fault with, if men have the disposition. We often travel on a hard and uneven road, but with a cheerful spirit we may walk therein with comfort, and come to the end of our journey in peace.

The Cheering Word.

LITTLE Charley was the dull boy of his school. All the rest either laughed at him or pitied him. Even his master sometimes taunted him with his deficiencies. He became sullen and indifferent, and took no pains to get on. One day a gentleman who was visiting the school looked over some boys who were making their first attempts to write. There was a general burst of amusement at poor Charley's efforts. He colored, but was silent.

"Never mind, my lad," said the gentleman, cheerfully, "don't be discouraged; just go and do your very best, and you will be a brave writer some day. I recollect when I first began to write being quite as awkward as you are; but I persevered, and now look here." He took a pen and wrote his name on a piece of paper, in fine legible characters. "See what I can do now," he added.

Many years afterward that gentleman met Charley again. He had turned out one of the most celebrated men of his day, and he expressed his firm conviction that he owed his success in life, under God's blessing, to the encouraging speech made by the school visitant.

Afflictions.

A merchant was one day returning from market. He was on horseback, and behind him was a valise filled with money. The rain fell with great violence, and the good old man was wet to his skin. At this he was vexed, and murmured because Providence had given him such bad weather for his journey. He soon reached the borders of a thick forest. What was his terror on beholding on one side of the road a robber, with leveled gun, aiming at him and attempting to fire! but the powder being wet by rain, the gun did not go off, and the merchant, giving spurs to his horse, fortunately had time to escape. As soon as he found himself safe, he said to himself: "How wrong was I not to endure the rain patiently! If the weather had been dry and fair, I should not probably have been alive at this hour, and my little children would have expected my return in vain. The rain which caused me to murmur, came at a fortunate moment, to save my life and preserve my property." It is thus with a multitude of our afflictions; by causing us slight and short sufferings, they preserve us from others far greater and of longer duration.

Looking out for slights.—There are some people always looking out for slights. They cannot pay a visit, they cannot receive a friend, they cannot carry on the daily intercourse of the family, without suspecting some offense is designed. They are as touchy as hair-triggers. If they meet an acquaintance in the street who happens to be pre-occupied with business, they attribute his abstraction to some motive personal to themselves, and take umbrage accordingly. They lay on others the fault of their own irritability. A fit of indignation makes them see impertinence in everybody they come into contact with. Innocent persons, who never dreamed of giving offense, are astonished to find some unfortunate word or some momentary tactlessly mistaken for an insult.

Military Estimates.—In his official report of the battles of Stone River, Gen. Rosecrans makes the following statistical calculations:

Of 14,560 rebels struck by our missiles it is estimated that—
20,000 rounds of artillery hit 728 men.
2,000,000 rounds of musketry hit 13,832 men.
Averaging 27 cannon shots to hit one man, 145 musket shots to hit one man, our relative loss was as follows:
Per Cent.
Right wing, 15,983, musketry and art'y, loss...20.72
Center, 10,366, musketry and artillery, loss...18.4
Left wing, 13,288, musketry and art'y, loss...24.6
The rebel loss is estimated to be 165 to 100 on the Federal side. The Federals fought with 43,000 men, and the rebels with 62,000.

Steel Shirt-collars.—A Portland tailor advertises a very beautiful article of enameled steel shirt-collars, manufactured at Sheffield, England. They can hardly be distinguished from the paper collars, so fashionable, and will no doubt entirely supersede them. If they become soiled, you have only to sponge them to restore their whiteness. The use of cotton in the manufacture of shirt-collars is at an end.

NEW GOODS!!

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.

Comprising in SILKS,

TAFFETAS, GROS DE ZURICH, BLACK GROS GRAIN
Rich Moire Antique;
Fancy, Plaid and Plain Silks.

In DRESS GOODS,

Silk and Wool Fantaisie, Poplin d'Aragon;
Plain Irish and French Poplin;
Plaid do do do do
Plaid and Fig'd Ottoman and Merino.
Rich all-wool Plaids, French de Laine,
Mohairs, Epinglee, Foulards,

and every variety of NEW DRESS GOODS, now worn in New York, including the popular,

ROBE IMPERATRICE.

In CLOAKS and SHAWLS,

Everything New
in Style and Material.

In FURS,

For Cloaks,
For Mantillas,
For Tippets,
Victorines,
and Fur Collars, and Coats—New.

...WE HAVE RECEIVED...

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE
AND MARKED WITH OUR NAME,

IRISH LINENS,
SHIRTING LINEN,
LINEN SHEETING,

Linen Damask, Cloths and Napkins,
And Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Additions have also been made
to our stocks of Embroideries,
Alexandre's Kid Gloves, Bal-
morale Skirts and Skirting, House-
keeping Goods, Flannels, Blan-
kets, Quilts, Underwear,
Muslins and Sheetings.

And every Department of our Store has been replenished with New Arrivals.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7 Montgomery,

Near Market,

Next door to Masonic Temple.

DR. SMITH'S

Water-Cure and Phrenologica

INSTITUTE,

620 CLAY STREET, bet. Montgomery & Kearny.

Examinations in regard to Health—Free.
Here all who desire may obtain correct Phrenological examinations, with Charts (such as used by Fowler & Wells).

We claim for Hydropathic and Hygienic Medication, in the treatment of every Disease known to man, superior advantages over poisonous Drug Medication. That it is more speedy, that it is attended with none of those debilitating and terrible Secondary Diseases, such as PILES, Chronic DIARRHEA, Torpid LIVER, CONSTIPATION, VARICOSE Swelling of the Veins, NEURALGIA or degrading of the Bones, ULCERATION of the Limbs, Chronic NEURALGIA, Rheumatism and Gouty Rheumatism, Vermin and Diseases, which all Intelligent Physicians well know result from the use of Mercury and other Metallic Drugs, together with the frequent use of stimulants and vegetable poisons that are given to overcome Acute Diseases. These conditions and diseases never follow from the effects of Hydropathic or Hygienic Medication. On the other hand, we have for the last fifty years treated largely of the above named diseases, and with positive success.

By the separation of our ESTABLISHMENTS we are more properly prepared to treat, than ever before, all GENERAL or SPECIAL Diseases peculiar to Male, whether ACUTE or CHRONIC, that are treated by any or all regularly educated Physicians.
OUR RESIDENCE, and Ladies' Health Institute, is No. 10, Sutter street, between Montgomery and Kearny, where we continue to treat Ladies for all general Diseases of Local Weakness, peculiar to Females.
In the treatment of this class of diseases our success has been all that any person could reasonably desire; but our Experience teaches us that women who have become Nervous, Debilitated and Diseased, by excessive care and toil, and undue maternal labor, cannot fully recover at home, either by Hygienic or Drug treatment; no matter how skillfully employed, but should have from four to six weeks' rest and freedom from care, together with kind treatment and discipline, in those habits of life, that would particularly benefit each individual case.

Letters of inquiry promptly answered and Circulars sent.
BARLOW J. SMITH, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon.

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OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared as SPECIALITIES, for our

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SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.

TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.

PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.

SPICES innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest.

BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated Dairies; also, choicest Eastern.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc. or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES.

Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessities, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage. Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were made.

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The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enameled and

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BAKE-OVENS, SAD-IRONS,
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By J. S. HARRISON, Apiculturist, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE
Author with great care and the devotion of much
time. From the experience of many years as an
apiculturist, the Author has given results that must be
of great value to all who have Bees. Every person
who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.
This Book is for sale by the Author, at Sacramento, and at
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THE BEST MILL

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laid, inlaid with "pyramid" of live-oak, white-oak and
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mountain mahogany and Washoe silver.

This unrivaled piece of work is of home manufacture
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made, not as a matter of profit, but as a practical illustration
of what can be done with our rare California woods. It has
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On exhibition at Wheeler & Wilson's, Sewing Machine
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 WE OFFER TO THE CALIFORNIA FARMERS, AS USUAL, THIS SEASON, A MACHINE EVERY way adapted, in POWER, DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, and CUTTING CAPACITY, suited to the demands of this great Grain-growing State.

The peculiar characteristics of the
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 1st. LIGHT DRAUGHT—rising from a 3-foot Ground-wheel, and a light 30-inch Grain-wheel, opposite each other.
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 A MACHINE that will work equally well on the Side-hills and on the Plains.
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 There are 600 of the New-York Machines in the hands of California Farmers.
 Farmers, give us a call and judge for yourselves. EXTRAS of all kinds always on hand, with—
A full Assortment of Agricultural Implements,
 For sale at the Lowest city prices.
JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,
 AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, Corner Washington and Davis streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.
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EMBRACING AN AREA OF FOUR HUNDRED Acres, has recently been surveyed and plotted out into Lots, which are now offered for sale on as reasonable terms as any ever offered by the various Homestead Associations in our city. The Tract is known as the
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 Investments in Real Estate it is well known have paid as handsomely as any other, and insurance against rapid depreciation in value is secured by the sure and rapid increase of our population.
 Invest in Real Estate, and you will find it more profitable than investing in wildcat mining stock, or loaning money that may be paid in depreciated currency.
 The price for Lots in the above tract will remain uniform until after the holidays—that is, one-half each, and the balance in ten equal monthly installments without interest. The title to the land is perfect.
 For further particulars, apply to
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 HAVING LAID OUT MY PROPERTY, WHICH IS situated in the
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 Into Lots and streets,
 20 Lots are already sold,
 To some of the best men and families of San Francisco.
 The new Houses have just been built, and Families are living in them. Others are preparing to build the coming spring. This shows that the location has been appreciated, and in fact THERE IS NONE BETTER, in the whole town. I intend to sell
 About Ten Lots more—Cheap,
 and then raise the price. Terms and size of Lots to suit.
TITLE WARRANTED PERFECT.
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 ONE THOUSAND LOCUST TREES OF VERY SUPERIOR quality and beauty of growth, many of extra size. There are not many Ornamental Trees that can produce so many flowers in a season of remarkable beauty. These will grow in any soil, and are very hardy. Those who want to plant a Locust tree should buy a Locust tree from this nursery. Enquire at FARMER OFFICE. 14

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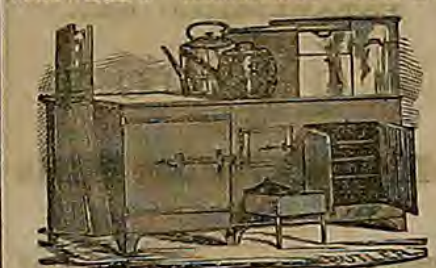


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FOR ECONOMY IN FUEL, excellence in construction, superiority in speed, and quality of work, it is beyond all competition.
 ORDER EARLY. The present high price of stock does not warrant our importing beyond the demand for machinery. Therefore, to prevent disappointment, all who expect to purchase, should inform us before the first of July next.
 For complete information on the culture of the Chinese Sugar-Cane, and manufacture of Sugar and Syrup, call upon us, or address
CAROTHERS & BATES,
 Manufacturers, Sacramento.

3,000 GALLONS SIRUP FOR SALE. In lots to suit purchasers. Depot, with MARVIN, No. 90 J street, Sacramento.

Splendid Hops for Sale!

ABOUT THREE TUNS of very superior CALIFORNIA HOPS are now offered for sale. They are the best ever yet raised in our State.

PURCHASERS OF HOPS
 will do well to try them. They will find the California grown Hops are far superior to any imported. We believe there is more of the desired virtue in one pound of them, than in two pounds of Eastern. Apply at the
FARMER OFFICE,
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MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
 Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

HOMESTEAD FREE!
 IN THE
 New City of
COLLINSVILLE,
 SOLANO COUNTY,
 CALIFORNIA,
 opposite

ANTIOCH and NEW YORK,
 at the mouth of the
San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers!

Has been regularly laid out, surveyed, and put upon record,

TITLE PERFECT,
 being
A PATENT
 from the
UNITED STATES.

5,000
Building Lots!
500
TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

...OR...
DISTRIBUTED FREE!

To such as shall first make application, and a GOOD, CLEAR DEED given at once (unconditionally), leaving it to the option of the party
 TO IMPROVE OR NOT;
 but it is expected that those taking one of the Gift Lots will use their influence in directing persons seeking a Home in California, to the
NEW CITY AND COUNTY.
 By so doing, they will be the means of getting more to settle, than if they were to improve themselves.

Money Loaned
 To Such as Build Immediately on the Premises, at a Low Rate of Interest.

A glance at the Map of California is all that is necessary to satisfy any reflecting mind of the judicious selection of this magnificent site for a
NEW CITY,
 and never subject to overflow from the flooding or rise of the river or bay in winter, as the wharf and warehouses were built at the time of the
HIGHEST FLOOD LAST WINTER.
 The vast region of fine country around it is rapidly filling up, and if the uninterrupted navigation from San Francisco to Sacramento increases as it has done for the last five years, there is no reason why Collinsville should not become a
Great and Commercial City,
 it being a midway stopping-place for the steamers daily from San Francisco to Sacramento.

Already, at and around Collinsville, there is a large number of inhabitants. They have, also, a Post-Office, Store, large warehouse, and a
Magnificent Wharf,
 Two Hundred feet long by One Hundred feet wide, which cost the present proprietors upwards of
\$10,000.

The Farming Country in Solano County can not be Surpassed,

Fine soil, springs of pure water, etc., etc. The climate is milder, both in summer and winter, than almost any other part of California.

A CITY with such a situation, surrounded by so magnificent a country, cannot but have
 A GREAT AND GLORIOUS DESTINY.
 A ferry is about to be established between this Port, Antioch and New York, making the distance only 35 miles, by land, to San Francisco, being a saving of

Over One Hundred Miles to those who Drive Stock to that Market.

Some persons, not realizing the immense rise on property in new cities, may say: "How can we afford to give away so many lots, not knowing how many will be actual settlers?"
 Why, gentlemen, if by giving away five hundred lots, we can induce one hundred to settle, then the rise of our lots more than pays us for those given away, and those holding the remaining lots are the owners of a handsome property.

The Very Lots You now Receive may in less than Three Years be Worth Thousands of Dollars!

We would, therefore, say to those who desire to avail themselves of this liberal offer, to address us at their earliest convenience.

Farms of 5, 10, 20 or 40 Acres for Sale, in Immediate Vicinity,
 at a low price to those who will make improvements during the coming year.

TO AGENTS.
 Any person who will act as Agent, and get up an interest in their town, and send us the names of five mechanics, we will give them an extra lot.
 For Plan of the City, showing the location of Blocks and Lots, or Bills, or any other information, please call on, or address by mail, or express to
Collinsville Land Company,
OFFICE:
 318 California Street, S. F., Cal.
 Box No. 1015 Post Office San Francisco.

Literary Shrubbery.

SONNET TO THE SKATER.
 Woe to the wight when first he feels
 The slippery skates beneath his heels;
 Who trembling, tries the dangerous play,
 And scratches out a first essay.
 Up fly his feet, he feels with dread
 The ice has cracked and cracked his head!
 A double damage, thus we see
 Misfortunes march in company;
 Stars twinkle round his aching eyes,
 Amazed, he sees new suns arise;
 To him celestial wonders ope,
 Without the aid of telescope;
 With shuffling haste he seeks the shore,
 And vows at least to skate no more.

THE PONTIFF OF THE PETTICOAT.—The last sensation in Paris is a man who has a perfect genius for making and fitting women's dresses. He is called the "pontiff of the petticoat." He not only makes ladies' dresses, but he puts on the ladies' dresses. Sometimes as many as fifty carriages are in front of his door at the same time, the feminine owners being up stairs having their dresses put on, as a dress should be put on. For fitting a dress he charges \$10. When dressing a lady, he charges \$15 for "fitting" her for dinner, and \$25 for an evening party.

When you hear a woman exclaim, "Oh, what a fool I was to reject so many lovers, and then take up with what I did!" be assured she married the first who made her an offer, doing more than half the courting herself; and that many a time her hen-pecked husband has wished she had rejected him.

It has been said that many young ladies for the first year after marriage, can never look at one of their own sex without a peculiar sort of expression on their countenance of a compassionate curiosity, arising out of a conscious superiority, as much as to say, "are you a married woman?"

The following is not bad to take about these times: "I'll die for the flag," cried a Treasury clerk. Quoth a soldier: "My patriot friend, look here—This shedding your blood for twelve dollars a month. Ain't like shedding red ink for twelve hundred a year!"

"Who is that Mr. Nymmouse that writes so much for the papers?" inquired a young lady. She meant the all pervading "Anonymous."

First specimens of coal have been found in Indiana, and the inhabitants of that State are confident the deposit will prove to be a rich one.

JOHN O'BRIEN.
JOHN O'BRIEN & CO.,
EMPLOYMENT,
 And General Agency Office,
 No. 610 Montgomery Street, between Merchant and Clay.
 FARMERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, and EMPLOYERS of every description furnished with the best MALE and FEMALE Help, without trouble or expense. Only write by Mail or Express, to
JOHN O'BRIEN & CO., San Francisco

SMITH'S NEW PATENT
MORTISING MACHINE.

THIS NEW INVENTION, THE ONLY ONE OF
 the kind ever yet presented to the public, was patented Sept. 1, 1880, and is now for the first time offered on the Pacific Coast.

This MORTISING MACHINE is not a large cumbersome implement, but of such a size as to be carried from place to place in the hand easily, yet capable of cutting a PERFECTLY SQUARE MORTISE, in a snafish style, of any size, from 1 1/2 inches to any dimensions wanted. It will make a mortise four inches deep in one minute.

This Machine works with a Lever Power, which one man can easily operate—the Pitman, Link and Pin operating in connection with a Repeating Rotary Head in a substantial manner, and performs its work admirably. It is a very SIMPLE MACHINE, and will convince any one that shall examine it, that it is one of the best machines yet conceived of for such labor.

The work of this Machine has secured for it rapid sale. Many of the State and Territorial rights in the old States have been sold.
 The RIGHT of this MACHINE is now offered to Counties, and persons interested in such an important invention, are invited to call on the Holders of this Patent, see its operation, and learn its value.
 Large Farmers, who have Extensive Lands to fence, will find this Mortising Machine the very thing for them to build a Solid Fence; and the Saving of Labor, in a few miles of Fence, will pay for the Right.

PERSONS WISHING TO BUY RIGHTS
 can have all needed information by addressing the undersigned, or may write to Editor Farmer, who will act as Selling Agent for the same.
 This Machine can be seen in operation at the BROOKLYN HOTEL, where its working qualities will be courteously shown by the proprietors.

WARMAN & LITTLE.

NORCROSS.
MRS. D. NORCROSS,
 No. 5 Montgomery street,
 In the New Masonic Temple, SAN FRANCISCO.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

This being the only regular LADIES' DRESS TRIMMING STORE in San Francisco, ladies can always rely upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods in the city. Particularly

UNDER LINEN.
HOSIERY
UNDER CLOTHING,
 And all desirable Goods in our line.

D. NORCROSS,
MASONIC REGALIA,
MILITARY COSTUMES,
BANNERS, Etc.

Each and every variety of Masonic and Military Equipments, so far as relates to Dress and Parades, made and prepared in best style, at short notice.
 Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.
 Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.
 Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.
NO. 6 POST STREET.
 Above Montgomery. In the New Masonic Temple, SAN FRANCISCO.

TOBACCO-LEAF FOR SALE.
 ONE TUN OF SUPERIOR LEAF TOBACCO FOR SALE. Inquire at this office.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer (Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street, April 31.)

Our Grain and Produce Market, the past week, has been very quiet, the quantity offering being in excess of demand. Shippers have bought more freely but at lower prices than they had been paying. The Northern Coast demand for flour has been liberal, giving employment for our city millers, who are able to buy wheat now and make a fair profit in the manufacturing.

Feed grains, Barley and Oats, have materially declined in price, and are now freely offering far in excess of the demand.

Potatoes are very plenty, and selling at prices very unsatisfactory, hardly paying the cost of producing.

Our news from all the farming sections of the country is favorable, and the future promises an abundant harvest.

We note the charter of the British bark Avon, to load Breadstuffs for Cape Town. The ship Shawmut, for Sidney, that we noted having met with an accident, and returned with her cargo of Breadstuffs partly damaged, has been repaired, and is reloading with portions of her former cargo and other grain. The bark Henry Miller, for Sidney, took 520 bks Barley, 419 bks Oats, 9308 bks Wheat, besides lumber, etc. The bark D. M. Hall and brig T. W. Lucas, for Victoria, took assorted cargoes, consisting in part of 2800 bks Barley, 4000 qrs Flour, 100 bks Wheat, Hay, etc. Several vessels are now loading for the Amoor River, with assorted cargoes of California produce forming portions of their Complement.

Wool of the Spring clip begins to offer on the Market, but thus far is sparing quantities, and finds ready purchasers at our city Woolen Mills, at prices above what shippers offer.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 12,749 bks, Barley 3883 bks, Beans 265 bks, Potatoes 2450 bks, Flour 9890 qrs, Bran 973 bks, Oats 123 bks, Hay 2305 bales, Corn Meal 150 bks, salt 600 bks.

Also, Coastwise: Potatoes 6133 bks, Oats 1400 bks, Wheat 3102 bks, Onions 327 bks, Beans 11 bks, Barley 241 bks.

Wheat, 100 lbs	1.70	Flour, 100 lbs	4.50
Barley, 100 lbs	1.15	Flour, 50 lbs	2.25
Oats, 100 lbs	1.15	Flour, 25 lbs	1.15
Beans, 100 lbs	1.15	Flour, 12 1/2 lbs	0.55
Onions, 100 lbs	1.15	Flour, 6 1/4 lbs	0.25

San Francisco Cattle Market—April 2.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

BEF—The market for Beef has declined somewhat during the past week. American, first quality 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; 2d quality, 4 1/2 to 7 1/2; Spanish, 4 to 7 1/2.

VEAL—7 1/2 to 9 1/2.

HOGS—Stock Hogs 5 to 6 1/2; fat Hogs on foot 7 to 8; Dressed 9 1/2 to 10 1/2.

MUTTON—Dressed, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2, according to quality.

MILK COWS—1st quality \$20 to \$40; 2d quality \$15 to \$25.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—April 3.

Apples, 100 lbs	1.70	Butter, 100 lbs	1.70
Oranges, 100 lbs	1.70	Eggs, 100 lbs	1.70
Lemons, 100 lbs	1.70	Flour, 100 lbs	4.50
Potatoes, 100 lbs	1.70	Flour, 50 lbs	2.25
Onions, 100 lbs	1.70	Flour, 25 lbs	1.15

Kirby, Byrne & Co.—The splendid warehouse of this firm has been recently improved by new lights to show goods in all the great extent of their rooms—the largest and finest in our city. We are gratified each time we call, to see and know of the great amount of business they are doing. The ladies comprehend and approve their goods, which are splendid, and purchase readily—for their price is always the lowest—and but one price, by courteous attendants. Our readers in the country should be sure to visit Kirby, Byrne & Co., when in the city.

The Sewing Machine.—Have you seen the new lot of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines that are now being exhibited at the Agency rooms, corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets, in our city? We advise our friends from the country, when they visit the city, to be sure and call on Mr. Wadsworth, the ever attentive agent, who will show how admirably these machines work. They are now acknowledged to be vastly superior to any other machine known, and the rapid sale of this kind is proof of this fact.

The Collins Hat.—Have you received one of those light and highly finished hats, the very prettiest style yet offered to the public? If you have not, go see them, and you will. Mr. Collins is an old California manufacturer, and deserves your patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. Norcross.—We know of no better place in our city where we can refer the purchaser of the household articles which woman needs in the household than to the Norcrosses. Mrs. Norcross has a complete warehouse of family goods. In all the minutiae of needables. Remember Mrs. Norcross, Masonic Temple, Montgomery street.

Family Groceries.—We are pleased to call the attention of farmers and ranchmen who may visit the city to the handsome advertisement of Bowen Brothers, the well known grocers, corner of California and Montgomery streets of this city. Bowen Brothers are well known in all the San Joaquin county, and recently they are becoming favorites in our city on account of the extent and excellence of their stock of groceries, which they offer at the lowest price, and deliver home free of charge. Having known the house for years, we cordially commend them to all our readers.

New Strawberry Plants.—We call attention to the new Strawberry Plants advertised in our columns by D. E. Hough—the Wilson's Albany. It comes highly recommended and is a valuable variety.

Is Your Life Insured?—If not, go to Bigelow Bros. & Flint, and secure a policy at once—for those you may leave behind you. Secure an inheritance to those who are worthy such a remembrance. Is your house, store, farm and stock insured? If not, go get it insured before you sleep—for your own sake.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.—This old and well-known hotel, under the proprietorship of Messrs. McCollough & Co., as will be seen by their advertisement, is keeping pace with public taste, and its demands for comfort and luxury. It is the oldest establishment with a widely established reputation, beautifully situated as to command a magnificent view of the Bay and environs of the city. The proprietors will do all in their power to make the comfort infuse correspond with the beautiful views outside.

A. H. TODD & CO.,
Produce Grain Brokers,
AND
General Commission Merchants.
Office—No. 42 Clay street, New Number.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under \$500, 2 1/2 per cent; \$500 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc., amounts under \$500, 3 per cent; over \$500, 2 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

Removal.

DAVIS & WITAM have removed their place of business (see card) to Southwest corner Clay and Davis street.

S. H. DAVIS. **W. L. WITAM.**

DAVIS & WITAM,
Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, and Produce generally.
Corner Davis and Clay streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Particular attention paid to purchasing and forwarding goods to the interior.

White Bine Hops!

50,000 HOP ROOTS of the genuine heavy-bear, long white BINE VARIETY, for sale. These roots are strong, vigorous and healthy, and will be ready for all who desire them as soon as their orders are received.

There is no one employment that will pay better than Hop-Raising in California. Good, deep, lively, alluvial soil, such as we have here, is the very thing.

California Hops are of a higher flavor than any Eastern can be. They retain their full strength and have a peculiar bright color.

All orders should be sent immediately to the
FARMER OFFICE,
No. 728 Montgomery Street.

Notice to Sugar-makers.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS for every possible grade of Chinese Sugar-cane EVAPORATORS of the MILLER patterns and CRUSHERS to suit (also by steam) for the year 1883, at the lowest rates, with promptness and dispatch. One-fourth advance must accompany each order. Necessary days' time at 3 per cent on the balance, if desired, will be given, from delivery, which must be secured by a bond approved by a County Judge, and have the county seal.

JOHN KENDALL, Agent.
Petaluma, Dec. 1st, 1882.

The British Reviews,
AND
Blackwood's Magazine.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative),
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig),
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church),
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal),
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory)

TERMS. Per ann. For any of the four Reviews..... \$3.00 For any three of the four Reviews..... 5.00 For all four of the Reviews..... 7.00 For Blackwood's Magazine..... 5.00 For Blackwood and one Review..... 7.00 For Blackwood and two Reviews..... 9.00 For Blackwood and three Reviews..... 11.00 For Blackwood and the four Reviews..... 13.00 N.B.—The price in Great Britain of the four Periodicals above named is \$11 per annum.

Published by **LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,**
54 Gold Street, New York.

HEIMSTREET'S
INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.
IT IS NOT A DYE.

But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All *incurable* dyes are composed of *harsh* caustics, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

LUXURIANT BEAUTY,
promotes its growth, prevents its falling out, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of D. S. BARNES, proprietor, New York. **HOMESTREET, SMITH & DEAN, Agents, San Francisco.** Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1. v17-1400 y

OAKLEY & JACKSON,
STATE SALT COMPANY,
SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE
San Quentin Salt,
Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast.

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:
200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's
3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

Also—
300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do GARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE—318 and 320 Front street.
1 SAN FRANCISCO

ESTABLISHED 1860.

AGENCY
OF THE
Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1881.

Gents: The proprietors of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announce to the trade, that they are prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;
MACKINAW " " " "
SCARLET " " " "
BLUE " " " "
GRAY " " " "
GOLDEN STATE GENT'S LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;
TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;
EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;
OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

LAZARD FRERES, Agents for Mill,
217 Battery street.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company to the amount of \$7,000,000, will be open at my office, 422 Montgomery street, from this date. Two per cent of each subscription to be paid in cash, and the balance in installments during the next eighteen months. The liberal aid granted this Company by the United States Government, in bonds, lands, and timber, renders it unusually attractive for investment.

The division of the Pacific Railroad to be constructed by this Company, commences at Sacramento, passes through Nevada county, and terminates at Virginia Station, on the Truckee, near the State line—length, 153 miles.

Reports and maps prepared by Chief Engineer Judah, comprising survey, cost of construction and estimated revenues, and other information, can be had at my office, or of A. P. Stanford, Esq.

It is not proposed to receive subscriptions beyond the sum of three million dollars, as that amount, added to the Government subsidy for this division, \$6,750,000, will nearly complete the Road. A. W. BEDE, Agent C. P. R. Co.
San Francisco, Dec. 20, 1882. 16

Young Justin Morgan.

THIS BEAUTIFUL, HIGH-BLOOD, BLACK Hawk Morgan Stallion will stand the present season, at the Subscriber's Stable, 2 miles north of Mountain View, Santa Clara County.

Any one having Good Mares, and wishing to breed them to the GENUINE TROTTER, will be specially invited to call and examine this Horse, and his pedigree before making arrangements elsewhere. It will be seen by the pedigree, that the Dam of this Horse stands in relation to the original JUSTIN MORGAN just the same as did the original Black Hawk.

Description and Pedigree.

YOUNG JUSTIN MORGAN is a beautiful dark chestnut color, with a heavy waving mane and tail, and in point of action and beauty is unsurpassed by any Horse in California. He was foaled the property of C. Reedman, 3d, of De Kalb, Illinois; sired by the celebrated fast trotting Stallion, Black Hawk Chief; he by the original Vermont Black Hawk, owned by David Hill, Esq., of Bridport, Vt. Black Hawk was sired by Sherman Morgan; he by the original Justin Morgan; he by True Britton; he by the noted imported horse Traveler; he by Robby's Hamiltonian; he by Imported Messenger, Dam of Young Hamiltonian by Leonidas, and Grand-Dam by Bellfounder. Grand-dam of Black Hawk Chief was sired by Imported Matcham. Black Hawk Chief received the first premium at the New York State Fair, in 1833, and also at the Addison County Fair, Vt., in 1835. (See History on Morgan Horses, page 266.)

YOUNG JUSTIN MORGAN is full brother to the celebrated stallion, Green Mountain Black Hawk; his Dam is Old Stub, and was sired by Young Telescope; he by Imported Telescope. The Dam of Young Telescope was sired by Imported Messenger. The Dam of Old Stub was sired by the original Justin Morgan.

YOUNG JUSTIN MORGAN received the First Premium as best Trotter Stallion at the De Kalb County Fair, Illinois, 1881; also, the First Premium as the Best Roadster Stallion, at the De Kalb Agricultural and Mechanical Association, held at De Kalb, in the Fall of 1881. (See American Stock Journal, page 60 of second volume.)

TERMS.—By the season, \$50, or \$10 when services are rendered, and \$50 more when the Mare proves in foal.

Good Pasture for Mares from a distance, free of charge. A. G. RICH.

Mountain View, March 7th, 1883.

THE THOROUGH-BRED JACK
Young St. Louis,

WILL STAND THIS SEASON AT SEALE'S RANCH, near Mayfield, Santa Clara county, and serve mares at \$40 the season, commencing March 15th, and ending July 15th.

ST. LOUIS stands over 15 1/2 hands high, is four years old this spring; color black. He was raised at St. Louis, Missouri, of Maltese stock, and undoubted pedigree. He took the first premium at the State Fair at Sacramento last year, soon after his arrival, and is conceded to be the finest Jack in the State.

Those wishing to secure the services of the Best JACK in the country, will do well to call and see the above. Fine pasture for mares at reasonable rates.

Pure-Bred Durham Bulls.

THE undersigned, importer of the celebrated pure-bred Durham Bulls (D. B. BAY, MRS. ROBERT, and ROTHCHILD), will offer these Bulls the present season for the improvement of stock.

These celebrated full bloods will stand at SEALE'S RANCH, near Mayfield. The price for serving will be only \$25, and no purer or better stock can be found in the country. Persons at a distance can send their cows, and good pasture can be had for the season at very reasonable rates.

N.B.—Two of the above BULLS for sale at fair rates
H. W. SEALE,
Mayfield, Santa Clara county.

FARM STOCK, &c.

500
Fine Australian Merino Sheep.

ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED FULL-BLOOD AUSTRALIAN Merino Sheep will be offered at a bargain if called for soon.

All particulars can be learned by addressing the Editor of this paper. 9

Italian and Common Bees.

TEN SUPERIOR SWARMS of Italian Bees with pure Queens, and one hundred swarms of Common Bees, Full Hives and well stocked for winter, average nearly 100 lbs. There is no better investment a man can make for a permanent thing where there is a garden or field than a few swarms of Bees, as the present low rate of purchase and the annual produce of honey will pay the first cost and leave the increase of Bees a gain.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE, or address EDITOR of FARMER.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address Editor FARMER. 20

Full-blood Durham Stock.

Purchasers of very choice Durham Stock will do well to call and see our Lists of Stock for sale. We have some for sale as fine as can be found in the country.

We have a number of Full-blood Durham and also Devon Stock, of perfect pedigree, worthy the attention of those who desire to add the very best blood. The pedigrees we can show, and give full particulars.

Also about twenty fine Grade animals, of superior stock and parentage, to which we invite particular attention.

Wool, Hides, and Skins
Purchased
AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,

R. FEUERSTEIN & CO.,
212 FRONT STREET.
17 SAN FRANCISCO.

Sutter-street Stables.
FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING.

W. J. WHITING & CO.,
LIVERY, SALE, and BOARDING STABLES,
Sutter street, between Montgomery and Sansome.

HORSES and MULES Bought, Sold or Exchanged, on Commission.

The Largest and Best Ventilated Stables in the city.

All Horses entrusted to us will receive the best care and attention. Horses Pricked and Docked in the most approved style. 7

SUGAR-BEET SEED.

SUPERIOR Seed of the Genuine Improved Sugar-Beet for Sale at this Office.

PEOPLE'S STEAMSHIP LINE
...CONNECTING...
California and New York
VIA NICARAGUA.

750 Miles Shorter than any other Route.

The fast and favorite double engine steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
1,500 Tons,
Will be dispatched for
SAN JUAN DEL SUR.

From Mission Street Wharf, punctually at 9 o'clock in the morning, on
Wednesday, April 22, 1883.

Connecting at GREYTOWN with the splendid Steamship
ILLINOIS,
3,500 Tons.

Reduced Rates of Passage and quick trips are secured by the re-opening of the NICARAGUA ROUTE.

These Steamers are unsurpassed for speed, cleanliness and safety, and every effort will be made to insure the comfort of passengers.

For further information, apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 407 Washington street,
Opposite Post Office.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company
NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE the Steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will hereafter be dispatched on the
3d, 13th, 23d, and 33d, of EACH MONTH, and 23d.

When any of the above dates fall on SUNDAY, the steamer will be dispatched on the FOLLOWING MONDAY.

A. B. FORBES, Agent.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched
In the Month of April, 1883:
April 3—ORIZABA, E. S. Farnsworth, Commander.
April 13—GOLDEN AGE, W. H. Hudson, Commander.
April 23—SONORA, W. F. Lapidge, Commander.

From Folsom street wharf
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually,
FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

A. B. FORBES
Agent P. M. S. Co.,
Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

California Steam Navigation Company,
Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

THE EAST AND SPLENDID
STEAMERS
CHRYSOPOPOLIS and ANTELOPE,
Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOPOLIS, Caldwell, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer ANTELOPE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 7 o'clock a. m.

CHANGE OF DAY FOR RED BLUFF.

Until further notice, the steamers of the California Steam Navigation Company will make three trips per week to RED BLUFF, leaving Sacramento on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Freight free land every day.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.
v17-13

J. WHITNEY JR., President.

COLLINSVILLE.

A STEAM FERRY-BOAT will commence running from the Company's wharf at ANTIPOH and NEW YORK, on SUNDAY NEXT, March 25th, and every Sunday until further notice, for the purpose of conveying Vehicles, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, etc.

A SMALL BOAT FOR PASSENGERS will run as follows: Travel requires, to connect with the daily stage to San Francisco.

Farmers and others sending stock to San Francisco Market will save 50 miles travel, and a much better road by any other route, as Collinsville by this route is only 10 miles by land, or 75 miles by water from San Francisco. The Sacramento Boats stop at the wharf.
Collinsville, March 3, 1883.

The Collinsville Land Company will give away a few more Lots to encourage settlers. Office, 218 California street, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA FARMER.

List of Agents.

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CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

VOLUME XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1863.

NUMBER 7.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. K. PHILLIPS & CO

Office—No. 728 Montgomery street (top stairs), near Jackson
SAN FRANCISCO

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Manufacturing in the West

We find an article with the above caption in the Economist, and though we are not technically the "West" referred to, as we are the West proper in locality, the remarks will apply to us as well, and as they are exceedingly sensible, we copy them:

"When the leaders of the rebellion had matured the plot which they have been hatching for the last 20 or 30 years, to break up the Union, they placed great reliance for its success upon their power to force a recognition from France and England. 'Cotton is king,' said they, which was equivalent to saying, that the world cannot do without cotton. There can be no doubt that cotton is the cheapest fiber nature ever produced, capable of being woven into fabrics; and it has, on that account, forced itself into universal use; but, nevertheless, the world did without it up to 70 years ago, and, if necessary, can do so again. The cheapness of cotton, and its having superseded the use of wool and flax, has been a great drawback upon the prosperity of the Northwestern States. It has forced them to confine their productions to grain and stock, whereas, wool and flax would otherwise have been profitable productions in that region. It was impossible to raise flax or grow wool as profitably, while cotton remained at ten cents a pound; but, now that the price of cotton is likely to rule at more than double that figure for years to come, it opens a favorable opportunity for the Northwestern States to grow these articles. Consumption cannot fail to be more than double what it has heretofore been. Many of the cotton factories of the North have been changed into woolen ones, and very many large woolen factories have been built. Woolen goods cannot be imported with profit under present circumstances. All the tendencies are in favor of a much larger consumption of linen and woolen goods hereafter, and the Northwest will reap a great harvest if it takes advantage of the opportunity offered them to increase the production of wool and flax. We have always believed that the proper place for a cotton factory is west to the cotton fields, and the proper place for a woolen one, next to the 'sheep-fold'."

For example, we never could see why it would not be better to locate a woolen factory in Ohio, Indiana or Illinois, where the wool is grown, where water-power is plenty, and where living is much cheaper than at the East. It would certainly seem to be a more economical arrangement to transport the manufactured goods to the Eastern market, than wool and provisions. The Northwest has every facility for producing woolen goods as cheap as it can be done on this side the Atlantic, and, now that the cotton supply is cut short, and so certainly as to when it will be resumed, an opportunity to establish woolen manufacturing on a permanent basis is presented, which the Northwest will do well to avail itself of. England laid the foundation for its immense manufacturing prosperity in its war with Napoleon. As to the capital wherewith to do this, it may be said that the West is unable to furnish it; but capital will, as a rule, flow to that point where it will pay the best interest on the investment. There is, at this time, an immense amount of idle capital seeking investment; and, if a proper effort were made, the holders could be induced to invest in woolen factories at the West, provided the enterprises were placed in the hands of judicious managers, acquainted with the business. We learn that some energetic capitalists are now looking at the West for a proper locality to establish the business of making blankets on a large scale. We can see no reason why other woolen fabrics cannot be as profitably produced on a large scale, and we believe that all that is required is to put the ball in motion to make some Western city the "Huddersfield of America." The question of a supply of operatives who are acquainted with the details of manufacturing, may be solved by emigration from abroad. Already a number of Lancashire operatives are on their way to this country, who will be rejoiced to find employment on their arrival. Thousands more are ready to follow if the means were furnished them to pay expenses; and the supply will only be limited by the extent of employment.

ployment. The question of whether 'cotton is king,' is in the process of solution. Wool, flax, and bread, are pitted in the conflict against 'King Cotton,' and we are decidedly impressed with the belief that the 'King' will be dethroned."

Hints on Pear Culture.

The February number of the N. Y. Horticulturist says: In the October number of 1862 we announced our purpose to furnish a series of articles or 'Hints' on Pear Culture, in the same style as our 'Hints on Grape Culture.' We shall make no attempt at fine writing, but give in plain and simple words a description of the best modes of cultivating the Pear, according to our own experience. We may or may not present some points of novelty; that is a matter of less importance than making clear some mode of culture which will insure a certain and reasonable amount of success. We shall not stop long to discuss mooted points, but leave all such for concluding remarks, unless some real necessity shall arise for a different course. We adopt this mode of treatment, because we know the novice will learn most rapidly by having his attention fixed upon one thing at a time, and by being carried along systematically, step by step, until the full bearing tree is formed. The learner will do well to bear this in mind, and endeavor to master each operation as it is presented to him. Any thing that may be obscure, we shall be ready at all times to make plain. Those already versed in Pear culture will pass these 'Hints' by, or read them from motives of curiosity, or, it may be, for the purpose of criticism. They are designed for beginners.

Our intention, at first, was to begin with the standard Pear; but, on further reflection, we have determined to begin with that best adapted of all trees, the Dwarf Pear. There has been some discussion as to what constitutes a Dwarf Pear; but it presents no difficulty to our mind. Good usage determines the meaning of a word; and under this rule a Dwarf Pear is one that has been worked on the quince, the effect of which is to dwarf the habit of the tree; and it is equally a dwarf, therefore, whether the branches start one foot or four feet from the ground; the essential habit of the tree remains the same in both cases. There is something specific, determinate, and well understood in the use of the word. A standard pear, on the contrary, is one that is worked on a Pear stock. It is true that the latter, by a specific mode of treatment, may be made to assume a diminutive size, and be brought early into bearing; but we cannot apply the word dwarf to such trees generally, because the stock is not concerned in producing this condition, as is the case with the quince; it forms an exception to a general rule. We will mention by way of illustration, that we have brought standard pears into bearing at the third year from the bud, and at the age of ten years they were hardly 12 feet high, in the meantime having yielded good annual crops; but we never thought of calling them dwarf pears. The term dwarf pear has become too intimately associated with the quince stock to admit of a change; when used by itself it must be held to apply to the quince. When we come to treat of the pear on Thorn and other stocks we shall find an adjective to meet the necessities of the case, at present we only wish to define the sense in which we use the word, and to answer some inquiries as to what a dwarf pear is.

There has been a prolonged and somewhat angry discussion as to whether the pear will succeed on the quince, much of this discussion, however, having a bearing on the pecuniary success of dwarf pear culture. We shall not stop long at present to discuss this question, interesting as it is. It is important, of course, that every man should, as far as possible, assure himself of the success of an enterprise before he embarks upon it; but we do not fear that our readers should take our judgment upon this matter. Looking to our own experience, and to widely extended observations under various circumstances, we are led to conclude that the dwarf pear may be successfully grown in most sections of our country, provided the proper conditions are observed. We would not, however, press dwarf pear culture upon any man, either for pleasure or profit, unless he is willing to give to the subject a reasonable amount of labor and attention, especially while the trees are in a state of formation. To the amateur the dwarf pear is indispensable. Profit, to him, is a matter of secondary consideration, his chief object being the formation of a handsome tree, the speedy production of large and beautiful fruit, growing a large number of varieties on a limited surface, and testing new kinds within a short time. This part of the subject may be treated of more fully at another time.

Let us now turn to the soil. The soil best adapted to the dwarf pear is a somewhat heavy, sandy loam, abounding in vegetable matter. In such a soil the greatest degree of perfection will be reached. It will also do well in a clay soil, but we doubt whether the same degree of high flavor is attained. It may seem rather a contradiction to say that it will likewise do well in a

light sandy soil; but this is so, provided such light soil abounds in vegetable matter. For instance, the dwarf pear is grown in much perfection on the light soils of Long Island, that are rich in vegetable matter, and this is the case with a large proportion of them. To use terms in their ordinary acceptation, which will be the best understood by most readers, the soil for the dwarf pear should consist largely of loam, sand, and carbonaceous matter in some of its forms of muck, charcoal dust, rotten leaves, decomposed vegetable matter, etc. The proportions may be in the order in which they are named. Many soils possess more or less of these elements; where they are absent they can in most instances be added. In the garden, where the dwarf pear is mostly grown any deficiencies in the soil can easily be added in most cases; and in many cases it is easy to amend soils even on a large scale. The nearer the soil is made to approach the condition we have named, the more satisfactory will be the results obtained, especially in regard to the quality of the fruit. Those who have been constant readers of the Horticulturist, cannot fail to have noticed that we have frequently, during the past three years, spoken of the importance of muck to fruit culture; it is an axiom with us, and we take occasion to repeat it emphatically. We consider muck, or carbonaceous matter in some form, indispensable to the highest degree of excellence in fruit. If anybody shall tell us that he can grow good fruit without carbonaceous matter in the soil, we may not deny it, but we shall tell him in reply that he can grow much better fruit with it; indeed, it may well be doubted whether much, if any good fruit can be grown without its aid. We think a proposition of that kind susceptible of easy demonstration. Many soils contain some of it, but comparatively few, except at the West, have enough of it. It may be added to most soils with decided benefit, whether the object be to grow fruit or the ordinary field crops. We were led to attach so much value to carbonaceous matter, as the result of many years of observation directed specially to this object. It must be understood, however, that a soil may sometimes contain too much of this matter, and the trees be over-stimulated in growth; the wood, in consequence, may ripen imperfectly, and be winter killed. This is often seen in the rich carbonaceous soils of the West, as we have remarked on former occasions. It is better, however, to have too much than too little of it, because the evil of a superabundance is more easily remedied than that of a deficiency. Let each one, therefore, supply himself abundantly with rich carbonaceous matter, in the form of muck, charcoal dust, rotten leaves, or any similar matter within his reach.

The reader will probably be a little curious to know some of the results that may be expected to flow from the use of muck. Briefly, it will be found to conduce to the general health of the tree; to contribute to its fruit-producing qualities; to add to the warmth of the soil, and promote the formation of secondary or fibrous roots; to add size beauty and excellence to the fruit. These are some of the results obtained from its use. The particular *modus operandi* will be explained hereafter. It must not be supposed, however, that muck is a panacea, or performs other than a perfectly natural office, or any more than barn-yard manure does. This would be to attribute to it virtues which it does not possess. It is, however, an important element of fertility widely distributed by bountiful Nature, but too much neglected by man. If wisely used, it would add many millions of dollars to the productive wealth of the country. With the inexhaustible supplies of it scattered all over the country, there is no reason why a single acre of land should ever become barren. And with this remark we close for the present.

Grape-Vine Fences.

In a letter to the editor of the Valley Farmer, Dr. Schroeder, of Bloomington, Illinois, the celebrated grape cultivator, says: "The best living fence is made of grape vines. Prepare your soil and plant your grape-vine cuttings six inches apart on the line of the intended fence. Cut back next fall to one or two eyes. The succeeding fall thin out the plants to one foot apart, and cut back to fifteen inches, and the third year you begin to fix your fence like wire work. The fourth year raise three feet more of the vine and braid it together as you did the third year, and your fence is done. Grapes must be gathered when ripe. Be sure to have barrels enough for the wine. Have a machine made to trim the fence every fall, and trim in summer in June and August. This kind of fence will pay, give one pleasure, and every man wants it."

The Doctor in speaking of the White Willow, says: "The White Willow humbug is going on largely; peddlers of it are running all over the country. All the swamps of Illinois are cleared of the 'celebrated Willow' for fencing! America! humbug is thy name! I hoped that the Holy Asbes which I did present at our State Horticultural meeting at Bloomington would throw cold water on the matter, but I see it did not."

Flax-Cotton.

The manufacture of flax-cotton was recently commenced in Lockport, N. Y., by a company of ample means, who say that they are satisfied, from their experiments thus far, that the result of the enterprise will justify all their expectations, and prove profitable to the community. The specimens of their product are said to be very good, and were made by machinery built expressly for the purpose. The flax used is said to be the ordinary kind raised in the vicinity, and the following is the account of the process of the manufacture, condensed from correspondence of the Hartford Times, to which a specimen has been sent:

The flax is taken from the farmers just as it is gathered after it is dried. The rotting process is wholly superseded. The farmer mows his flax just as he does hay, whereas the old mode was to pull it by hand. It is then spread and dried, being turned in the meantime, lying about ten days, when it is raked up, and is ready for the manufacturer.

The flax is then first put through a machine called a brake, consisting of grooved or fluted rollers. By this means the woody part or shive is broken up, and a portion of it falls out. It is then put into a scutcher, a machine which whips out, and eliminates most of the woody material from the fiber. Finally it is put through a thin machine called a duster, by which the separating and cleansing process is completed, and the fiber is presented in the condition of this specimen. Its white appearance is the result of a peculiar process of bleaching. It can, of course, be spun into thread, or yarn, and used with wool and cotton in the manufacture of various cloths, as has been successfully demonstrated. The coarser parts of the fiber, or as it may be termed the waste, can be manufactured into twine, bags, or paper.

The machines for beating up the flax, can be run at a moderate expense by steam, or even by horse-power, so that they can be used in places remote from motive power. By the use of the first machine alone, a ton of flax is reduced in weight, by riddling it of the slime, to about seven hundred pounds, when it can be baled, and thus transported to the manufactory, where the process of preparing it for market is completed by the final cleansing and bleaching.

The operations of the machines can be so regulated that the fiber can be made long or short, and thus fitted for different articles of manufacture. A great advantage is thus gained over the old mode of dressing flax, by avoiding the slow and tedious process of rotting, and by reducing, at very moderate expense, the fibers to the soft, fine and flexible state of the specimen.

Downing's Everbearing Mulberry.

This variety of mulberry has now become pretty widely disseminated, but of its real merits very little is yet known except by the few who have eaten the fruit from trees six to ten years old; that from younger trees being always inferior to what is grown on those that are old and mature. Several other sorts very much resemble the Downing, but do not have that sprightliness of flavor which makes this variety so desirable. The fruit is about an inch and a-half long, half an inch in diameter, and black when fully ripe. The tree is hardy, very vigorous, a rapid grower, and is also ornamental; leaves, very large, heart-shaped, often ten inches long and seven broad. It is said to be a seedling of the *Morus Multicaulis*, which it very much resembles in foliage, but it has not the peculiarity of the multicaulis, of growing readily from cuttings. We are not aware of any one having succeeded in growing it in any quantity in that manner. The most successful method has been to graft it on roots of other varieties, performing the operation in the months of March and April, under glass. In this manner every graft can be made to grow, and as soon as they have become firmly united to the stock, they may be planted out into the open ground. The planting should always be deferred until all danger of frost is past. It may also be grafted or budded on stocks in the open ground, at the usual time for budding and grafting other trees. We know several instances where this has been practiced with moderate success. The fruit begins to ripen in this vicinity by the middle of June, and continues without intermission until the middle of August, thus filling up the space between the strawberry and grape. It is too soft for market purposes, and has one other serious fault, viz: the stem of the fruit adheres to it so firmly that it must be either cut off or eaten with the berry, as it can not be pulled off without breaking the pulp. [Am. Agriculturist.]

[We have the cuttings of this famous mulberry growing and hope to have fine trees this autumn.]

STEWART, the dry-goods merchant of New York, is said to have swept the market clean of some description of goods. An intelligent gentleman, well informed of the facts, states that Mr. Stewart's business in 1862 amounted to \$20,000,000, and his profits to fall \$4,000,000. Both the business and the profits promise to be larger the present year.

Walter Brown's Monthly Wool Circular.

The speculative demand for Wool, which has continued through February, added to the orders from consumers to supply immediate wants, has had the effect to keep up a steady advance in Domestic Fleeces. The early part of the month was characterized by great activity, and a very rapid advance in prices. Since then, although the market has been more quiet, yet there has been no disposition to sell Wool, except at advancing rates, some lots having, within the past week, changed hands at an advance of from 3 to 5¢ per lb over previous sales. The stock in market is very light; and although there are some large lots still in the hands of speculators, both here and in the country, when we consider that manufacturers are running their mills so as to average one day and a quarter for each day, and that an increased quantity of machinery has lately been put into operation, with more to be started before the next shearing season, there is no doubt that all the Wool in the country will be needed to meet the demand; and so long as manufacturers can sell their goods at remunerative prices, they will freely pay the market rates for the raw material. We see, therefore, no prospect but for a continuance of very high figures, and should we, as has been already intimated, have a further demand for clothing from the Government, it will tend still further to inflate prices. The opening month promises higher prices for Domestic Wool than has been realized within the experience of the present generation of dealers.

Pulled Wools are becoming very scarce, and command much higher rates than they did at the opening of the month. So few sheep are being slaughtered, that we think the entire stock of these Wools must be quite exhausted before the next pulling season shall come round.

The demand for California Wools has been fair, but the principal part of the stock now in market being full clip, and not well adapted to the wants of consumers, the trade has not been so brisk as it would have been if they were longer and of better staple; it is, however, quite desirable for hosiery, and when mixed with longer Wool, for other purposes.

Foreign Wools have been active, and all descriptions have advanced somewhat in proportion to the rates of Exchange and Gold.

Our last advices from Europe report stocks on hand as being lighter than usual, and the markets as less active, without, however, any material decline in prices.

We have reported the following sales during the past month:

Fleeces, 1,200,000 lbs, 70¢@92½¢; Pooled, 18,000 lbs, 70¢@85¢; 175,000 lbs California, 37¢@75¢; 1,050 bales Cape, 40¢@50¢; 1,050 bales Mexican, part 32½¢@36¢; 72 bales East India, 60 bales Crimean; 350 bales Donskoi, 45¢@50¢; 2,000 bales Mediterranean; 500 bales Peruvian; 150,000 lbs Valparaiso; 80 bales Smyrna; 4,000 lbs unwashed Smyrna; 332 bales African; 350 bales unwashed African, at 45¢; 40,000 lbs French.

At Auction. 488 bales damaged Marseilles, 9¢@31¢.

In Boston: 1,800,000 lbs Fleeces and Pooled, 70¢@90¢; 6,000 lbs unwashed Canada, 45¢; 120,000 lbs Spanish; 4,189 bales Mediterranean, South American, E. India, and Cape.

In Philadelphia: 1,212,000 lbs Fleeces, 70¢@95¢; 20,000 lbs Pooled, 65¢@68¢; 5,000 lbs unwashed Fleeces, 42¢@45¢; 24,000 lbs Canada, 67¢@68¢; 1,000 lbs Mexican, 45¢; 49,000 lbs low Foreign, 22¢@36¢.

In Providence: 127,500 lbs Fleeces, 70¢@85¢; 47,300 lbs Pooled, 70¢@90¢; 4,400 lbs Foreign, 40¢.

The imports for the past month, as published, are:

From Liverpool, 79 bales; Marseilles, 32; Havre 851; Buenos Ayres, 343; Matamoros, 471; Cape Good Hope, 1,024; Rio Grande, 6; Aspinwall, 824; Hamburg, 29; Calders (Chili), 403; Cadix, 215; London, 79. Total, 4,156 bales.

PRICES CURRENT, AT NEW YORK, MARCH 1st.

California, unwashed Fleeces, in grades, 28¢@55¢. California Washed Pooled, 65¢@85¢. California Common Washed Pooled, 35¢@55¢. California Washed Full Clip, in grades, 55¢@60¢.

A LARGES BIRD.—Mr. Joel Price has left at our office the claw and leg of a pelican which he "drapped" as it was flying over on Thursday last, and which must have belonged to a bird of a very large size. He informs us that it measures from tip to tip of wings, outspread, 9 feet 3 inches, and from the point of its beak to the end of its toes, 6 feet 4 inches, and weighs 21 pounds. [S. S. Press.]

THE HORSE-SHOW AT BLOOMFIELD ON THE 4TH.—Our space this week prevents our giving a report of this fine show as we intended. We shall give notes of travel in that section which we took on a flying trip through that rich and fertile district.

YOUR children often do wrong merely from the immaturity of their reason, or from a mistaken principle; and when this is the case, they should be tenderly reproved, and patiently shown their error.

Raising Calves.

Is my last I promised you, says a writer in the Germantown Telegraph, that in this I would treat upon raising calves; but before proceeding I wish to call your readers to the two axioms laid down in my last, viz: "that raising poor stock will not pay," and "that raising good stock will pay."

The first, and one of the most important points, is to have good animals to breed from; it costs as much to breed from poor as from good ones, and in the latter case the stock is worth at least 25 per cent more than in the former. Many seem to hold the idea (or at least to carry it out in practice) that if they pay for or procure the services of a good bull, it does not matter about the cow. This is a great mistake; for although a good bull will undoubtedly improve the progeny of a poor cow, yet if both ancestors are good the improvement will be much greater.

After procuring a good calf or good calves, we may find many plans for raising them, either or all of which will make good animals from them.

My plan is about this: The calf is allowed to run with the cow from one to two weeks (according to size and form), they are then separated, so as not only to be out of sight of each other, but also out of hearing; for the first week the calf is fed with milk drawn from the cow, at first fed with warm, but the interval between the milking and feeding is gradually increased, until by the end of the week the milk is fed cold. The second week the calf is fed with a mixture of new and skim milk, and the proportion of the former gradually decreased throughout the week until it ends with skim milk alone. As the new milk is decreased, a little oatmeal is added, and the calf from licking this up from the bottom of the bucket soon learns to lick up dry meal. I prefer to raise spring calves (say calving in the latter end of May), and after they have been separated from the cow two weeks, they are turned out into an orchard near the house, and fed with skim milk in a trough, just like pigs; they soon learn to eat grass and refuse to taste the milk, and we are done with the most difficult part of the raising.

If I have not two or three calves of the same age, I find it more economical to buy as many good ones as I have milk for, as I find three or four of little more trouble than one. I usually castrate the males during the cool weather of fall or spring; if spring calves I castrate them in the fall, and vice versa.

Throughout the whole operation the greatest care should be taken not to frighten the animals, for I have noticed that the first four weeks are a pretty sure index to the future life of the animal; if wild then, it will likely remain so during the rest of its life—and it is a very easy matter to make them wild, a few blows or a little rough usage will make them afraid of you.

I have found it to be an excellent plan to allow the boys to have the charge of young calves, and furnish them with a little cart, and allow them to use the calves, both male and female, as they see fit, with the distinct provision that they are never to be struck, or in any way abused. By this plan I never have any trouble learning young cows to stand to be milked, but find that they will allow themselves to be handled at any time.

I make it a rule not to let a heifer have a calf until she is three years old, and think I gain by following this rule.

Great care is needed about the time a young cow begins to go dry after her first calf. If very carefully milked, she will give more or less until within three or four weeks of calving; but if carelessly milked she will often milk but seven or eight months; in fact I do not think the average of the cows of our country will milk for more than eight months. Even if she gives but a tin cupful at a milking, it should all be taken for the sake of the influence which it will exercise upon her after milking qualities.

After the calves refuse to drink skim milk they will do very well on good clover pasture; during the winter they should have a stable to themselves, and a yard to run in during the warmer part of the day; they should have as much good clover hay as they will eat, and an occasional feed of meal, and above all should be handled and pelted during leisure time while they are eating.

I have noticed that some of our cattle raisers are very careful to have the heifers and oxen very quiet and gentle, but their steers are often more wild than those which we buy from the west and south; this should not be; kindness bestowed upon a calf intended for beef will return as good a dividend as when expended upon those intended for cows or oxen. All practical cattle feeders know how much sooner a quiet steer will fatten than one which is wild and takes fright at every motion.

Now, a word about raising calves for oxen; this I consider the most profitable mode of raising calves, and, of course, holding such an opinion, I have more experience in raising oxen than any other branch of the business. I find by reference to my accounts that out of the eight pairs which I have raised, they have, when four years old, cost me an average of \$118, and the average price received for them has been \$150 a pair, thus yielding a profit of \$32 a pair.

The cost is perhaps too high, for I have never credited them for the work done during the third year, which would amount to a clever sum, but I throw this in as an equivalent for the extra trouble of raising. The breaking is generally done by the boys, who consider it fine fun to fasten two or three yoke to a small cart or sled and haul corn, stones, manure, etc.

I think that the majority of our cattle breeders pay far too little attention to the gait of their oxen. I find from experience that it is as easy to make them walk as fast as a good pair, as to have them drag themselves along as nine-tenths of our oxen do. A little attention to their walking during their first year will repay the extra trouble. I now have a yoke of home-raised oxen, just three and a half years old, who will plow as much corn-stalk or stubble ground in a day as a pair of com-

mon farm horses, and that too without a driver. I have already refused \$150 for these oxen, and hope to get \$200; they can be driven to a common two-horse wagon by a pair of lines attached to rings in the nose, with nearly as much ease as a pair of horses; they are of what may be called improved stock, being one-sixteenth Durham and the same amount of Holstein. But I do not consider that this adds much to their actual value, for as good may be raised from common stock.

Dairy Statistics.

Hon. Zadoc Pratt gives the statistics of his dairy farm, in New York State, for 1862. He keeps 64 cows, which for the season of about eight months produced 35,740 gallons of milk, or an average of 2 14-100th gallons per day for each cow. The whole product of butter was 14,274 lbs, equal to an average product for each cow of about 13 1/2 ounces per day. Each cow yielded butter to the value of \$37.98. The following table shows the amount of milk required to make a pound of butter on the first of each of several months for three years; and also the weight per gallon of the milk at the time.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
May 1st.....	19.96 7.91	11.90 8.09	9.90 7.81
June 1st.....	11.43 8.38	12.40 7.74	10.77 7.84
July 1st.....	12.14 8.30	10.74 8.03	10.55 7.80
August 1st.....	11.35 8.66	10.45 8.28	10.13 7.58
September 1st.....	11.83 8.09	9.94 8.19	9.13 7.80
October 1st.....	9.98 8.33	8.85 8.07	7.00 7.68
November 1st.....	8.21 7.56	8.50 8.12	7.58 7.44
Average of above 7 1/2	11.03 8.19	10.29 8.05	9.29 7.75
Days by themselves			
Av. the whole season	11.90 8.28	10.42 8.05	10.01 7.90

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

A SAVORY CHICKEN PIE.—Choose three spring chickens, taking care that they are tender and not too large; draw them, and season them with pounded mace, pepper, and salt, and put a large lump of fresh butter into each of them. Lay them in a pie-dish with the breasts upwards, and lay at the top of each two thin slices of bacon; these will give them a pleasant flavor. Boil four eggs hard, cut them into pieces, which lay about and among the chickens; also a few mushrooms. Pour a pint of good gravy into the dish, cover it with a rich puff paste, and bake in a moderate oven.

TO MAKE A HOT-POT.—To make this successfully, it is necessary to be provided with a deep glazed earthenware dish, with a cover fitting closely over it. Take a loin of mutton, first cut it into chops, and then free them from fat and skin, and upon each chop lay a piece of butter the size of a marble. Peel some potatoes, and cut them into thin slices. Place first a layer of these sliced potatoes at the bottom of the dish, at the top of these a layer of chops, seasoning them well with pepper and salt, then a mutton kidney, and some oysters; begin again with a layer of potatoes, and continue in the same order until the dish is full, finishing off with a layer of potatoes, which are cut into four quarters. Pour in half a pint of gravy, a tablespoonful of mushroom catchup, the same quantity of walnut catchup, and the liquor of the oysters, which should be strained carefully. Place the cover firmly on the dish, to keep in the aroma, and bake from an hour and a half to two hours, according to the oven. The dish is sent to the table with a serviette flannel pinned round it. For a moderate sized hot-pot, 3 dozen oysters and 3 mutton kidneys are requisite. N. B. If an onion flavoring is preferred, either onions or mushrooms can be substituted for the oysters.

HOW TO BOIL SUCCED FISH.—To every pint of water, says Soyer, put a teaspoonful of salt; when boiling, add your fish, of whatever kind it may be, calculating that a pound of any sort of fish will take from 15 to 20 minutes; but ascertain if the bone separates easily from the flesh. Halibut and sturgeon will take longer than any other fish, place less than any. Any fish cut in slices will always eat firmer and better if rubbed, previous to boiling, with the quantity of salt you otherwise put in the water; therefore boil the water plain, adding the fish and salt at the same time. Mackerel will take from 15 to 20 minutes; trout and haddock of the size of a mackerel, a little longer; herrings, from 12 to 15 minutes; skate a trifle time longer; adding a drop of vinegar in the water to any of the above fish is an improvement.

APPLE BREAD.—A French officer has invented and practiced with success a method of making bread with common apples. After having boiled one-third of peeled apples, he bruised them while quite warm into two-thirds of flour, including the proper quantity of yeast, and kneaded the whole without water, the juices of the fruit being sufficient. When the mixture had acquired the consistency of paste, he put it into a vessel, in which he allowed it to rise for about twelve hours. By this process he obtained a very excellent bread, and extremely palatable and light.

CURE FOR THE TYPHUS FEVER.—A correspondent of the London Times says: "I think it desirable to make generally known a very cheap and simple remedy for typhus or other low fever. The remedy is yeast. A table-spoonful of this administered in a case where life was all but extinct, repeated every ten minutes, till the cure was effected, restored the patient to such perfect health that he was at his work in a few days' time. A small quantity infused in the common drink of those who cannot obtain a sufficiency of nourishing food, might infuse such an amount of vitality in the constitution as to enable it to resist the depressing tendencies to the disease. I trust to your paper to make this simple remedy generally known—with the suggestion of its use as a preventive as well as a cure."

THOROUGH-BRED COLT.—At the ranch of M. J. Dooley, Esq., two miles from Stockton, says the Stockton Independent, is the first thorough-bred colt ever raised in San Joaquin county. The colt is but a few weeks old, is a beautiful bay color, sired by the thorough-bred stallion "Nena Sahib," and out of a thorough-bred mare belonging to a gentleman at Monterey.

DIPHTHERIA;

Its Causes, Treatment, and Cure.

BY JAMES O. JACKSON, M. D.

CONCLUDED.

There is one feature connected with its exhibition and progress, to which I feel bound to call public attention. It is its greater prevalence in families which are hereditarily scrofulous, and thereby predisposed to diseases of the throat, and air passages of the lungs, than in families not thus affected. I have been able by personal advice and by personal examination in this direction to forward parents of the liabilities under which they themselves and their children rested. A scrofulous child, permitted to eat pork, and if a girl, to dress and live as do most people in our society, is, by virtue of the taint in blood, derived from ancestral currents, predisposed to take on diseases of the air-passages, and when diphtheritic conditions of these exist, is as sure almost to die as he or she is to be attacked. Nothing under such circumstances saves the child, but the possession on its part of great vitality, and a medical administration marked by great judiciousness and care. The public does not know it, but it is none the less a fact, that scrofula has come to be a household disease in the United States. I can pick out a scrofulous man or woman or child just as far as I can see him. Such persons, more likely than not, are big livers, eat gross and high-seasoned foods, and in great quantities, and are therefore liable to take on inflammatory diseases, and to have these located in or about the throat or air-passages.

To live so as to be able to avoid disease is a very great attainment. That it can be done, and in such degree as to lessen in very large measure, the number of persons who are likely to suffer from diphtheria inflammation, is as certain in my own mind, as is the existence of the law of gravitation. I tell you my dear sir, there is no need, in the first place, of our children, nor of ourselves, having this disease, and in the second place, if, by reason of some carelessness on our part, in the way of simple, uncomplicated exposure, we find ourselves or our children attacked with it, there is no more need of our or their dying with it, than from a common cold in the nose. Two things we only want to know; one is how to live so as to keep our bodies in the best possible relations to life; and second, if from causes that are unhealthy we become sick, and diphtheria the form of our sickness, to know how to treat it in view of the causes that have produced it.

My method of treatment has been as follows. When I repeat that out of hundreds of cases which have come under my professional handling I have never yet lost a case, I leave the public to estimate the value of the suggestions I now offer:

In all cases, no matter whether the subjects are children or adults, I have uniformly, as the first thing to be done, given a hot bath. Its temperature and duration were regulated by the age, sex, and vitality of the patient, the bath ranging from 98 to 110 degrees, the person sitting in from 5 to 30 minutes, always, however, until profuse sweating was produced. The bath I choose to make in such a way as to render it feasible to be given by any private family. Hence it has been my practice to give a sitz-bath, for which purpose any wash-tub will answer, by putting a block under the back side, so as to tip it forward a little, and filling it as full of water as possible without having it run over when the patient sits down in it, and taking a common keeler, or pail, if the former cannot be had, and fill it up full of warm water, for the purpose of immersing the feet, setting it down in front of the sitz-bath. I then place the patient in a sitting posture and wrap a heavy blanket round him in front, bringing it across his shoulders in the rear, and tucking it smoothly down. Then I bind his head in the shape of a wreath or band, with a towel wet in cold water, and let him sit till perspiration is induced. If the patient is a child, quite small, the arrangements must be made to suit size and age. In many instances an attendant is directed to kneel down, and lifting up one side of the blanket, dip his or her hands in water and rub the upper portion of the chest of the person. If sweating is not readily induced, some of the water is dipped out, and hotter water poured in until as high temperature is raised as the patient can bear. I have never had a case where the primary symptoms were not mitigated, in some measure, as soon as increased action of the circulation by the skin was manifest.

Upon taking the person out my uniform practice has been to pack him. This, as most of my readers will know, consists in spreading upon a bed two or three woolen blankets, or a woolen blanket and comfortable, the woolen blanket at the top, and over these one or two linen sheets wet in cold water, and left so wet as simply not to drip, and upon coming out, having him lie down and be enveloped in this wet sheet from head to foot, with additional clothes laid over the chest, and coming up close round the throat, these being cold or hot as my own judgment, derived from the sensations of the patient might dictate. In this envelopment, just taken out of a hot bath, he feels very pleasant bodily sensations. The effect upon the nervous system is decidedly sedative, so much so, as, in a majority of instances, to produce sleep. If sleep is induced I allow the nap to continue undisturbed, even though it be prolonged for three, four, or five hours. If the person does not go to sleep I generally permit the pack to continue from 48 minutes to an hour and a half, as the patient's sensations may indicate.

During the period that the patient is in the bath, and while being put in the pack, the room is kept thoroughly warm, but upon being wrapped up in the wet sheet, the windows are opened, and thorough ventilation and lowering of temperature is secured, so that he may be sure to have the coldest air that can be given to him.

When ready to come out of the pack the windows are shut, the temperature of the room raised and when well warmed, the envelopments are thrown off, the patient lying upon the bed, an at-

tendant proceeds to rub him with dry towels, until all moisture is removed from the body, and then rubs with the dry hand over the entire body until the skin is dry and velvety.

I then wrap the patient's throat and chest in wet bandages. These are made so as to fit the parts well, and are covered by dry ones of the same shape as the wet. Thus enveloped, the patient is placed in bed with a wet cap upon his head, and hot flat-irons, or a jug of hot water, or hot dry woolen blankets at the feet. An attendant is placed in charge of the room, which, if very much exposed to light, is shaded, and perfect quiet, if possible, thereafter is insured.

It gives me pleasure to say that, whether in my own cure, or at the houses of private families, I have never found this treatment to fail in mitigating the severities of the attack, no matter in what form it has appeared.

The course pursued afterward has been nearly as follows, qualified somewhat, as I have before said, with reference to the age, sex, and vital power of the subject:

First, having induced, I have sought to keep up thorough circulation on the entire surface.

Second, to insure it in plentiful degree at the extremities, my object being two-fold—to relieve the over-burdened internal blood-vessels, and especially those of the mucous membrane; and second, to relieve the blood-vessels of the lungs, throat and head. To do this, frequent applications of warm cloths, wet or dry, to the extremities, or rubbing them with the dry, warm hand has been practiced.

Next, freedom from mental anxiety, to as perfect a degree as possible, and to this end, no visitors in the room, and no change of attendants, except as was originally provided for. The practice of having half a dozen different persons have charge of a patient suffering from diphtheritic inflammation, is productive of such mental disturbance, as, in many instances, to amount to anxiety of mind, and directly leads to, and not unfrequently produces cerebral congestion. Out of the family, therefore, two or three persons must be chosen to have the entire care of the case, until all danger is past, and no other members of the family must, on any pretence whatever, enter the room, unless desired to be seen by the patient.

Next comes the giving of food. Whether infant child, or adult, male or female, I never allow a particle of food to be given, until I am sure that nature has reacted sufficiently to establish healthful circulation, and quite natural conditions of the nervous system. In some instances I have made my patients go three days, without taking a particle of food, permitting them, however, in the meanwhile, to drink freely of soft water. Until one tries it, he is not aware how well a person, whose organism is under inflammatory conditions, will find hunger assuaged by the free use of soft water taken internally. When the collective symptoms indicate such change as to relieve the patient from all danger, food may be given; but this should be of a fluid form, and should not be of a carbonaceous character.

Connected with the treatment, the furnishing of pure air is of prime importance. The disease is essentially one derived from imperfect aeration of blood, with imperfect elimination of waste matter. If then the treatment can be of such a nature as to set the eliminative organs, especially the skin, which is the structure generally at fault, at work, and thus secure the thorough removal of waste materials from the blood, and the solid tissues, while, at the same time, the blood is properly aerated, there can be no failure of recovery to the subject. I have no doubt that one of the best things that could be done, in the treatment of this disease, were it readily practicable, would be the inhalation of oxygen gas. In default, however, of means to do this, the next best thing, as a curative, is to secure the free use of pure atmospheric air, which, by the way, would be, if freely used, a great preventive. I take it upon me therefore always to secure thorough ventilation, even though I have to knock a pane of glass out of the room where the sick person lies, or punch a hole through the wall so as to let the air in. The attempt on the part of doctors and nurses, to have sick persons do well under their treatment, in the absence of pure air, is characterized by such folly as to make one wonder why it is so persistently pursued.

There are some other points connected with the treatment of Diphtheria, to which it might be well for me to allude. One is, that many persons who are killed by the disease, die from suffocation, this resulting from the formation of what the doctors call a "false membrane" in the air-passages. This false membrane is formed out of thick mucus secreted from the mucous glands, and almost immediately thereupon forms into a thick imperfectly organized membranous shape, filling up the cavities of the air tubes, and thus rendering it impossible for the patients to breathe. The method of treatment which I have pursued has had the effect, while increasing the flow, to render the expectoration of the mucus perfectly within the control of the patient, and it has been wonderful to myself and others to observe the quantities that have thus been secreted and coughed up in the course of twelve hours. Some of my patients have raised a quart, others half a gallon; one man in the course of 48 hours not less than six quarts of this slippery-elmish substance, and lost nine pounds in weight. The man's tissues must have been as foul as corruption itself. No other treatment that I have ever been made acquainted with, has seemed to produce this effect, which I consider of great importance.

Another consideration worthy of attention, is the danger of relapse. It has been my practice therefore to keep my patients free from physical or mental fatigue, for some days, and some of them for weeks after all danger seems to have passed away. For many of them, upon convalescence, show nearly the same conditions that persons do who have been taken with congestive chills, or with typhoid fever and recovered. There can be no doubt that in many instances of diphtheritic attack, the cerebral disturbance is very

great, the brain and lungs, and sometimes the liver and bowels being excessively congested, and that by the rapidity with which these organs have been relieved by the determination of blood to the surface, has recovery to the patient been insured.

Thus, my dear sir, have I tried, in common phrase, so that the most unlearned or unlettered person may understand me, to mark out the views which I cherish, and the course I pursue in the treatment of diphtheria.

Besides the cases treated personally by myself and associates, Miss Dr. Austin and myself have received hundreds of letters from persons, who having followed our directions in the main, have succeeded in the recovery of their patients. Some of these patients have been men, others women, others children, and with slight modifications they all tell the same story as to the results produced. Whenever my method of treatment has been taken in the early stages, and has been the only treatment pursued, it has been successful. To apply it to scrofulous children in the more advanced stages of the disease, and especially where there have been previously drugged, is to render the probability of success much less than it would otherwise be. But early attention to it, and a persistent following of it, I am satisfied will save a great majority of children, who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked. It is far better so to bring up their children as to reduce their liabilities to so low a point as practically to amount to nothing.

You know my views on this subject, which are, that the human body is intended by its Creator, casualties and accidents aside, to incorporate within itself such measure of resistance to disease as essentially to amount to a guarantee that sickness, if the laws of our organism were understood, and obeyed, would necessarily be the accidental and exceptional condition of human existence, that health would be the ordinary condition, and that whereas now a majority of the human race die far inside of old age, then the majority of them would die from old age only.

Assuring you, my dear sir, of my high personal esteem, and trusting that you may be spared many years to occupy a position of high usefulness, I beg you to believe that I sympathize with my fellows in all that causes them to suffer, and rejoice with them in all that produces their happiness.

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CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN, PROPRIETOR.

California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
FOURTH SERIES.

No. 129 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of April 3, 1883.

XXIII.—VI.—MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.
The Gold Production since 1848.—In our estimate of the amount of Gold produced in California from 1848 to 1861, vide Farmer 13 Feb. 1863, a slight mistake crept in, which will be readily discovered by the reader in the grand total, there summed up. It should read "California one thousand millions," and not one hundred millions. This small sum of 900 millions having been so readily spent, an error of figures will be as readily forgotten.—1 March, 1863.

In the preparation of our Indianology Notes, typographical and grammatical errors were unavoidable, and our tautologies are frequent, from accidents, delays, and pre-occupations. Our work is only in the shape of notes, fragments, and memoranda, which being of great value for reference, without such connecting links would be lost. Our distance from the office of publication during the period from inception to conclusion, and want of time and strict devotion, is our only excuse for faulty language and method.

Note of December, 1862.

The Upheavals and Dynamic Changes East of the Sierra Nevada.—Ives' Colorado Expedition of 1857-8.

Dr. J. S. Newberry, the Geologist of Ives' Expedition of 1858 (late, May, 1861, issued by Congress) makes the following remarks on the dynamic changes of the basin of the Colorado and of the Pacific domain, and which so far as they go, confirm the inferences made by the author in the notes contained in the Four Series of the Indianology, and in the California Journals since 1851. The report of Newberry is one of the most valuable geological memoirs within the range of English literature, and is contained in the volume above-named, which is profusely illustrated; the contents of the work are of the highest value to the miners of California.

The volcanic phenomena of modern date, exhibited on so grand a scale in the Cascade Mountains, and so fully described (by Dr. N.) in the 6th vol. of Railroad Reports, together with those of Mt. San Francisco, Mt. Taylor, the Raton, and a multitude of similar peaks scattered throughout the country embraced in the ranges of the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, prove that the forces which have elevated these great systems have at various points, continued to act even up to the present time. The earthquakes that still prevail upon the Pacific Coast, and the recent oscillations of level of which it bears record, are phenomena of similar import. With those before cited, they lead us to infer that the origin of the mountain chain, covering such an immense area in the far west, is not to be referred to one or two remote paroxysms, but to the operation of an incessant and long-continued action, commencing anterior to the paleozoic period and continued to the present epoch; and that even now, this shaken and ever-changing region has not reached a period of repose.

The Big Cañon of the Colorado.

This wonderful and sublime feature of the California aspects is made by Ives over three hundred miles in length. It commences near the mouth of Diamond river (which is 111 miles from the Mohave river) under latitude 35° 45', and longitude of G. 113° 24', at an elevation of 1426 feet above the sea, and runs through the table lands of from 4 to 8,000 feet elevation into the south-eastern frontiers of Utah territory bordering on the new Colorado territory, where it is in both those territories represented by its most northern branches called Green and Grand rivers. The Cañon lies altogether within the 1852-territory of New Mexico and the ante-1850 territory of Alta California, and is about 70 miles from the eastern boundary line of the State of California, or say 250 miles by road from Los Angeles. The walls of the Cañon, or properly in our language it ought to be Canyon, rise from the river edge from one thousand to five thousand feet in height, in all sorts of columnar shapes, confirming the accounts of Coronado's Expedition of 1540, with which it is a pity Ives was not more familiar, and representing some of the most sublime and awful of earth's aspects. In Farnham's travels there is a short account of a trapper's tradition, before 1840, of a voyageur having descended the cañon from its commencement in the western levels of the Rocky Mountains and floated down its entire length with wonder and trepidation. The features of the Colorado basin and of the Pueblo Indian towns of New Mexico seem to have undergone but little physical change since 1540, or the epoch of the expeditions of Cabrillo, Alarcon, Coronado, Marcos de Niza, etc.; that is within the limited comparison of all who have traveled those portions of the country.

The Lost Mogui Pueblos.

These half civilized remnants of the Toltec or ancient races of the north, were, after 300 years' search, accurately located by Ives. They are about 30 miles north of the Little Colorado, the Flax river of Coronado, and under lat. 35° 47', and long. 110° 42', at an elevation of over 8,000 feet above the sea. They are seven in number, and on a map are enclosed within a circuit of 30 miles; that is, only half a day's distance of each other, on the flat Mesas, of the vicinity. They are named by Egloffstein, who was topographer to the expedition, in his splendid map, given in the work, as follows, counting from the west: 1, Oraybe; 2, Shungopawee; 3, Mooshanoo, or nek; 4, Shapalawee; 5, Hualpee (or Guelpee); 6, Seechomahwee; 7, Tegua, which is the last, furthest east, and most populous. They have large flocks of black sheep, and showed a musket of very ancient pattern. They are similar in habits and buildings to the people of Zuni, who are distant from them only about 100 miles to the southeast, while the Navajos, their enemies, are about the same distance (at Fort Defiance) towards the northeast. Ives does not state their numbers, and his account of them is very meager

and deficient, but agrees with that of Walker, in 1850. They cultivate a little cotton, a fact stated by Coronado, in 1540, and altogether, the people seem to be in the same condition now as then. The Hualpais and Yampais are probably with the Mohaves affliated with the Moquis, as are probably the tribes near Owen's Lake.

The Torquoise, or Chalchuite, of the Aztecs.

Newberry makes the following note, which is exceedingly valuable as an historical link in the ancient races of Alta California and Mexico:

"From the volcanic cones of the Carrillos (of Gallisteo creek, New Mexico, not far from Santa Fe) was furnished, a great part, if not all, the Chalchuite, so much worn for ornament, and so highly prized by the ancient Mexicans. This mineral is a variety of torquoise, and is found in veins running through a light colored trachyte. The ancient excavations made in search of it are now distinctly visible, and seem to have been carried to the depth of two hundred feet or more. Several of the Indian tribes of New Mexico—the Navahos, Mohaves, etc., still hold this gem in the highest esteem. The most valued possession of Calirook, our Mohave guide, on that route, was a wedge-shaped piece of chalchuite, suspended from his nose, as may be seen in his portrait elsewhere."

In another place Newberry and Ives both note the existence of immense quantities of chalcedony, milk quartz, jasper, agate, opalescent quartz, etc., and even beautiful opals, near the Big Cañon of the Colorado, in fact all varieties of siliceous minerals are there extremely abundant. In their vicinity was also found a fossil elephant tooth, which shows that the eastern Mesas were once trod by these animals, as well as the valleys of California.

The facts stated relative to the Torquoise and Jasper have a most interesting bearing on certain passages in Prescott's Conquest of Mexico, and also of the 1540 expeditions of De Niza, Alarcon, Coronado, and others, into Alta California, at the epoch of 1540, all of which have a highly interesting connection with the country explored by Ives, in 1858.

The Navajos.

These Indians were also met with by Ives, whose account of them is very brief. Dr. J. Letherman, U. S. A., published an account of them in the Smithsonian Report, for 1855. They are rich in sheep and horses, and are a bold and cunning race of Indians, who have got wealthy off their neighbors, white and red, in New Mexico. They are doubtless affliated with the Utahs, Apaches and Comanches, of our times, and of the Chichimecos, Othomias, and Aztecs, of the anti-Columbian period. The annals of races is not likely to die out in four centuries. A road runs from the Zuni Pueblo to the Gila, via the San Francisco or Solado River, which is probably the old Aztec, or Toltec western route, to pass from north to south, and vice versa; the eastern route may have been by El Paso.

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to rend our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED SUCH a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best source—the most skillful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent are named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of years, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.



HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass;
Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass;
Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass;
English Brome-grass; Timothy Grass;
Red Clover; White Dutch Clover;
Crimson Clover; Lucerne, &c. &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP,
CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS,
TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS,
BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED-LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

COTTON SEED.

Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties).

BULBS:

LILIES, Amaryllis, Narcissus, Tulips, Anemones, Tuberoses, Gladioli, Hyacinths, Ranunculus, Peony-roots, Iris, and in endless variety, imported direct from FRANCE and GERMANY.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of goods pertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.



Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,

FOR EXPORTATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed, Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS, AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS for Seed be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled at some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned, in taking Orders for Seeds and receiving for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Col. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had an experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

Send for a Catalogue.

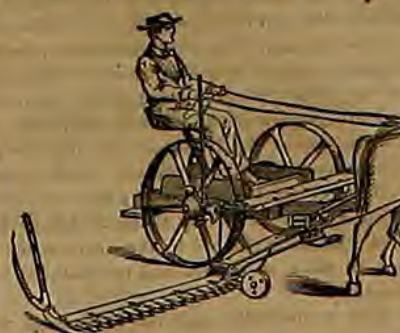
S. W. MOORE,

SEED WAREHOUSE,

408 (old No. 110) California street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

BUCKEYE MOWER.



THE SUCCESS WHICH THE

Buckeye Mower

Has met with in California, has led us to make large importations of them for the season of 1863. We feel confident that it is

THE BEST MACHINE IN USE.

And is conceded so to by Farmers in every section of the State. It has great improvements over any other Two wheel Machine.

THE BUCKEYE AS A REAPER.

The important advantages which belong to the Buckeye as a Mower, are retained in the Reaper.

We sold a large number of them last season, and all who had them say the BUCKEYE is

The Machine for California.

It will adapt itself to every surface of ground; will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other reaper. The Reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform, where it adds greatly to the draught. We have a NEW and IMPROVED REEL and ZINC Platform, with other improvements, on the BUCKEYE this season.

We are also Sole Agents in San Francisco and Marysville, for the

Haines "Illinois" Header,

Which has proved itself to be the BEST HARVESTING MACHINE IN THE STATE, it being the only Header which has stood the test for the past five years.

... ALSO ...

Sole Agents for the celebrated—

Sweepstakes Thrasher,

Manufactured by

C. AULTMAN & CO., Canton, Ohio.

Together with a full assortment of

Agricultural Implements.

Farmers, send for a BOOK with full description.

HAWLEY & CO.,

Corner of California and Battery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

And—GEO. NORTH & CO., E and First streets,
MARYSVILLE.

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

The Original P. P. Stewart!

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing

LARGE OVEN

Summer and Winter Air-Tight

COOKING-STOVE

—FOR—

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1859,

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the Addition of the celebrated Patent Double-sheet Bottom Flue

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, DURABILITY—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1839.

2d, MANUFACTURE—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, EXHAUSTION OF HEAT—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE—By which a compressed and inverting action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, BOILING—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, HOT WATER RESERVOIR and WARMING CLOSET—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER RACK—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine.

For sale by

CALEB M. SICKLER,

9-3m 422 Kearny, bet Cal. and Pine sts., San Fran.



C. E. COLLINS,

002 Montgomery street,

AGENT FOR THE

American Watch Factory.

WATCH REPAIRING

AT NEW YORK PRICES

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

JAPANESE

Fruit Trees, Plants and Seeds.

JUST RECEIVED FROM KAN.

agawa, ex steamship Scotland, and for sale by

WM. HASELTINE,

At The Japanese Bazaar,

NO. 321 MONTGOMERY ST.

A very extensive and rare assortment of

Fruit & Ornamental Trees,

Grape-Vines, Evergreens, Seeds, Etc.,

Comprising the following choice varieties:

Apple, Cherry, Peach and Pear Trees;
Apricot, Plum, Pomegranate and Fig Trees;
Persimmon, Orange, (in bearing condition);
Camellia, Locust, Button and Lacquer Trees;
Hibos, Variegated Pine, Tea Plants, and "Alo" Trees;
Grape-Vines, Evergreens, Etc.

—ALSO—

Grain, Vegetable, & Flower Seeds of Japan,

OF 1862,

Together with all the varieties of

RICE SEEDS

raised in Japan, all which was selected with great care by Mr. Eugene Van Reed, resident of Kanagawa, expressly for this market, and are in the most perfect and healthy condition.

GRAPE-VINES

... AND ...

FRUIT TREES.

Ornamental Trees,

Mulberry Trees,

For Sale at a Bargain.

HAVING SOLD SEVERAL BUILD-
ing Lots in my Nursery, I will sell
AT VERY LOW PRICE

All the GRAPE-VINES and TREES that are on them,
to save the expense of transplanting to another place.

Orders promptly attended to.

Direct to—

L. PREVOST,

San Jose, Cal.

Or to my Agent, Mr. DELABIGNE, 323 Clay street,

15

SAN FRANCISCO.

WILSON'S ALBANY SEEDLING

STRAWBERRY PLANTS,

FOR SALE BY—

D. E. HOUGH,

Oakland Nursery,

And BRUGUIERE & DIETOT,

606 Sansome street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AMERICAN SEED-STORE.

1863. SEEDS: SEEDS: 1863.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER, per Express, direct from the largest and best EASTERN SEED-HOUSES and GROWERS.

A large and complete assortment of

Choice and Reliable Seeds, of the Growth of 1862.

Garden, Flower, Field, Tree,

Grass and Clover Seeds, Etc., Etc.

In Every Variety,

Which I offer to Dealers and Agriculturists at the LOWEST RATES.

All orders promptly and reliably filled.
Catalogues furnished on application.

W. R. STRONG,

306 J street, Sacramento.

16

Tobacco Seed:

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, KENTUCKY and CONNECTICUT

Seed-Leaf Tobacco.

FRESH AND PURE,

JUST RECEIVED.

W. R. STRONG,

306 J street, Sacramento.

162m

Lucerne, Lucerne, Lucerne!!

(OR ALFALFA.)

50 BARS FOR SALE—IMPORTED BY SAMUEL BRANNAN.

Apply, 430 Montgomery street.

RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

20,000 GIANT ASPARAGUS ROOTS, of large size, such as will produce well second year. Price \$20 per 1,000.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1863.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, can understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

A PREMIUM.

We will present six packages of fresh seeds to every new subscriber, that desires the same. The seeds will consist of coffee, cotton, tobacco, rice, and other new and valuable varieties. Clubs of five or ten subscribers, in one lot, will be entitled to an increased number of parcels each. Should other seeds from those mentioned be preferred, let the subscriber name, and he will receive them. Also, to old subscribers paying arrears and renewing, do we extend the same terms.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can, and where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references, or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Bess and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received, and shall publish next week, "Snickers on the Homestead Bill," by Falmis, a very interesting sketch.

We shall also publish No. 2 on "Social Life," with matters of exciting interest, by Junius, to which we invite special attention, as the facts appertain to California Life and the present time.

"Union and Peace," or the meeting of two friends again, an incident in Marin county, will appear next week.

Something New in California—Ladies' Evening Dresses.

Ladies who desire to know the exact appearance of their ball and party dresses in the evening, can now be gratified to the full extent of their taste and judgement. Messrs Kirby, Byrne & Co. have, with a wise foresight to the demands of fashion, prepared a room in their basement, where handsomely prepared, and made close and tight, it entirely shuts out day light and is lighted with gas. Here rich silks, satins, and fancy goods, suitable for the ball-room, are shown, thus giving the exact appearance of evening light to perfection. This is the first and only show room of the kind on the Pacific coast and we know the ladies will appreciate this effort of Kirby, Byrne & Co. to please their taste.

This house has just opened a splendid stock of new and rich goods of every description, which are now selling at prices even lower than the same goods are sold in New York. Splendid cloaks, shawls, and robes are now made in the work rooms of this firm, which adjoin the display room alluded to, where the sewing machines are constantly kept busy manufacturing by the nimble fingers of the many female workers employed by this firm.

THE THREE AMERICANS.—Not exactly three American Homers, but good places, where three, or three hundred Americans, or anybody else, can have plenty to eat and a good bed to sleep on. We invite our traveling friends to look to the three hotels we now offer in our columns, the very best hotels in each place where they are located.

The American Hotel at Petaluma, is one of the best arranged, and best hotels, for the traveling public, in our State. Messrs. Brown & Rexford have done well to erect, furnish, and supply so amply their fine hotel. Travelers will find it all we say.

The American Hotel is A No. 1 hotel. Here is real quiet comfort; and here Mr. T. Bromley, the landlord, will do all in his power to make your stay agreeable and pleasant.

The American Hotel at Tomales, by Mr. Benedict, is a good hotel, and the travelers to this region can always have the best season offers. Here is a beautiful section of country to visit, and here the weary traveler can find rest.

Now readers, here are our "Three Americans," try one, try them all, and you will like them all.

Occidental Hotel.—This splendid hotel can with justice be called the *ne plus ultra* of hotels, for surely nothing can surpass it in the true elegance of its richly adorned halls, saloons, parlors, and suites of rooms, nor of the luxury of the tables, and the quiet ease and comfort which is always enjoyed by all who make it their home. It can truly be said to equal any hotel in the United States for elegance and refinement.

Reapers and Mowers.—Purchasers of Reapers and Mowers should look to our columns for the places to buy at. Messrs. Hawley & Co. have noble implements, and Messrs. Arthur & Son have splendid implements. Farmers, go examine, judge for yourselves, now is your time.

THE BARBECUE AT TOMALES BAY.

Triumph of the Settlers and the Right!

CALIFORNIA has been retarded more than thirty years in her march of prosperity, by reason of unsettled titles and fraudulent grants of land—creating a thousand difficulties that have proved a barrier to settlers in making homes for themselves and families. Delays in fixing boundaries, frauds and wrongs perpetrated not only against the settler but against the United States, have been on a stupendous scale, and operated to the discouragement of improvements. At a moderate calculation, more than twenty thousand homes have been injuriously affected by these causes, and the loss in value to settlers and the State has been immense.

Most undoubtedly, amid the excitements that have grown out of this unsettled state of things, among the settlers in various parts of the State—in the legal and personal difficulties—much has occurred that should not; there has been wrong on both sides. Now, the cause of this wrong, we think, can be traced to the Government in its tardiness to settle questions of title; but it is too late and useless to retrospect. We are happy to see at this late day an unwonted exhibition of energy and vigor on the part of the United States Supreme Court, in deciding vexed titles, ventilating past frauds, and opening cases with a view to righting them.

We go unqualifiedly for the right. Let every just and legal title be at once confirmed, if purchased in good faith, in all its metes and bounds; and let every fraudulent grant be rejected. At all events the hardy and enterprising settler must be protected—assured that the benefits of his labors will inure to himself, and not be swept away by the unscrupulous hand of avarice; this once accomplished, instead of the slatternly slipshod appearance of thousands of insecure homes, we shall see our vast domains dotted with cheerful and substantial homes, and blooming as a garden. We have the enterprise, and all we want is the assurance, to work an astonishing revolution in the agricultural interest of our nature-favored State.

The recent decision in the case of the Bolsa de Tomales (covering an area of twenty-five thousand acres, beautiful as ever sun shone upon), has formed an epoch in the history of land titles in California, that must have a beneficial effect upon the whole State. It will show to land speculators that fraudulent grants can no longer be patented in the Supreme Court at Washington; and at the same time assure settlers that the time has come when their rights are recognized and protected. This decision we think is the first of great moment rendered in favor of the settlers, and by them deemed worthy of commemoration. The festival held in honor of the occasion was the first demonstration of the kind, and was strictly an expression of gratitude. It afforded us great pleasure to be present and able to record the proceedings of the meeting at Tomales.

The festival or barbecue took place on Thursday, April 2, at Tomales. It was a scene rarely offered to the eye in California—the simple, joyous rejoicing of happy people for being protected against the hitherto successful rapacious maw of moneyed land-sharks. The expression of every face beamed with honest satisfaction, and proved that the judicial ermine had been disabused of its suspicious taint in the eyes of these people. It was no noisy demonstration, no boisterous merriment that attends a political jubilee was there, but an outpouring of heart-felt gratitude for the triumph of the right.

In company with some friends we rode over from Petaluma on the morning of the 2d, a distance of sixteen miles. It was one of the brightest and finest days we have enjoyed this season. The air was mild and balmy, while the whole district of country between Petaluma, the bay and ocean, was like a richly variegated carpet of green studded with bright and beautiful colors, the figures of large dimensions worn in; here a stretch of rich land, thousands of acres, cultivated to the very hill-tops; there a large valley of pastureage gemmed with the flowers of spring—forming the figures in Nature's beautiful carpet.

On our way at an early hour we saw farmers with their wives and children on every road, wending their way with smiling faces to the grand festival. As we approached Tomales our eyes were greeted with the glorious Stars and Stripes (heaven and the brawny arms of the Sons of Liberty forever keep them floating high!) upon all the buildings in that neighborhood—this was just, for it was by the laws of that flag that the settlers' victory had been achieved; we are happy to state that during the entire proceedings, in all the speakers said, and conversation held, not one disloyal sentiment marred the harmony of the festival. Many and enthusiastic were the words and sentiments uttered that day in behalf of the Flag of Freedom which floated everywhere and was borne triumphantly in the procession, waving its graceful folds in time to the soul-stirring anthem of the Star Spangled Banner. This we esteem an honor to that section of country; we know that it is a truly loyal and patriotic district.

The district of Tomales is one of the richest in California, fertile in soil, salubrious and equable in climate, abounding in natural beauty of scenery, is, in fact, one of the finest and healthiest portions of our State; yet, sad to say, from the general cause above mentioned, with very little improvement at the hands of man. Nor can we find it in our heart to blame the settlers for this seeming neglect; too often have they seen the fruits of years of toil wrested from their possession, and for ten years the contest as to the true title to the lands in their possession has lasted and paralyzed their energies. Now, the clouds that lowered over that region have lifted, the sun of prosperity is shedding its rays upon it, and the pent-up energy of its inhabitants will soon cause the very air to vibrate with the busy hum of industry. The true tide has now been conferred upon the actual settlers as the rightful possessors of the soil.

Early in the morning the people came in crowds to Tomales. The Bloomfield Brass Band, under their able leader, Mr. Lamden, made the hills echo with rich music, and their strains seemed to inspire the people with a happy feeling. Near the center of Tomales the barbecue ground presented a merry and busy scene; in a large inclosure prepared for the occasion, a long double row of tables was arranged, over which was spread a canvas, the whole decorated with evergreens, oak and bay—both emblematic of bravery and triumph—for these people had bravely endured hardships for ten years and triumphed at last.

Near to the tent were the large pits over which were roasting the fatted ox, down whose browned ribs the rich savory juice was flowing, two porkers and six sheep, turning on spits. These were all done up in excellent style, done to perfection by the experienced hands of Mr. Zimmerman (a veteran warrior in the misfortunes of a settler, having lost several homesteads in years past, by reason of bad titles). Over the tent floated the Stars and Stripes.

At 11 o'clock the procession formed opposite the American House, the Brass Band playing a lively march. Capt. N. L. Allen led off, with his League of Settlers for the citizens' procession, next came the successful counselors for the settlers, then the invited guests, and finally the population generally, men, women and children, making a grand sight, and total numbering, we should think, about fifteen hundred souls.

The day was very warm, but just as the procession began to move a refreshing breeze sprang up as if Nature herself harmonized with the occasion and determined to unite in rendering all things favorable. The multitude marched to a warehouse near by, where a speakers' stand and seats for the League had been prepared, the people, *en masse*, being seated upon a beautiful little hill opposite the stand, so near that every word could be heard distinctly.

Capt. N. L. Allen, of the League, welcomed the people to this gathering and in a brief, but earnest and patriotic speech urged upon those present to sustain the Stars and Stripes, under whose folds they were assembled, and under whose liberal laws they were enabled to celebrate this occasion unquestioned, and by them had been secured in their homes. He urged upon all the importance of a generous disposition and feeling in all matters relating to the settlements of any differences as to their lines of division; that now, the great question had been settled, there should be nothing but peace and good will among all. His address was in excellent spirit and creditable to his head and heart. Capt. A. then introduced Judge Collins of Petaluma, who was the bearer of a showy banner from the citizens of his place, as a testimony of their good feelings, to the settlers. Judge C. made an admirable speech resplendent with the true fire of patriotism—frequently alluding to the National Flag which waved over the speakers' stand. He urged, also, upon the settlers the importance of a noble and generous spirit among them; that all minor differences in divisions of land should be settled in harmony; that the spirit of improvement, checked for twelve years, was now unleashed, and the only strife should be to see who would accomplish the most good in the community.

The banner presented by the citizens of Petaluma was about 8x10 feet, designed by Mr. Steiger, and painted by Mr. Simons (both of Petaluma); the American Eagle and Stars and Stripes occupied the front center of the banner; the other figures were a sack of "spuds" (potatoes), shovels, hoes, rakes and tools of all kinds, etc., the whole affair in good taste for the occasion. The following words were upon the head and front of it:

Success to the Settlers of Tomales;
May Right ever Prevail;
April 2, 1863.

Presented by the Citizens of Petaluma.

As this banner was unfurled the band struck up "Hail Columbia," the cannon on the hill thundered forth, reverberating from an hundred of the adjacent heights, while the shouts of the people testified their joy.

As we looked upon the scene before us, as we witnessed the happiness of these fifteen hundred citizens, we could not help thinking how different would have been the condition of this section of country and its people, had this fraudulent grant been successful. Fifteen hundred people driven from their homes, impoverished, and deprived of the fruits of ten years' labor—and some half a dozen made rich! We could not but feel, too, how much greater would have been the beauty of this section had the lands on this immense domain of twenty-five thousand acres been fully improved for the last ten years, as would have been the case had the title been confirmed to the settlers as U. S. lands—being neither more nor less.

We wished the presence of an artist so that we might secure a photograph of the scene then before us, of the happy men, women and children, as they were seated on the grassy slope of that hill.

After Judge C. finished, Capt. A. introduced Mr. Clark of San Francisco, the successful advocate for the settlers, who was welcomed with loud shouts. Mr. C. then proceeded to lay before them the whole history of their case, and in a very able and lucid manner explained to them all those difficulties under which they had labored, and over which they had so signally triumphed. His address was listened to for one and a half hour very attentively, and as he finished, word came that the feast was ready. The band struck up a lively march, all fell into line, and marched to the pavilion, where, in a brief time, a whole ox, two porkers and six sheep, all disappeared, together with a large cauldron of nice clam chowder, hundreds loaves of bread, huge piles of butter, sweet cakes, pies, etc.; notwithstanding the great numbers present, there was plenty to eat and considerable left. The preparation and food were excellent; cold water the beverage—therefore peace and quiet reigned everywhere.

After the enjoyment of the "feast of fat things,"

the procession again formed and marched to the stand, when the editor of this journal was called upon for a speech (editors go to take down speeches, not to make them!), and not having any inclination to avoid a public expression of our share of pleasure, we complied in so far as to congratulate them on their success, and to urge our views of the importance of a noble and generous feeling among them—a band of now secure and prosperous settlers; to go on, improve, beautify their homes, banish all discord and bury past animosities of every kind. We were most happy to indorse all we witnessed on that day—the noble and enthusiastic devotion to the Union, the kind, generous, and neighborly feeling. The exercise of these virtues cannot fail to render any community prosperous and happy—for man is a social and dependent being. After a brief time the assemblage was again addressed by Capt. Allen, who, in closing the meeting reiterated the devoted feeling manifested by all for Our Country and Our Flag. Cheer upon cheer followed for the Union, the triumph of the right, the band struck up "Home, sweet home," the people fell into line, marched back to the town and then dispersed for a while.

In the evening the people reassembled from the neighborhood, and made the hours of the night merry with the merry dance. Two balls were held in the place, in which all participated, parents and children, old and young. All were joyous and happy; beauty, fashion and enlivening music all intermingled in the merry dance, and daylight came peeping over the hills before the work was over.

It was a noteworthy and highly creditable fact to the whole district, that notwithstanding the great number assembled together, and the exciting nature of the occasion, there was not a single occurrence of any kind to mar the harmony and joy of the day; no unseemly noise, no confusion, no dissipation or quarrelling; all was happiness and peace. We do not believe that ever in this State has transpired so general a demonstration, without some unpleasant occurrence to alloy the enjoyment of the occasion. This proves to us that the true principle of union was the motive of action.

It is due to the prominent citizens of Tomales, to say that they did everything in their power to entertain the many strangers present. Hospitality awaited, every attention was paid, and provision made for them, possible. Many came great distances to be present and testify their sympathy for the settlers. We noticed persons from Healdsburg, Sonoma, Santa Rosa, and even Suisun; also from the vicinities of Punta Reyes, San Rafael, Olema and Bolinas. By Messrs. Keyes & Breeze, Dalton Bros., Capt. Allen, Col. Preston, and others, friends from abroad, were most kindly received and entertained; to them all were indebted for many courtesies that will long be remembered.

We were glad to have been present at this gathering, to witness as we did the people who thus met, with their wives and children, to rejoice that they have "homes again;" our warmest sympathies are with the right, and we shall always take pleasure to herald in this journal the triumph of the right.

We gathered some interesting facts concerning this splendid tract of country, and shall endeavor in our future numbers, to publish them. We regret that we have not space in the present number to give them; but if our friends will cooperate with us, we shall be glad to talk with them every week for years to come. We have some notes on Tomales Bay, Preston's Point, Bloomfield and its surroundings, reserved for a little while, and we hope soon to have a good many more readers than at present in that rich section of the country. We repeat it gives us great pleasure to know of the final settlement of this question of title in favor of the settlers of Tomales, and wish them much joy and prosperity in all their future years.

Education in California.

THE cause of education, the great importance of our institutions of learning, the necessity of having teachers in our public schools of the highest moral and intellectual attainments, cannot be too highly appreciated. The "State Teachers Institute," which has been called to meet in this city the first week in May, should awaken a deep interest in the minds of our best and wisest men. Men and women who are to wield the destinies of this State, and exert their influence for this State abroad, are to be more or less influenced by the education they are now receiving in our schools of learning, whether it be our public or private schools, and the teachers of the present day are preparing them for their field of action. How important, then, that teachers should be intellectually and morally pure and great!

It is deeply to be regretted that our schools and colleges, and our educational institutions, are not under the management and control of those who are all purely good and great, and free from all political, sectional, and sectarian influences. It was our great privilege and pleasure, in years past, to be associated with the late Horace Mann, one of the great lights in the cause of education in Massachusetts, and we remember his earnest love and zeal for the cause. It is such laborers that we need now in the State, earnest, pure, devoted. This spirit will enable the youths of our land.

From the circular of the new Superintendent, calling for this gathering of the friends of education, we make the following extracts. In speaking of the influence exerted by other States, he says: "Massachusetts employed, for many years, a State Board of Institute Teachers, including the names of men eminent for the highest scientific attainments in their several departments: Professor Russell, in Education; Agassiz, in Natural History; Guyot, in Physical Geography; Professor Green, in Grammar; Colburn, in Mathematics; Kural, in Drawing; and Lowell Mason, in Music. The electric influence of such minds was felt in every school-room in the State, and the efficiency of the schools increased a hundred fold.

No event in the history of education in the

United States has proved so fruitful of beneficial results as the organizations of Institutes and Conventions. They are not intended as substitutes for Normal Schools, nor can they educate Teachers to the business of their profession; yet they serve the most admirable purpose of improving those who are only temporarily engaged in the profession, of furnishing those who are not systematically trained, with the best methods of instruction and of increasing the efficiency of professional Teachers."

Speaking of the importance of preparing teachers for their duties, he says:

"Nor is the Institute less productive of useful results to professionally educated Teachers. Association in some form is one of the most powerful agencies of the times. In Conventions of industry and arts, mind is dignifying the labor of the artisan. Farmers have their agricultural societies, and hold their annual fairs, in which are exhibited the best stock, the choicest varieties of grain and vegetables, the most approved agricultural implements, and the best labor-saving machines. The inventions, improvements, and discoveries of one, thus become the common property of all."

"Is not the education of the children as important to the State as the raising of beets or racers, or the culture of mammoth squashes and cabbages? Is not the training of the *masters* who are to own them all, as necessary as the improvement of the Durhams and Morgans? Shall the Swamp Lands be reclaimed, at the expense of thousands of dollars, while the children run wild in our fertile valleys?"

The influence of a good teacher upon the social life, habits, and interests, are here alluded to:

"He only needs the social intercourse of Institutes, and the cordial sympathy of fellow-Teachers, there evoked, to make the heavens glow with hope. There he finds his difficulties are shared by others, his labors appreciated, and his vocation respected."

"The electric current generated by this associated mind, acts, and re-acts, by spiritual induction, until it vivifies and electrifies the whole. The Teacher returns to his work full of new thoughts, his *esprit du corps* quickened, his enthusiasm fired, and his capacity enlarged."

"The duties of the teacher are not limited to the school-room; his influence should extend to society around him. If Teachers fold their arms in listless apathy, it is not strange that public opinion is 'dead as a door nail' to their demands. There was a time when a man taught school because he was fit for nothing else; but all such fossils lie buried in the strata of past educational epochs. Now, a living man is asked for, not as abridgement of mathematics."

The importance of a true education for the youth of our land, and the necessity of sustaining our Free Schools by a liberal taxation is urged thus:

"Raise the rates of County Taxation for the support of the Common Schools, ought to be inscribed over the doors of every school-house in the State."

"When our gold and silver mines are enriching the world; when our valleys are teeming with agricultural wealth; when commerce is pouring its treasures into our lap—shall we give, out of all this abundance, less for the education of our children than the bleak and barren States on the other side of the Continent?"

"What are lands, and seas, and skies, and gold, and silver, compared with men, trained and educated in the Public Schools to an intelligent comprehension of their rights and duties as citizens of the State and the Union?"

The love of country and her institutions should be daily impressed in our educational institutions, and we are glad this is not forgotten:

"The Boston Superintendent of Public Schools says: 'The fierce trials through which our institutions are now passing have turned the mind with an unwonted interest to the primal sources and springs of our national life, and thus have brought out into clearer and bolder view, the vital relations of our Free Schools to public weal, and never have they found a higher place in the popular regard than now.'

"While other States are still moving onward in their support of Schools, ought we, in California, in the midst of abundance, entering on a new career of prosperity—ought we to make the war an excuse for relaxing our efforts in behalf of popular education? As Teachers, we are debtors to our profession; and our patriotism, in this great crisis of national affairs, ought to incite us to as earnest devotion to the advancement of our system of Free Schools; a system essential to the existence of a free people, and the permanence of free government."

"It is our duty to implant and cultivate in our Schools a higher regard for freedom, a sounder faith in the fundamental principles upon which a representative government is based, and a higher estimate of the incalculable blessings conferred by the Constitution—firm in the conviction that our country is working out for the future, amid the present storm, a higher order of civilization, and a nobler conception of liberty."

We sincerely trust that the Teacher's Institute for May will be well attended, not only by Teachers from all parts of the State, but by Superintendents and friends of the cause, and by many parents, who should be teachers indeed.

The course of lectures will undoubtedly be interesting.

SIXTH CALIFORNIA INFANTRY REGIMENT.—This regiment, now in process of organization, is not filling up very rapidly. The officers have all been commissioned and opened recruiting offices, but with a single exception, their success has not been very flattering. The exception we speak of is Capt. D. M. Greene, whose company is far in advance of the others. This, however, is no more than we expected from his characteristic energy, gentlemanly and soldier-like qualities. We do not like to see apathy in military matters and desire to find some life and effort displayed on the part of those into whose hands is intrusted the completion of this regiment.

The Alleged Depreciation of the Currency.
A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, in refuting the assertion that the legal tender notes had depreciated 40 per cent, says it is absurd to insist the government currency is depreciated because it requires more dollars to buy things now than were formerly required in gold to buy the same things, for it can be easily proved by the same style of argument that gold has depreciated. The writer taking gold at 50 per cent premium, thus shows the fallacy of the argument by merely selecting some articles for comparison:

Former Price in Gold	Present Price in Gold	Depreciation in Gold from whatever cause
Corn..... 13	50	285 per cent
Cattle..... 22	30	36 "
Wool..... 35	35	0 "
Old paper..... 1	1 1/2	50 "
Wheat..... 50	1 1/2	138 "
W. T. Com..... 50	60	20 "
Bar silver..... 4	50	1150 "

The writer in the Post proceeds to comment on the table as follows: Of what value would be the man's opinion on the subject who should assert that gold had depreciated to the extent of the above figures, because more dollars are required to buy a given quantity of some articles than formerly; who should grately argue that gold had depreciated 1150 per cent because formerly but \$4 of it were required to buy a share of Erie; while now \$50 of it were required to buy the same thing. Yet this is precisely the only mode by which it can be shown that the Government currency has been depreciated.

The term "depreciated" cannot be properly applied to a legal-tender currency, issued for a full consideration by competent authority, until it can be shown that all prices as measured by it have advanced in direct ratio to the alleged depreciation, without reference to the relation of supply of commodities to the demand for them; and the term can never be properly applied to such a currency by comparing it with any one commodity as a standard—with gold, for example, at the present time that being now simply a commodity having ceased to be money except for three purposes, in which it is still received and paid practically at nearly its former rates.

Gold has been demonetized by Congress, except for the payment of duties, the interest of the public debt and the settlement of foreign balances, and by the substitution of their legal tender currency is no longer the standard for the settlement of debts in this country or the payment of State or national taxes; and there is and can be no more propriety in reckoning the price of government stocks by the standard of gold under such circumstances, than by the standard of cotton, or of any other commodity the relative price of which has advanced, from whatever cause, as compared with government stocks. It is true that Government stocks will not buy as much gold, or cotton, or Pacific mail, or Erie as formerly, but the same is true of gold as compared with cotton.

[We particularly commend the above article to our financial and commercial editors, as well as to the general newspaper press of this State, who seem so ready to decry the government currency.]

A Volunuous Report.—The report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, was to have been published at Washington, on the 6th. It is very lengthy, making nearly 7,000 written pages. There runs through the report a current of evidence from Generals and civilians alike, tending, it is said, to place broadly heavy charges and responsibilities upon the shoulders of General McClellan, while in command of the Army of the Potomac. The evidence of the President, that during the winter of 1862, while the organization of the army was perfect, and the roads good, especially in December of that year, and while Beauregard's army of Manassas was much inferior in numbers, without fortifications, as shown by persons directly from it, McClellan positively declined to advance, and not until the evacuation had commenced, did he move forward. Much space is devoted to the transfer of the army to the Peninsula, and the subsequent course pursued in front of Yorktown, civilians and spies testifying that Magruder's force was one-third that of McClellan's. While in the march up the Peninsula, and subsequently in the battles, it is alleged that on one or two occasions not the slightest effort was made to send proper reinforcements. Several Generals testified that after the battle of Fair Oaks, the army might have gone into Richmond on the left. General Barnard, the principal Engineer, says that so far as his branch of the business was concerned, the army might have been placed across the Chickahominy in May last. It is added that McClellan knew several days previous that Jackson had returned from the Valley, and that the rebels were massing their forces on his right, just before the seven days' battle commenced, and that the plan of the battle then agreed upon was to fight the enemy on the right and defeat him, and to send a strong reinforced column to Richmond on the left. This was abandoned suddenly, but no one testifies why. On the seven days' battle much evidence was taken, and on the arrival at Harrison's Landing allusions are made almost impugning cowardice in the retreat of the Peninsula. Of Pope's campaign much is said. The evidence is the battle of Antietam charges McClellan with needlessly suspending the battle to the next day, and allowing the enemy to escape in the night, and that while he alleged that he waited for reinforcements to renew the battle the next day, he had one corps that had not been in the fight. Then followed charges that McClellan had at several times more artillery than needed to protect his immediate transportation; that he incurred defeat; that he protected the rebel forage and supplies, while retreating, and destroyed at Harrison's Landing an immense amount of our own supplies. McClellan appeared before the Committee, and testified at length on most of the points, but the Committee came to the above and many additional conclusions, including disobedience of orders.

LOVERS OF PURE HONEY can always find it at **HOWARD'S**, in Washington Market—honey that can be relied on as pure and sweet.

GRAIN GROWING IN MARIN COUNTY.—Throughout a greater portion of the beautiful county of Marin, in the large district of Tomales, over the lately recovered country of 25,000 acres, the land has been planted up to the very highest hill tops with grain, and a more beautiful sight than is now seen of the new grain fields springing up into life cannot be conceived.

GOD MADE MAN, MAN MADE MONEY.
God made Bees, and Bees made Honey,
Men and Money, and Money and Bees,
There are spurious kinds of all of these;
But if you want Pure California Honey,
Come to Washington Market with your money,
In all shapes you'll get it; if you call
At **M. E. HOWARD'S HONEY STALL.**
'Tis said, some folks Honey mix,
But it is always pure at 70.
Now when your friends to market you bring,
Be sure and come to the Eastern Wing. 7

For Rent or Sale.

A LARGE NEW BUILDING, WELL CALCULATED for a Mill or Manufacturing purposes, situated on the Creek with wharf in front, and with ordinary tides, four hours from San Francisco.

Apply to **J. V. DILLER**, Redwood City, April 10, 1861. 73m

Important to the Traveling Public!

AMERICAN HOTEL, BENICIA, CAL.

Thomas Bromley, Proprietor.

THE LARGEST AND BEST HOTEL IN BENICIA, and located in the immediate vicinity of the Landings of the Steamers. The Stages for all parts arrive at and start from the American Hotel. A first rate Livery Stable is connected with the Hotel, and the best of Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, can be had at all times, at very reasonable charges.

Prices of Board and Lodging:

Board per week.....\$6 00 Rooms.....\$1 00 to \$4 00
Meals.....50 Lodging per night 50 and 75c
A Carriage will always be in attendance to convey passengers to and from the Steamers to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE. 7

American Hotel.

MAIN STREET, PETALUMA.

HAVING OPENED OUR NEW FIRE-PROOF HOTEL, we would call the attention of our friends and the public to the very superior accommodations and new conveniences enabled to offer.
The AMERICAN is a three-story structure, centrally located, furnished in the latest style, and supplied with every reasonable convenience or luxury. It will be our aim and pride to make it truly a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and to this end no pains will be spared on our part.
Families and others will find the AMERICAN Rooms and Accommodations superior to those offered by any other Hotel in the county.

The Office of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express is situated in this House, and Stages leave daily for all the prominent points of the County and State.

BROWN & REXFORD, Proprietors.

AMERICAN HOTEL, TOMALES.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the public that he has opened the above named new and commodious Hotel (bedrooms hard-finished), and is now prepared to accommodate the traveling community in the best manner and upon the most reasonable terms. Connected with the Hotel is a first-class Stable where the horses of patrons will be carefully attended to.

N. BENEDICT.

\$100 BOUNTY!



Rally for the Union!

THE CALIFORNIA CONTINGENT!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN COMMISSIONED as Captain of a Company for service in the Sixth Regiment (Col. Elmer) CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS, has opened a Recruiting Office on Montgomery street, between Merchant and Clay.
Subsistence, Clothing, Blankets, etc., will be furnished the men, as fast as they are enrolled and sworn in. The men are entitled to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY from the State. Musicians wanted.
D. M. GRESE, Captain, Sixth Regiment California Volunteers. 24

DR. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

NO. 61 CLAY STREET, RABE'S BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours: From 9 A. M., to 5 P. M.

ALL WORK IS WARRANTED!

TERMS CASH WHEN WORK IS FINISHED!

PRICES LIBERAL.

BALMORAL NURSERY

Seed and Produce Depot,

Fort street, Victoria.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE ON CONSIGNMENT and sell at ten per cent commission, any California Produce not introduced to him. It will often be an object for farmers, and others raising produce, to ship to the Victoria market, as at certain seasons of the year there is usually a difference of from 50 to 100 per cent in the rate of many articles of Food and Produce, between Victoria and San Francisco markets.
J. BEGG.
REFERENCE—Messrs McDonald & Co., Bankers, Victoria.
Messrs D. C. Mitchell & Co., San Francisco. 2

\$5, \$8, or \$10,000 Wanted.

WANTED—In the Country, for one or two years, from Six to Ten Thousand Dollars, on security of four times the amount, interest payable promptly. Any one having money to loan, on good security, can find an opportunity by addressing G. E. H., this office.

Rincon Wool Depot.

D. McLENNAN & E. GRISAE,

HAVE REOPENED THEIR WOOL ESTABLISHMENT at the RINCIN DOCK, and are prepared to continue as formerly, the business of **Grading and Packing Wool for Shipment.**

Their "GRADE MARKS" being well established here and in the Eastern States and Europe, they offer their services to Wool Dealers.
N. B.—Having heard that outside parties have been imitating our "Grade Marks," they are hereby notified that these "Grade Marks" are our own property, and not to use them for the future. 6

Superior Melon Seed.

WE HAVE a small invoice of superior "GREEN FLESH MELON SEED," which we will sell done up in 1 lb papers, or a greater quantity, at \$2.50 a pound. Persons wishing a superior quality, should secure from this lot. Send orders to Farmer office. 6

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

....OF....

And will Sell Cheaper than any House

in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS.

CAMPENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE, COAL-OIL, KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL, LARD OIL, MACHINERY OIL, RAPE-SEED OIL, CHINA NUT OIL.

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL, SHARK'S OIL, NEATSFOOT OIL, TANNERS OIL, &c., &c., &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to. 3

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PREMIUMS

AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR.

AWARDED TO THE

MEDAL

AWARDED TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON

Sewing Machines,

....AT THE....

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

LONDON, 1862.

First Class Gold Medal

....TO THE....

Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]
FASHIONABLE LIFE.

How heedless on the hurrying street,
Day after day, the world whirls round;
The cymbals of mirth the quick pulse beat
Above the dead ones under ground;
Beauty like a dream, age wan and gray,
Sorrow with its tears and ashes,
Manhood's stately step, and boyhood's play,
And maids with mischief-lit lashes.

Day after day one step is failing,
Day after day one form is gone,
New graves are made, new knells are tolling,
Yet day after day the world rolls on,
Coming and going, heedless of sorrow—
Who misses the feet that are still?—
To-day brings life, and life to-morrow,
Let death take a few if he will;

That face of beauty, this poor braggart,
The prince of fashion often met—
Familiar faces—healthy and baggard—
Have vanished from the crowded street;
Day after day they linger and come not—
Can they have forgotten pleasure?
The milliner weeps o'er her latest bonnet,
And the tailor still keeps his measure.

C. FARNCH RICHARDS.

HELP ONE ANOTHER.

O say not through life we must struggle,
Must toil and mourn alone;
That no one human heart can answer
The beatings of our own.

The stars look down from the silent Heaven
Into the quiet stream,
And see themselves from its dewy depths
In fresher beauty gleam.

The sky with its pale or glowing hues,
Ever palely the wave below;
And the sea sends up its mist to form
Bright clouds and the heavenly bow.

Thus does each of the other borrow
A beauty not its own;
And tells us that nothing in Nature
Is for itself alone.

Aloft, amid life's griefs and perils,
The stoutest soul may quail;
Left to its own unaided efforts,
The strongest arm may fail;

And though all strength still comes from Heaven,
All light from God above,
Yet we may sometimes be his angels,
The apostles of his love.

Then let us learn to help each other,
Hoping unto the end;
Who sees in every man a brother,
Shall find in each a friend.

How William Got a Place.

Two boys applied for a place in a gentleman's store. One was older than the other, and had some experience in the business. He was a gentleman's son and well dressed. The other boy was the only son of a poor widow. His clothes were well mended, but perfectly clean, and his face had a quiet, honest expression, which impressed a stranger favorably. Though the elder lad came recommended from a gentleman he highly esteemed, the merchant decided in favor of the widow's son, quite to the surprise of every one. A circumstance which seemed trifling in itself, had influenced his decision.

The two boys came together at the hour appointed, and the merchant was on his own door step at the same time. Just then a poor little shivering child crossed the street, and as she stepped on the sidewalk her foot slipped on the icy stones, and she fell in the half melted snow. The elder boy laughed rudely at her sorry appearance, the water dripping from her thin, ragged clothes, but the child began crying bitterly, and searching for her four pennies she had lost. William, the younger boy, hastened to her side and helped her search for them. Two were found in the snow, the other two were probably in the little icy pool beside the curbstones. William bravely stripped up his sleeve and plunged his hand down into the water, groping about until one of the missing pennies was found, but the other seemed hopelessly lost.

"I am afraid that can't be found, little girl," he said pleasantly.

"Then I can't get the bread," sobbed the child, "and mammy and the children will have no supper."

"There is a penny," said William, taking one from a little purse which contained a very few more, and then he made haste to wash off his hands in the snow and dry them on his coarse white handkerchief. The other boy looked on with contempt, and remarked as they passed along in—

"It is plain enough you are a greenhorn in the city."

The gentlemen had observed it all, and scarcely asked the rude boy a question, but after some conversation with William, he would be willing to take him for a time on trial. At the end of his month of probation, he had grown so much in favor with all parties, that the engagement was renewed for a year.

Now, shall I tell you the secret of his success? It was his politeness. That means a kind expression of kind feelings. Many very fashionable people are far from being polite, and sometimes the most lowly are very remarkable for it. The merchant knew that the boy who would be truly polite to a poor little ragged child, would never be impolite to his customers. He knew that a boy whose principles would hold out when he was laughed at, could be trusted. Remember that the boy who is uniformly polite in his behaviour has ten chances of success in the world where a rude boy has one.

The influence which woman exerts is silent and still, felt rather than seen, not changing the hands, but restraining our actions by gliding into the heart.

Curious Vestiges in the Swiss Lakes.

The boatmen on the Swiss lakes, when navigating close to the shore, had from time immemorial observed in various places, under the calm transparent water, the heads of numberless wooden stakes just protruding through the deposit of soft silt which is generally found at the bottom. Here and there, along with these, large blocks of wood were visible, stag horns of great size, bones and fragments of pottery. There still lived among them a traditional belief that these were the remains of dwellings, occupied by people of ancient times, who built on the lakes in order to shelter themselves from the wild beasts. And yet century after century elapsed, and no one had the curiosity to look closer into these scattered fragments of a forgotten world, until the season had ripened for the final discovery.

But it so happened that in 1853 and 1854 a period of unusual dryness set in. The higher mountains did not receive their usual supplies of winter snow, and the lakes, scantily fed by the glacier stream, fell far below their ordinary level. In the lake of Zurich, the lowest level hitherto marked on the so-called "slope of Stafa," had been attained in 1874. In 1854 the water was a foot lower. In a small bay between Obsee Meilan and Dolkson, the inhabitants took advantage of the recession to increase their gardens by building a wall along the now low water line, and filling up the space thus acquired with earth obtained by dredging the lake. During this operation they found great numbers of piles of deer-bones, and also some implements. The attention of Dr. F. Keeler, of Zurich, was called to the discovery; and the result of his investigation (described by him in three memoirs presented to the antiquarian society of Zurich, in 1854, 1858, and 1860), was to establish the existence of a submerged "lake village" in this part of the lake of Zurich. This discovery was rapidly followed by others. In Lakes Constance, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Bièvre, Morat, Sempach, and in many smaller ones (Inkyl, Pfäfers, Moosseedorf, Luise), similar sites have been traced. They seem, indeed, now to multiply in the note-books of archaeologists with almost inconvenient rapidity. Two years ago twenty-six such village sites had been traced and described in the lake of Neuchâtel alone, twenty-four in that of Geneva, sixteen in that of Constance, and we cannot tell how many more the zeal of local inquiry, stimulated by rivalry, may have discovered. And the amount of ancient objects recovered from their debris acquires a magnitude still more formidable. Twenty-four thousand of these have been raised from the single locality of Concise, in the lake of Neuchâtel. "We are still very far," says Mr. Troyon, "from having recovered all the relics imbedded in the silt of the lakes and the peat of the valleys. Nevertheless, we are by this time acquainted with a sufficient number of points of remarkable richness, to enable us to give, by their description, an idea of the ancient population which had the habit of living on these waters."

The first possessors of the soil (the wild beasts), had to retire step by step before the new population, which came to raise upon the waters its picturesque groups of cabins, the smoke of whose hearths spread itself in the air. Fires lighted on the beach, where the domestic animals were folded, served to keep at a distance during the night the carnivorous ones, who as yet had only learnt to know that element by the electric flashes of the storm. As soon as the lacustrine habitation had attained some development, thousands of piles supported a platform crowded by numerous circular huts, with conical roofs. A narrow bridge connected these dwellings with the shore; boats fastened to the shore served for fishing and for voyages of discovery. Among the trophies of the chase which decorated the dwellings, were the antlers of huge stags, bear skins, the manes of wild boars, and the skulls of wild bulls. The furniture was of the most primitive kind. Leaves, dried grass, moss and straw heaped upon the floor, served for the purpose of beds. On the hearth, situated in the middle of the room, was placed the pot-au-feu of the family.

The earthenware vessels were grouped in some corner. The arms and various utensils hung from the roof. These slight habitations sheltered thousands of families for centuries; but who will ever tell of the scenes of joy and grief which they have witnessed!

And now, after enumerating the different branches of industry which characterized the life of these lacustrine races, it may not be out of place to remark that the inhabitant of the village had also his pleasure and amusements. The stone quoits found in the lakes resemble those which the North American Indians still employ in their sports. A people of hunters must have found pleasure in the handling of weapons, and in rivalries of skill and dexterity in hitting the mark, throwing the javelin, the race and the wrestling. Living on the lakes, they must have frequently made it an amusement to handle the oar, or to cleave the water in swimming matches. The children of the tribe, like the dwellers on the shores of our lakes at the present day, played on the surface of the water, or plunged into it from their platforms. Again when we see how proud these people were of adorning themselves with rings passed around all their limbs, with long plectrums, and even rattles, it may be safely concluded that they were not less attached to amusements and fetes.—[Edinburgh Review.]

A GOON RULE.—A man who is very rich now was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches, he replied: "My father taught me never to play till my work was finished, and never to spend my money until I had earned it. If I had but one hour's work in the day, I must do that the first thing, and in an hour, and after this I was allowed to play; but then I could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it soon became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity."

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KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.

Comprising in SILKS,

TAFFETAS, GROS DE ZURICH, BLACK GROS GRAIN;
Rich Moire Antiques;
Fancy, Plaid and Plain Silks.

In DRESS GOODS,

Silk and Wool Fantaisi, Poplin d'Aragon;
Plain Irish and French Poplin;
Plaid do do do do do
Plain and Field Ottoman and Mohair.
Rich all-wool Plaids, French de Laine,
Mohairs, Epinglins, Foulards,

and every variety of NEW DRESS GOODS, now worn in New York, including the popular,

ROBE IMPERATRICE.

In CLOAKS and SHAWLS,

Everything New
in Style and Material.

In FURS,

For Cloaks,
For Mantillas,
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Victorines,
and Fur Collars, and Cuffs—New.

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AND MARKED WITH OUR NAME,

IRISH LINENS,
SHIRTING LINEN.
LINEN SHEETING,

Linen Damask Cloths and Napkins,
And Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Additions have also been made
to our stocks of Embroideries,
Alexandre's Kid Gloves, Balmoral
Skirts and Skirting, House-
keeping Goods, Flannels, Blan-
kets, Quilts, Underwear,
Muslins and Sheetings.

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Water-Cure and Phrenologica
INSTITUTE.

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Examinations in regard to Health—Free.

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We claim for Hydropathic and Hygienic Medication,
in the treatment of every Disease known to man, super-
ior advantages over poisonous Drug Medication. That
it is more speedy, that it is attended with none of those
debilitating and terrible Secondary Diseases, such as
FLEAS, Chronic Diarrhea, Torpid Liver, CON-
STIPATION, VARICOSE Swelling of the Veins, NE-
CROSIS or decay of the Bones, ULCERATION of
the Limbs, Chronic NEURALGIA, Rheumatism and
Gouty Pains, Extreme Nervousness, AMYOTROPHY and
Mental Diseases, Vertigo and Dizziness, which all In-
telligent Physicians well know result from the use of Mer-
cury and other Metallic Drugs, together with the free use
of stimulants and vegetable poisons that are given to over-
come the effects of these conditions and diseases never
follow from the effects of Hydropathic or Hygienic Medi-
cation. On the other hand, we have for the last fifty
years treated largely of the above named diseases, and
with positive success.

By the separation of our ESTABLISHMENTS we
are more properly prepared to treat, than ever before,
all GENERAL or SPECIAL Diseases peculiar to Males,
whether ACUTE or CHRONIC, that are treated by any
or all regularly educated Physicians, AMYOTROPHY and
Mental Diseases, and Ladies' Health Institute, is
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where we continue to treat Ladies for all General Dis-
eases or Local Weaknesses, peculiar to Females.

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eases or Local Weaknesses, peculiar to Females.

In the treatment of this class of diseases our success
has been all that any person could reasonably desire;
but our Experience teaches us that women who have
become Nervous, Debilitated and Diseased, by ex-
cessive care and toil, and undue maternal labor, cannot
fully recover at home, either by Hygienic or Drug
treatment; no matter how skillfully employed, but should
have for four to six weeks' rest and freedom from
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those habits of life, that would particularly benefit each
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TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

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us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.
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TITLE WARRANTED PERFECT.

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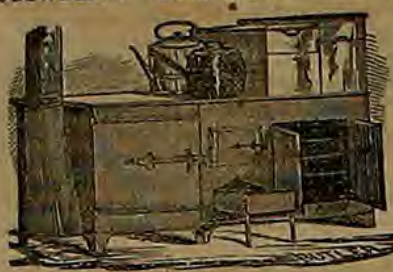
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COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

First Premiums at Thirty National and State Fairs.

THE ONLY RELIABLE EVAPORATOR!

FOR ECONOMY IN FUEL, excellence in construction, superiority in speed, and quality of work, it is beyond all competition.

ORDER EARLY. The present high price of stock does not warrant our importing beyond the demand of machinery. Therefore, to prevent disappointment, all who expect to purchase, should inform us before the first of July next.

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ANTIOCH and NEW YORK,

at the mouth of the

San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers!

Has been regularly laid out, surveyed, and put upon record.

TITLE PERFECT,

being

A PATENT

from the

UNITED STATES.

5,000

Building Lots!

500

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

...OR...

DISTRIBUTED FREE!

To such as shall first make application, and a GOOD, CLEAR DEED given at once (unconditionally), leaving it to the option of the party

TO IMPROVE OR NOT; but it is expected that those taking one of the Gift Lots will use their influence in directing persons seeking a Home in California, to the NEW CITY AND COUNTY.

By so doing, they will be the means of getting more to settle, than if they were to improve themselves.

Money Loaned

To Such as Build Immediately on the Premises, at a Low Rate of Interest.

A glance at the Map of California is all that is necessary to satisfy any reflecting mind of the judicious selection of this magnificent site for a NEW CITY,

and never subject to overflow from the flooding or rise of the river or bay in winter, as the wharf and warehouses were built at the time of the HIGHEST FLOOD LAST WINTER.

The vast region of fine country around it is rapidly filling up, and if the uninterrupted navigation from San Francisco to Sacramento increases as it has done for the last five years, there is no reason why Collinsville should not become a

Great and Commercial City, it being a midway stopping-place for the steamers daily from San Francisco to Sacramento.

Already, at and around Collinsville, there is a large number of inhabitants. They have, also, a Post-Office, Store, large warehouse, and a

Magnificent Wharf,

Two Hundred feet long by One Hundred feet wide, which cost the present proprietors upwards of

\$10,000.

The Farming Country in Solano County can not be Surpassed,

Fine soil, springs of pure water, etc., etc. The climate is milder, both in summer and winter, than almost any other part of California.

A CITY with such a situation, surrounded by so magnificent a country, cannot but have

A GREAT AND GLORIOUS DESTINY.

A ferry is about to be established between this Port, Antioch and New York, making the distance only 35 miles, by land, to San Francisco, being a saving of

Over One Hundred Miles to those who Drive Stock to that Market.

Some persons, not realizing the immense rise in property in new cities, may say: "How can we afford to give away so many lots, not knowing how many will be actual settlers?"

Why, gentlemen, if by giving away five hundred lots, we can induce one hundred to settle, then the rise of our lots more than pays us for those given away, and those holding the remaining lots are the owners of a handsome property.

The Very Lots You now Receive may in less than Three Years be Worth Thousands of Dollars!

We would, therefore, say to those who desire to avail themselves of this liberal offer, to address us at their earliest convenience.

Farms of 5, 10, 20 or 40 Acres for Sale, in Immediate Vicinity,

at a low price to those who will make improvements during the coming year.

TO AGENTS.

Any person who will act as Agent, and get up an interest in their town, and send us the names of five mechanics, we will give them an extra lot. For Plan of the City, showing the location of Blocks and Lots, or Bills, or any other information, please call on, or address by mail, or express to

Collinsville Land Company.

OFFICE:

318 California Street, S. F., Cal.

Box No. 1015 Post Office San Francisco.

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Literary Shrubbery.

DANIEL Webster had an anecdote of Father Searl, the minister of his boyhood which is too good to be lost. It was customary then to wear buckskin breeches in cold weather. One Sunday morning in autumn, Father Searl brought his down from the garret; but the wasps had taken possession during summer, and were having a nice time of it in them. By dint of effort he got out the intruders and dressed for meeting. But while reading the Scriptures to the congregation, he felt a dagger from one of the enraged short-waisted fellows, and jumped around the pulpit slapping his thighs. But the more he slapped and danced the more they stung. The people thought him crazy, and were in commotion as to what to do; but he explained the matter by saying: "Brethren, don't be alarmed the Word of the Lord is in my mouth, but the Devil is in my breeches!" Webster always told it with glee to the ministers.

DOUBTLESS A STORY.—We observed yesterday a little thin old man, with a ragged bag in his hand, picking up a large number of pieces of whale-bone, which lay in the street. The deposit was of such a singular nature, that we presumed to ask the quaint looking gatherer how he supposed they came there. "Don't know," he replied, in a squeaking voice, "but I 'spect some unfortunate female was wrecked hereabout somewhere."

I remember a great man coming to my house at Waltham, and seeing all my children standing in the order of their age and stature, he said "these are they that make rich men poor." But he straight received this answer, "Nay, my lord; these are they that make a poor man rich; for there is not one of these whom we would part with for all your wealth."

An afflicted husband was returning from the funeral of his wife, when a friend asked him how he was. "Well," said he, pathetically, "I think I feel better for that little walk!"

Every good doctrine leaves behind it an ethereal furrow ready for the planting of seeds which shall bring an abundant harvest.

The most intolerant and ferocious of human beings is your philanthropist by trade.

Is there any perceptible improvement in a caterpillar, when he turns over a new leaf?

John O'Brien. J. M. Dougherty.

JOHN O'BRIEN & CO.,

EMPLOYMENT,

And General Agency Office,

No. 610 Montgomery Street, between Merchant and Clay.

FARMERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, and EMPLOYERS of every description furnished with the best MALE and FEMALE Help, without trouble or expense. Only write by Mail or Express, to

JOHN O'BRIEN & CO., San Francisco

2

SMITH'S NEW PATENT

MORTISING MACHINE.

THIS NEW INVENTION, THE ONLY ONE OF THE kind ever presented to the public, was patented Sept. 1, 1860, and is now for the first time offered on the Pacific Coast.

THIS MORTISING MACHINE is not a large cumbersome implement, but of such a size as to be carried from place to place in the hand easily, yet capable of cutting a PERFECTLY SQUARE MORTISE, in a fluted style, of any size, from 1 1/2 inches to any dimensions wanted. It will make a mortise four inches deep in one minute.

This Machine works with a Lever Power, which one man can easily operate—the Pitman, Link and Pin operating in connection with a Repeating Rotary Head in a substantial manner, and performs its work admirably. It is a very SIMPLE MACHINE, and will convince any one that shall examine it, that it is one of the best machines yet conceived of for such labor.

The work of this Machine has secured for it rapid sale. Many of the State and Territorial rights in the Old States have been sold.

THE RIGHT of this MACHINE is now offered to Counties, and persons interested in such an important invention, are invited to call on the Holders of this Patent, see its operation, and learn its value. Large Farmers, who have Extensive Lands to fence, will find this Mortising Machine the very thing for them to build a Solid Fence; and the Saving of Labor, in a few miles of Fence, will pay for the Right.

PERSONS WISHING TO BUY RIGHTS

can have all needed information by addressing the undersigned, or may write to Editor Farmer, who will act as Selling Agent for the same.

This Machine can be seen in operation at the BROOKLYN HOTEL, where its working qualities will be courteously shown by the proprietors.

24

WARREN & LITTLE.

Twenty-five Cents!

AMBROTYPES

...AT...

JOHNSON'S

First Premium Gallery.

No. 649 CLAY STREET...SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR 25 CENTS.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for \$3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs the same heretofore taken at TEN DOLLARS for the first copy, will hereafter be THREE DOLLARS only; extra copies, One dollar. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work as our specialty.

Beware of Impositors!!

The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it.

22

True Hubbard Squash.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A SMALL INVOICE OF THIS "TRUE SQUASH," direct from the original source at the East. It is the best squash known and grown. We will forward it in one pound packages for \$3.00 and guarantee the seed of an Extra Quality and Pure. It is a Squash which will be in great demand this Autumn and should be extensively grown.

5

Young Justin Morgan

18

1

10

and removal of all fears of his safety.

Petaluma, Dec. 1st, 1892.

PERIOR Seed of the Genuine Improved Sugar-
Beet for Sale at this Office.

We are often inquired of by our subscribers, "How can we send our dues?" We answer: "Send by Mail. Money is always safe in the Mail. We have agents in many localities, but distant subscribers can always send by Mail."

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1863.

NUMBER 8.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. K. PHILLIPS & CO.

No. 723 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson
SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For
advertisers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number,
or \$5 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid
for in advance.

JOB-WORK.—Of every description, done with prompt-
ness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

All letters on business connected with the office should
be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Preston's Point, Marin County.

We spoke of this place as the new postoffice in
Marin, in a late number of our paper. Then we
had not visited it; since that notice we have luxuri-
ated there, can now speak from actual experi-
ence, and say that the locality and all its sur-
roundings, exceeded our expectations.

Through the courtesy of our friend, John Keyes,
Esq., of Tomales, we had a pleasant ride from his
home, over the hills and a very fine road made by
Col. Preston, of some eight miles, to the Point.

We wish we could metamorphose and become a
painter, for the scene, so that we might sketch
the beautiful view of "Preston's Point," with To-
males Bay stretching up into as fine a country as
any would desire to see. Each side of the bay is
bordered with beautiful rolling hills, over which
were roaming the dairy stock whose superior yield
of rich butter and cheese have made Tomales and
Bertha Reyes famous in this respect—as having
the largest and finest dairies in the United States.
(Don't let the Goshenites of New York feel bad.)
It is a rich and prosperous country and should be
better known.

We arrived at Preston's Point about noon, and
were gratified to find many friends gathered there.
The hearty welcome we received lent an addition-
al charm, and no doubt made us more fully real-
ize the beauty of the scenery by which we were
surrounded.

Preston's Point is noted for the success of visi-
tors in fishing and sporting, and as we had un-
hesitatingly declared our intention to catch the
largest and finest fish of the day, accordingly pre-
pared our line and "gauged our hooks" person-
ally, determined not to be beaten. We were soon
in position, cast the line, and for a considerable
time had "such glorious nibbles," that we felt
about the same as the speculators on Montgomery
street—sure to get a bite! On account of the
early conduct of the fish, we finally withdrew our
lines, changed our base of operation, obeyed the
instructions of commander-in-chief, Col. Preston,
and repaired to headquarters where we tried our
hand at a dish of fish which somebody else had
caught. So now, after a good ride, a piscatory
expedition, etc., we don't believe that, with the
appetite we had and the pleasant party that sur-
rounded us, any dinner at the Occidental could
have tasted better, and so said all. A good ap-
petite, kind friends, cheerful faces and pleasant
conversation, make food taste well, and digest
well, too.

In a reasonable time we were again upon the
fishing-ground. Now came the hour of our tri-
umph, for we made good our intention. Such
nibbles, after dinner; no, not nibbles, they were
real live bites! We did catch the biggest fish—
not only one, but two of the biggest. What a lux-
ury for an editor to break away from the hard,
dry duty of continuous thought, in almost reck-
less freedom to breathe freely, and spend a few
hours free from care—without fear of the (prin-
ter's) devil! No cry for "copy on the hook" could
reach us here, for fish were where the copy ought
to be! O, there is such a happiness in it—and
we were happy indeed!

Preston's Point is a magnificent place to spend
a few leisure days at, and we wish our citizens
who love sea-breezing, rambles over hills, pleas-
ant rides, or an agreeable sail, would just go and
make a visit to the Point about this time—or, it
would be equally to the Point at any time within
the next three months! But now, the hills are
green, the flowers gay, and the air balmy! Go,
therefore, ye careworn denizens of a dusty city,
to Preston's Point for recuperation, and we will
guarantee that between the natural beauties of
the place, and the attentions of Col. Preston, your
trip will be a pleasant one. Take the steamer to
Petaluma, thence stage or private conveyance to
Tomales and Preston's Point.

Who has large quantities of grain? If those
who hold large quantities of A-No. 1 grain, will
send us samples of their stock and quantity, and
particulars, we will give them such informa-
tion as will be of service to them in the present
condition of the market.

Good Thoughts never Die.

EDITOR FARMER: I repeat "good thoughts never
die; therefore I send you an extract from a strictly
private letter written by an accomplished lady,
treating upon the subject of books, poetry, love of
the beautiful in art, science, etc. The whole let-
ter was deeply interesting, and the extract I in-
close you is too valuable to lay in a drawer of let-
ters. So I venture to send it you, hoping the fair
inditer will pardon the act, when I predict for her
truthful, beautiful, and enthusiastic expres-
sions, that some noble spirits will appreciate and
transplant them—adopt and foster her admirable
suggestions. She speaks of California in the fol-
lowing language:

"California! I love it—it is my home; I want
to see its people developed as well as its soil and
vast mineral resources; the capacities of our vig-
orous human growth should not all tend to mam-
mon-worship. We are capable of appreciating
art as well as nature, and the field for poetry lies
as widely before us, as the field of sci-
ence. It is woman's legitimate 'sphere' to refine
the tastes of those around her, and to exalt their
aspirations. I see so many gems of this love of
the beautiful underlying the merely practical de-
tails of farming and horticulture—our 'vintages'
might have the 'wine' of life in richer luxuriance
about them, than in their mere hard details of
processes of making the sparkling juices. Bac-
chus in marble, Pomona and Ceres, should stand
at the entrance of grapevines or fruit gardens, or
grain fields, as a symbol or type of what was with-
in. The old tinsel signs should be done away
with, and nature and art should blend their beau-
ties, making our 'land of plenty' a land pictur-
esque as the old Rhine-land."

Thus, Mr. Editor, I have dared to take these
beautiful thoughts from a private letter and send
them to you to scatter over the land. If some of
our wealthy men, who have beautiful residences
in the country, do not catch at this excellent sug-
gestion, may their grapes all be sour, their apples
crabbed, and their grain rusty. But I hope for
better things from them though I thus speak. If
they do but improve upon this hint, I trust they
will fill a basket (large size) and forward it to
your office, to be sent to the lady (I will leave her
address with you) as some compensation for the
trespass I have committed on her private corre-
spondence. "Good thoughts never die!"
Yours, for Progress.

PNEUMATIC POST.—We learn from the London
Mechanics' Magazine, of February 6, that the fa-
mous Pneumatic Post is now in operation trans-
mitting the mails between one of the railroad sta-
tions and a branch postoffice in London. That
paper says: The mailbags, upwards of 120 a day,
will be blown through the tube in 55 seconds to
the postoffice, Everholt street; the usual time
occupied by the mail carts being about 10 min-
utes. The Pneumatic Dispatch Company are also
about to lay down tubes for connecting the mar-
kets of London with one of the great railroad sta-
tions and with the general postoffice. It is ex-
pected that the operations of this Company will
ultimately in a great measure tend to revolution-
ize the carrying system in London, and relieve the
crowded state of its principal streets. The Sci-
entific American recently published an illustration
of the Pneumatic Post. The principle employed
is that of an air-gun—instead of a bullet a mail-
bag is propelled by the pressure of air at one end
of an immense pipe (whence the bag is transmit-
ted), and aided by a vacuum produced at the
other end (where the bag is to be delivered). The
improvements and inventions of each day, lessening
demand for labor, while they temporarily in-
convenience, will ultimately be a blessing to man-
kind. The success of a general system of Pneu-
matic Posts in this city, for instance, would be to
carriers what the Bensley and Spring Valley wa-
ter pipes were to the water carts a few years ago.
By the way, it would be a master stroke of econ-
omy for the Government to institute a Pneumatic
Post from the Custom House, and do away with
that vexed little item of drayage, which, accord-
ing to the figures of the Call, now aggregates in
dollars, to about the salary of the President of the
United States.

THE DEBT OF THE NATION.—We are informed as
to the financial condition of the nation up to the
4th day of March, 1863, by the following statis-
tics:
Funded 6 per cents, all dates.....\$113,000,000
Funded 5 per cents, all dates..... 30,000,000
Total funded.....\$143,000,050
Treas. Notes, 7-30 per cent.....\$140,000,000
U. S. circulation..... 260,000,000
Certificates of deposit.....\$ 75,000,000
Cert. of indebtedness..... 145,000,000
Miscellaneous Treasury Notes.....\$220,000,000
Grand total.....\$768,000,000
Portion incurred by former Admin..... 78,000,000
Debt incurred by present Admin.....\$690,000,000
The expenses of the war, when reduced to fig-
ures, assume a frightful appearance, but we have

the consolation of now knowing to a certainty
that the prophecies of croakers and alarmists have
not been fulfilled. The air was resonant with the
cry that by this time the responsibilities of our
Government would exceed \$1,000,000,000, and its
issue be depreciated to nominality. There is yet
a margin of over \$300,000,000 left within that es-
timate, and the issue of the Government contin-
ues the ready currency of the country—excepting
practically (and uncreditably), California and Ore-
gon—and not ours, as we take Treasury Notes
at par.

Is In-and-In Breeding Admissible.

Its advocates point, with triumph, to the exam-
ple of Robert Bakewell with his Longhorns, and
Col. Samuel Jaques with his Creampots; but it
should be remembered that every man is not a
Bakewell or a Jaques; to prove which it is only
necessary to state a well known fact, viz: that
after the death of Bakewell, the Dishley Longhorns
rapidly degenerated, and have now become ex-
tinct; and, since the death of Col. Jaques, the
Creampots are going the same way. No man has
as yet, been found skillful enough to keep them
up to the high standard they attained under the
management of their illustrious originators. Chas.
Colling tried it with the Shorthorns, and the fact
that Comet (155), the best bull of his day, was
deeply in-and-in bred, would seem to be sufficient
evidence that in-and-in breeding was not only ad-
missible, but highly advantageous. But Comet
had a deformed shoulder, and he never sired so
good an animal as he himself was. Robert Colling
bred from Favorite to the sixth generation.
But Favorite is represented as a bull of great size
and substance, and rather coarse. For this reason,
it was desirable to give his stock more firm-
ness of form than he himself had, and in-and-in
breeding would have this effect. His great sub-
stance and stamina would admit of it, while at
the same time the produce of an animal, with less
substance and vigor, would have been utterly ru-
ined. The Rev. Henry Berry tried it with good
success, for a while, but many of his animals be-
came entirely impotent, and he was obliged to
throw in a strong cross to remedy the evil. Mr.
Thomas Bates bred his Duchess tribe strictly
among themselves for twenty years, and obtained
what he most desired, viz: great uniformity. But
many of his best heifers were hopelessly barren,
and he was obliged much against his will, to re-
sort to a new strain of blood, which he obtained
in Belvidere, whom he purchased of Mr. Stephen-
son. As a result of this cross, his animals receiv-
ed new vigor, while at the same time their pecu-
liar firmness and style was retained.

The editor of the Albany Cultivator, writing on
this same subject, quotes the following remarks
from Mr. Berry: Close breeding impairs the Con-
stitution and affects the procreative powers. In
in-and-in breeding I believe that the procreative
power fails first or chiefly on the part of the male.
The editor has the following remarks in regard
to the stock of Mr. Robinson: Mr. Robinson pur-
chased a stock of pure Shorthorns for his estate
in Scotland, and pursued strictly the course of in-
and-in breeding; the consequence was his cattle
soon became feeble and delicate, very bad breed-
ers, and many died of consumption. By resorting
to Mr. Colling's stock and the use of one of
his bulls for a few years, his stock was renovated
and assumed their former beauty and vigor.

* Mr. Stephens in the Farmer's Guide, has some
remarks on this subject so much to the point, that
I copy them entire:

The immediate effects of breeding in-and-in, or
employing animals nearly allied by blood, to pro-
create their kind, are remarkable. The bone be-
comes very small, of condensed texture, and fine
quality. The skin is so thin as to receive the ap-
plication of paper—so open as to texture as to be
sensible to the least change of temperature; and
hence animals bred in-and-in are very susceptible
of catarrhal affections, and on which account are
liable to consumption. The carcass is much re-
duced in size, and the disposition to fatten in-
creases to such a degree that the animal may be
said to be always in a condition to be slaughtered.
The hair is short, smooth, and thin set, and the
wool short, thin set, and watery; and both hide
and fleece lose a large proportion of weight. The
body assumes a change of form, the barrel being
beautifully rounded, but seems stuffed, as it were,
within the skin. The extremities are very fine,
the head and hoofs small, the ears thin and broad,
and the head of the sheep is almost bare of hair,
of a blue color, very liable to be scalded by the
heat of the sun, and attacked by the fly. The
necks of both cattle and sheep are thin, and droop
with a downward curve between the head to the
top of the shoulder. The eyes are often affected
with wateriness. Lameness frequently ensues in
one of the limbs. The constitution is evidently
much weakened. I have seen many animals that
were in-and-in bred, and they were either small
in size, or deficient in constitution, and these last
died prematurely. In one instance, although the
animal escaped both of these defects, he had a
nervous affection of the eyes.

From the above facts we may infer that in-and-
in breeding may be pursued, where the animals

have great substance and vigor—especially if they
are somewhat coarse, or when as is sometimes the
case, the breeder wishes to concentrate some par-
ticular strain of blood. But in either case it must
be pursued with great caution, and must not be
carried too far. Some of the most successful of
breeders have adopted the style of breeding in
twice, and then breeding out.

Finally, the breeder should not attempt it un-
less he is possessed of great skill and judgment.—
[American Stock Journal.]

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

The New 'Monitors' Practically tested.

Last week we published the report received by
telegraph that an attack on the defenses of Charle-
ston had been made by the Federal fleet of power-
ful iron ships that have lately been brought into
service. As it was supposed nothing could stand
before these Monitors, the attack was believed to
have been a success, and the vague rumor, from
rebel sources, of a repulse, was not credited, while
much anxiety manifested to learn the particulars
and result of the attack. These have since been
received, as given below, and the reports are of
much interest as the results of a practical test of
the Monitor invention, or iron ships versus forts.
Though Charleston was not taken at that time, and
some of the ships were partially disabled and one
sunk, the result does not prove the Monitors a
failure; for some of them withstood the infernal
fire unharmed, and showed their ability to cope
with forts successfully. Following are the ac-
counts as telegraphed:

The following dispatches, received from More-
head city, N. C., 12th, via Fortress Monroe:
Passed through the fleet off Charleston on Thurs-
day, 10 A. M. The weather clear and pleasant.
The monitors ranged along the beach off Cum-
mings' Point, all in good order. As regards
future movements reports are conflicting. An
officer who boarded us, stated that the engage-
ment would be resumed about 1 P. M., and that
the admiral had expressed his belief in his suc-
cess. We left the fleet at noon, and when about
25 miles north heavy firing was heard. As the
steamer left, some iron-clads were going to blow
up the Keokuk. The steamer Flambau arrived
with dispatches from Admiral Dupont to the Gov-
ernment. From other than official sources, it is
ascertained that the vessels comprising the fleet
advanced upon Charleston in the following order:
Weehawken, Passaic, Montauk, Patapsco, Iron-
sides—the flag ship—with Admiral Dupont and
staff on board. Next followed the Catskill, Nau-
gatuck, Meenatauck, Nahant, and the Keokuk. In
this order they proceeded up the main channel un-
til when arriving within about 1,700 yards of the
main forts, the Ironsides became unmanageable,
owing to the tide and the narrowness of the chan-
nel. She was, therefore, obliged to drop anchor,
to prevent drifting ashore. Owing to these cir-
cumstances, it was signaled that the Ironsides
could not regulate her motions, and the remainder
of the squadron continued their course, and soon
came within easy range of the rebel forts. From
all points obstructions in the channel, from Fort
Sumter to Fort Moultrie, interfered with the pro-
gress of our ships. In consequence of this, and
the position of the Ironsides (the space for man-
euvering being only from 500 to 3,000 yards) the
vessels were obliged to prepare to once to engage
the forts and adjacent batteries. A signal had
been made for action at half-past three o'clock in
the afternoon by the Ironsides, but the rebels
opened fire on the leading vessels. The combats
represented to have been in the highest degree
exciting, presenting a fearful scene—fire bellow-
ing from all points of land and water, there being
a continuous roar of cannon. In the course of
30 or 40 minutes, the Keokuk being in a sinking
condition, was obliged to withdraw from the fire,
and seek anchorage below the range of the en-
emy's guns. A few minutes afterwards all the
vessels withdrew at a signal from the flag ship,
it being deemed impracticable to continue farther
hostilities. The Keokuk was within 500 or 600
yards of Fort Sumter, and was completely rid-
dled. She was struck from all the batteries with-
in range at least 90 times in 30 minutes. The shot
was from rifled cannon of the heaviest caliber.
Capt. Rhind, her commander, received a contusion
on the leg, and was slightly lamed. Twelve men
were wounded, together with Acting Ensign Mc-
Intosh, who had charge of one gun. His injuries
are supposed to be fatal. Next morning, finding it
impossible to save the vessel, Capt. Rhind called a
flag, which took all his men on board, and in a
few minutes thereafter the Keokuk sunk. The
persons belonging to the ship lost all their private
effects. On Wednesday the squadron remained at
anchor in the main ship channel. It is said that
the number of men in our fleet is only about
1,100, with 30 guns; while the enemy, it is re-
ported, have at least 300 guns, the best in the
world. The injuries to our vessels, excluding the
Keokuk, are represented to be of such a character
as will require but a short time for repairs. The
casualties among our men are remarkably few,
including one killed and three wounded on the
Nahant. None of the batteries fired upon our
vessels, until they reached the vicinity of the
main forts.

At Hilton Head on the 9th, the Monitor Nahant
repairing. She had five holes in her chimney, and
reported that 500 shots had been fired at her by
the rebel batteries at Charleston harbor, but was
not seriously injured. The rivets were started
from the turret, which prevented the guns from
working to advantage. She was within 200 yards
of Sumter, in action, and received a shot at the
junction of the turret with the deck, which pre-
vented the turret from revolving, rendering her
useless for the time. The Ironsides received 100
shots, sustaining no damage further than the
starting of a few bolts. The rest of the fleet are
uninjured and bawled off, the object of the recon-
noissance being accomplished, which was to ascer-
tain the locality of obstructions. Our entire loss was
2 killed and 13 wounded.

The Tribune's account of the Charleston fight

says: The squadron arrived off Charleston on the
morning of the 5th, and spent a day examining
the bars in the channels, the wind being too high to
cross that evening. The Admiral's plan was to
sail directly up and attack the northwest face of
Fort Sumter at from 600 to 800 yards. At 8
o'clock on Monday morning the signal was given
to advance, but in consequence of a fog they
were obliged to postpone the intended attack until
the next day. During the afternoon, one of Gen.
Furres' brigades worked its way up Folly Island,
and established a communication with the fleet,
but no portion of the land forces got into the at-
tack. On the 7th, at 4:15 P. M., the fleet got under
way, passed Morris' Island batteries, without being
fired upon, pushing right towards Fort Sumter.
The Ironsides worked badly, and in consequence
of the current, was obliged to anchor two or three
times. Fort Moultrie opened fire on the Weehaw-
ken, which was then within 500 yards of Cum-
mings' Point. The battery of Sumter, and bat-
tery after battery immediately followed, and the
action became general and terrific. The Monitors
still pushed on replying vigorously. They
passed the northeast face of Fort Sumter,
when they discovered that there were three lines
of obstructions, holding torpedoes, one of which
exploded, but did no great damage. Finding it
impossible to pass the obstructions, they turned
the steamers down the harbor. The Patapsco's
200-pounder became disabled. The Passaic's tur-
ret was so bent, that the vessel was practically
out of use. The other boats continued their
course to the northwest face of Fort Sumter, but
were also stopped by obstructions, and turned
back, after being under fire for three-quarters of
an hour. All the Monitors were ordered back,
and at 5 o'clock the entire fleet was out of range,
and the action ceased. Admiral Dupont intended
to renew the attack next day, but ascertaining
that the Keokuk and Passaic were entirely dis-
abled, and three other partially so, concluded to
desist, in which resolution he was sustained by
all the commanders. There were 11 large holes
inside Fort Sumter, apparently running through
the walls. Our entire firing only amounted to 150
rounds.

A rumor was in circulation at Port Royal on
the 6th, that our troops were rapidly gaining the
rear of the city of Charleston.

It appears that in the reconnaissance of Charle-
ston harbor by the Ironclads, the Nahant received
30 wounds, several being bad fractures. The Pas-
saic was also wounded in her turret and pilot-
house. The Nantuxet's turret is so jarred that it
could not be used, rendering her 15-inch gun use-
less. None of the other Monitors were disabled.
The Keokuk received 70 shots, 19 of them pen-
etrating her at water-mark. She was kept afloat
till next morning, and then sank on the bar with
colors flying.

Rebel reports say, "the enemy fired 80 shots at
Sumter, all of which but four struck."
The steamer from Port Royal, the 11th, arrived.
Nothing of consequence has transpired since the
7th. Gen. Hunter and his army were to leave
Port Royal after the Arago left. The gunboat
Washington ran aground, on the 8th, in Broad
river, near Port Royal Ferry. Assistance was
sent to her, but to purpose. The rebels having
brought down a light battery commenced firing
on her; one shell struck the magazine, causing
the destruction of the boat. Two persons were
killed, two mortally wounded, and eight slightly.
The iron-clad Patapsco, that went to Port Royal
was repaired, and had returned again for service.
None of the vessels but the Keokuk were seriously
injured. The fleet lay inside Charleston bar on
Saturday evening, and a part of the land forces
had sailed for Port Royal. The confidence in our
naval officers is reported in no degree shaken.

Ericsson publishes a letter saying the imperfec-
tions of the Monitors are not of a serious char-
acter, and will be readily obviated. Everything
worked precisely as expected, and no change in
the plans of the vessels will be necessary. There
is no class of vessels in the navy that obey the
helm more readily than the Monitors. In strong
currents and shallow water like Charleston har-
bor, no vessel can be so readily maneuvered.

DEATH OF RATTLER.—On Friday night last, the
celebrated trotting stallion Rattler, owned by F.
Werner, of Solano county, and E. M. Skaggs, of
Sacramento, died at the ranch of Jerome C. Davis,
in Yolo county. Up to Friday morning he
had been in fine health and excellent condition.
On that morning he was taken from the stable by
his groom for exercise, and led around the yard.
Being playfully inclined, he exercised in prancing
and jumping with unusual life, but in a short
time seemed to be suddenly taken ill. He was at
first treated for colic or cramp, but it was soon
ascertained that he had ruptured himself and that
his condition was critical. Information was sent
to Skaggs, who at once repaired to the ranch, ac-
companied by P. Mangin, the farrier, who, on ar-
riving, pronounced the case incurable. At eleven
that night he died. Rattler was eleven years old
at the time of his death. He was imported from
the State of New York by Werner in 1857. Three
years ago J. C. Davis purchased a one-half inter-
est in him from Werner, for \$6,000; more recent-
ly Skaggs purchased Davis' interest in him. Sev-
eral years ago Rattler, in a trotting match with
Honest John, at the Pioneer Course, two-mile
heats, made the first two miles in five minutes
and eight seconds; and the second two in five
minutes and eleven seconds. The death of this
fine animal will be regretted throughout the State
by the turf and stock men generally.

ARMS FOR THE STATE.—Ten thousand stand of
arms and five field batteries have been sent to
California, and more will follow. The iron-clad
Comanche is also aboard a clipper ship and on
the way; in addition to this, the Secretary of the
Navy promises that as soon as the sea-going iron-
clad steamers are built, one of them shall be im-
mediately assigned to duty on the California coast.

The Coccineal Insect.

A correspondent writes us making inquiries relative to this curious insect. We are happy to reply to his desires, by giving him the following history, which we hope will awaken attention to it, for we think there might be quite a trade in the article, if rightly managed, as we have the "cactus" that will grow so finely here:

"An insect, perhaps still more useful than either of the former, is the Coccineal, which has been variously described by the author; some have supposed it a vegetable excrescence from the tree on which it is found; some have described it as a louse; some, as a bug; and some as a beetle. As they appear in our shops when brought from America, they are of an irregular shape, convex on one side, and a little concave on the other; but are both marked with transverse streaks or wrinkles. They are of a scarlet color within, and without of a blackish red, and sometimes of a white, reddish, or ash color, which are accounted the best, and are brought us from Mexico. The coccineal insect is of an oval form, of the size of a small pea, with six feet, and a snout or trunk. It brings forth its young alive, and is nourished by sucking the juice of the plant. Its body consists of several rings, and when it is once fixed on the plant, it continues immovable, being subject to no change. Some pretend there are two sorts, the one domestic, which is best, and the other wild, that is of a vivid color; however, they appear to be the same, only with this difference, that the wild feeds upon uncultivated trees, without any assistance, whereas the domestic is carefully, at a stated season, removed to cultivated trees, where it feeds upon a purer juice. Those who take care of these insects, place them on the prickly pear plant in a certain order, and are very industrious in defending them from other insects; for if any other kind come among them, they take care to brush them off with forceful tails. Towards the end of the year, when the rains and cold weather are coming on, which are fatal to these insects, they take off the leaves or branches covered with coccineal, that have not attained their utmost degree of perfection, and keep them in their houses till winter is past. These leaves are very thick and juicy, and supply them with sufficient nourishment, while they remain within doors. When the milder weather returns, and these animals are about to exclude their young, the natives make them nests, like those of birds, but less of tree moss, or soft hay, or the down of cocoa-nuts, placing twelve in every nest. These they fix on the thorns of the prickly-pear plant, and in three or four days' time they bring forth their young, which leave their nests in a few days, and creep upon the branches of the plant, till they find a proper place to rest in, and take in their nourishment; and until the females are fecundated by the males, which, as in the former tribe, differ very widely from the females, being winged insects, whereas the others only creep, and are at most stationary. When they are impregnated, they produce a new offspring, so that the propagator has a new harvest thrice a year. When the native Americans have gathered the coccineal, they put them into holes in the ground, where they kill them with boiling water, and afterwards dry them in the sun, or in an oven, or lay them upon hot plates. From the various methods of killing them, arise the different colors which they appear to when brought to us. While they are living, they are sprinkled over with a white powder, from which they lose as soon as the boiling water comes upon them. Those that are dried upon hot plates are the blackest. What we call the coccineal are only the females, for the males are a sort of fly, as already observed in the kermes. They are used both for dyeing and medicine, and as said to have much the same virtue as the kermes, though they are now seldom used alone, but are mixed with other things for the sake of the color."

Seed, Soil, and Culture of Sorghum.

The Committee appointed by the Ohio Sorghum Convention, to report on the above topics, made their report as follows:

"Your Committee on Seed, Soil, and Cultivation, report that in their view the best variety of seed for all purposes, is the Sorghum, or Oblong cane, especially for sirup. For granulation, they recommend the Imphee called Oom-see-a-no, which they think identical with that which is now mis-called Otabethan. As a very early variety they propose the kind of Imphee called Nee-a-zana, though this last variety is not generally desirable.

"Soil—Good wheat land is considered the best soil for this cane. The particular composition of this soil should be sandy, inclined to limestone, with a sufficiency of clay to hold the soil tolerably compact.

"Cultivation—The soil should be worked deep, thoroughly pulverized and rolled firm. Plant in check-rows, the same distance apart as corn. Cultivate flat and thoroughly, till the plants are three feet high, not afterwards. Plant as early as practicable."

FRUIT PROSPECT IN STOCKTON.—The Independent says city gardeners never presented a more flattering prospect for abundant crops of fruit, than at the present time (11th). The trees were never in more healthy condition, and seldom, if ever, has the fruit been more forward in growth. In fact, most varieties of the early fruit have already too far matured to be liable to any injury from unseasonable weather. This being the case the owners of fine trees are bestowing upon them a double amount of care lest the quality of fruit be inferior from over-bearing.

A first cargo of silk arrived from Japan at Lyons in February 1862. It reached Europe, not by the Chinese sea and India, but by the Pacific and the Isthmus of Panama. The silk crossed the Isthmus by railway, and was again embarked on the Atlantic.

There are 59,000 branches of holly and 56,500 of mistletoe sold yearly at Christmas in the city of London.

Beet-Root Sugar.

Twenty-five years ago efforts were made to introduce the growth and manufacture of beet-root sugar into the United States. In Philadelphia a society was organized for the purpose of making experiments in the manufacture of sugar from beet-root. The society employed Mr. James Pedder as an agent to visit France for the purpose of acquiring information on the subject. Mr. P. spent several months in the sugar-producing districts of that country, where he entered a factory and took an active part in the manual operations of the establishment. On his return to the United States, experiments were conducted at great cost in various parts of the country to produce sugar from the beet, but no very satisfactory results were arrived at.

The general conclusion seemed to prevail that owing to some defect in our climate the beet did not yield sufficient saccharine matter to render the production of sugar from it practicable and profitable.

During the past season, Mr. Belcher, a well known sugar refiner in the West, and who has been very successful in refining the sirup from the sorghum plant, determined to subject the beet-root to a still further test, in the hope of success in the production of sugar. With this view, he procured from Europe a supply of seeds of various kinds of the sugar-beet, and, by the agency of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, distributed them among the farmers on the line of that road, and through a range of two hundred miles, with a view to ascertain the kind of soil and climate best adapted to the growth of the root.

The result gives promise of the most satisfactory character.

An analysis of several samples of the root, raised in the prairie soils of different localities, shows a yield from 9 to 13½ per cent of saccharine matter, and samples of sugar were produced with inferior apparatus, that have been pronounced by good judges to be of excellent quality; and it leaves no doubt in the minds of those engaged in the business, that with appropriate machinery and fixtures, and by a more elaborate and scientific process, the American beet-root will yield as high a per cent of sugar, and of as fine a quality, as that so largely produced now in Europe.

Both France and Germany are now extensively engaged in growing the beet and in the manufacture of sugar. So important has the business become, that the annual rent of the land is equal to four times the price now asked for better land in this country.

The manufacture of sugar from the beet was introduced into France during the reign of Napoleon I, who offered large bounties for its encouragement. During a long period the per cent of sugar was very small, and as late as 1830, the yield did not exceed 3 per cent, since which time, with improved methods of manufacture, it has increased to 11 per cent, and now it has become one of the most important crops in the Empire. The product of sugar in France in 1861, amounted to 148,000 tons. Within the past few years, owing to the partial failure of the grape crop, and the increasing demand for brandy, a large amount of the beet-root grown in that country has been distilled, and the product flavored and sold to us for brandy. It is estimated that the aggregate value of the beet-root sugar manufactured in Europe, is equal to \$40,000,000 annually.

Since the introduction of sorghum and imphee into this country, but a few years ago, immense improvements have been made in the manufacture of sirup and sugar, and it is hardly probable that perfection is yet nearly reached. It is this rapid improvement in the manufacture of these articles in this country that leads us to hope corresponding improvements may be made in the manufacture of sugar from the beet. While the root is in France cultivated exclusively by manual labor, it will be chiefly done in this country by the most improved machinery, greatly reducing the cost of production.

The subject is now attracting the attention of the Agricultural Societies of Iowa and Illinois. The efforts of these Societies are to be vigorously aided by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which has offered to transport, free of charge to the manufacturers, all the beets grown from the seed distributed by Mr. Belcher. Recent experiments demonstrate that with the knowledge that will now be brought to bear upon the subject, beets grown in favorable soil in this country, will exceed in saccharine matter that which is produced in Europe under less favorable advantages of soil and climate. We are informed that W. H. Osborn, Esq., President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, has already concluded an arrangement with a company of Germans to establish a refinery upon his farm at Chataworth, Illinois, the building and machinery for which, is to be ready for the work of the coming season. The contractors will employ 1,500 acres of land in the culture of the beet.

In addition to the knowledge we have acquired in the manufacture of the Chinese sugar-cane, we have the advantage of the experience of Germany and France in the manufacture of beet-root sugar to guide us, and we may hope that such progress will be made as to soon render us independent of all other countries of sugar, as we now promise to be of molasses.—[Valley Farmer.

A pint of water may be evaporated by 2 ounces of coal. In its evaporation it swells into 216 gallons of steam, with a mechanical force sufficient to raise a weight of 37 tons a foot high. The steam thus produced has a pressure equal to that of common atmospheric air; and by allowing it to expand, by virtue of its elasticity, a further mechanical force may be obtained—at least equal in amount to the former. A pint of water, therefore, and two ounces of common coal, are thus rendered capable of doing as much work as is equivalent to 74 tons raised a foot high.

It is estimated that it costs \$20 a ton for transportation of merchandise per 100 miles, on an ordinary road; \$2 on a railroad, and 20 cents on the ocean, for the same distance.

Mormonism vs. Free Love.

The San Francisco Medical Press, publishes in its April number, the following most important essay. We hope it will be extensively read, and with due reflection; and while we reflect severely upon the abominations of Mormonism, legalized, have we not lepers among us, even teachers too, of the doctrines of "Free Love," a sin equally, or, perhaps, more detestable:

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MORMONISM.

By Charles C. Farley, M.D., Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

On a recent visit to Salt Lake I had good opportunities for observing and inquiring into the effects of polygamy, as practically exemplified in the case of that people. While sojourning there I mingled much amongst them, visiting them in their homes, and seeing them at their public assemblies and places of business and pleasure; wherefore, I feel qualified to speak of the results of their peculiar institutions, both in their social, physiological and intellectual bearings. It is, however, chiefly as a physiologist that I shall at present consider the subject, and, in this view, I must say, the consequences of the Mormon system, as we find them illustrated in the inhabitants of Salt Lake are, in every respect of the case, hurtful and degrading.

A marked physiological inferiority strikes the stranger from the first, as being one of the characteristics of this people. A certain feebleness and emaciation of person is common amongst every class, age and sex; while the countenances of almost all are stamped with a mingled air of imbecility and brutal ferocity. This, in fact, is their true character; they being obsequious and yielding to their superiors—to strangers sullen and spiteful, while among themselves they are cold and unamiable. In the faces of nearly all, one detects the evidence of conscious degradation, or the bold and defiant look of habitual and hardened sensuality—the women, with but few exceptions, shrinking from the gaze of the stranger, as if fully alive to the false and degraded position they are forced to occupy. Some seem overwhelmed with shame; others wear a forlorn and haggard appearance, while a few put on a cheerful air, affecting to be satisfied with their sad condition.

Without entering into minute, I may instance the following as a few of the bodily peculiarities that strike the medical man in mingling with the inhabitants of Salt Lake City: Besides the attenuation mentioned, there is a general lack of color—the cheeks of all being sallow and cadaverous, indicating the absence of good health. The eye is dull and lusterless—the mouth almost invariably coarse and vulgar. In fact, the features, the countenance, the whole face, where the divinity of the man should shine out, is mean and sensual, to the point of absolute ugliness. I have nowhere seen anything more pitiful than the faces of the women here, or more disgusting than the entire appearance of the men. It is a singular circumstance that the physiognomical appearance of the children is almost identical. The striking peculiarity of the facial expression, the albuminous types of constitution, the light yellowish hair, the blue eye, and the dirty waxen hue of the skin, indicate plainly the diathesis to which they belong. They are puny, and of a scorbutic tendency. The external evidences are numerous that these polygamic children are doomed to an early death—the tendency to phthisis being eminent and noticeable.

The evidences of natural degeneracy are more palpable in the youthful than in the adult population; the evils of this pernicious system not having taken full effect upon the latter. A more feeble and ill looking race of children I have not met with, even among the vice and squalor of our larger cities. One looks in vain for those signs of constitutional vigor and sturdy health common to the juvenile portion of what may be considered but a country town. So far as food, climate, and other external causes are concerned, the children as well as the adults here are favorably circumstanced; their sanitary conditions are generally good; wherefore, we must look to the evils engendered by their religious and social system for the agents of this physical inferiority. In this system, the physiologist and moralist will not fail to detect the ample causes for a decay even so marked and melancholy. That this is not a mere fancy, or the result of prejudice, I may say, the same impression has been made upon all who ever visited Salt Lake City, and published their opinions on the subject. Indeed, we find, in all the instincts and habits of these people, full confirmation of the physical facts above set forth. They are as gross and vulgar in all their tastes, thoughts and styles of expression, as in their bodily appearance. More than half their language is made up of slang phrases, nor do they relish the efforts of their preachers, unless well interlarded with this style of speech. As a consequence these men indulge freely in the most trivial, and, sometimes, in the most vulgar and blasphemous expressions, to the great delight and mental titillation of their hearers.

The Mormon, with few exceptions, is low-bred and vulgar. Dancing is his favorite amusement—forming, in fact, not only a pastime, but a part of his religious exercises. His conversation is of the most simple and commonplace character. His thoughts never soar above his amusements or domestic affairs. He deals in the gossip and scandal of his neighborhood. The Mormons of both sexes, are an ill looking set, and when we have said that they are frugal, industrious and content, we have enumerated about all the virtues they can claim, or that we can conscientiously concede to that wretched system of degradation known as Mormonism.

TONS OF BULLETS.—The army of the U. S. used, during the year 1862, 16,000 tons of bullets. By an improvement in elongated bullets made by E. D. Williams, recently adopted and gradually being brought into the service, such a reduction in the weight is effected that it is calculated a saving of \$6,000,000 a year will be made in the expense of metal and transportation. It will save to the army of the Potomac alone 200 ammunition wagons.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

CORN BREAD.—The Harvest Club, at a recent meeting, were regaled with a *dodger* that was universally praised. A committee of one was finally appointed, with a private secretary, to wait upon the skillful hostess and learn her choicest methods of cooking king corn. The behest was obeyed, and the committee made the following report:

Recipe for a single Cake.—Two tablespoonfuls Indian meal, two tablespoonfuls molasses, one teaspoonful saleratus, one and a half teaspoonfuls butter-milk, the whole to be thickened with canaille or rye flour, till of a consistency of thick paste, and then baked about half an hour. Of course cream and eggs improve the mixture, if one's palate is educated for such delicacies.

The more simple the taste the greater the joy. We are assured that a cake made in this way is fit to set before a king. It must be a matter of patriotic pride that a native and peculiar cereal should be such a staff of life. Corn grows everywhere in this country, abundantly and without disease, and is cheaper than potatoes as an article of healthful diet. At a show of two hundred and fifty specimens in the New York Agricultural office one year ago, a Pennsylvania lady took a \$10 premium for a loaf made as follows:

Take two-quarts corn meal, with about a pint of (thin) bread sponge, and water enough to wet it. Mix in half-pint wheat flour and a tablespoonful of salt. Let it rise, and knead well the second time. Bake one and a half hours.

This loaf was a good form, cut light, and was of fair quality when three or four days old. For cheapness and quality, this stood preeminent.

One quart of wheat flour weighs 1 pound avoirdupois; 1 quart of Indian meal, 1 lb 2 oz.; 1 quart of soft butter, 1 lb 1 oz.; 1 quart of lump sugar, 1 lb; 1 quart of white powdered sugar, 1 lb 1 oz.; 1 quart of best brown sugar, 1 lb 2 oz.; 10 eggs, average size, weigh 1 lb.

Paper from Indian Corn Husks.

COMMISSIONER NEWTON, of the Agricultural Department, has received from Dr. A. R. A. Von Weepsbach, Director of the Imperial Printing establishment in Vienna, a number of specimens of paper manufactured from the husks of Indian corn. Also, specimens of yarn, linen cloth, etc., made out of the same material. Also specimens of maize flour (the only nutritive substance of the corn husks), obtained from the mass. The paper has the appearance (and apparently the durability) of parchment, and for printing purposes is excellent, as is shown by some of the samples which have thus been used—the impression of the type being a great deal clearer than on paper manufactured from cotton rags. The most remarkable feature in regard to the process of its manufacture is simplicity. The humblest laborer can learn the process of manufacture after an hour's instruction, and is enabled to effect any of the above articles in the cornfield itself, without the slightest expense. In view of the high price of paper for printing purposes and the scarcity of material for its manufacture, the introduction of this article into market would work a complete revolution in the production of the article.—[Exchange.

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to rend our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
Natomia and Minna streets, San Francisco.

Rincon Wool Depot.

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HAVE re-opened their WOOL ESTABLISHMENT, at the RINCIN DOCK, and are prepared to continue as formerly, the business of Grading and Packing Wool for Shipment.

Their "GRADE MARKS," being well established here and in the Eastern States and Europe, they offer their services to Wool Dealers. N. B.—Having heard that outside parties have been imitating our "Grade Marks," they are hereby notified that these "Grade Marks" are our own property, and not to use them for the future.



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THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED STOCK a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best sources—the most skillful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent are named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of years, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.



HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass; Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass; Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass; English Rye-grass; Timothy Grass; Red Clover; White Dutch Clover; Crimson Clover; Lucerne, &c. &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

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From his long experience in the Seed Business (thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of seed pertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.



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And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEEDS be DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled by some INRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receiving for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Mr. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of good seeds, and their superiority to all others.

Send for a Catalogue.

S. W. MOORE,

SEED WARE

408 (old No. 110) California St.

SAN FRANCISCO

California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
FOURTH SERIES.

No. 129 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of April 10, '93.

XIII.—VI.—MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.

Cabrillo's Voyage of 1542.

Is the original of Cabrillo's voyage (vide the Buckingham Smith documents) the old navigator says, the Indians of Port Possession, Lower California, near Point Engano, not far from San Quentin, had Maize, or, as he spells it, *Mahiz*, which Prescott says is a Haytian word, as so explained in Hernandez's Plants of the new world. The Indian word was also found by Cabrillo, at the Pueblo Canas, in "351 grados, which is in the midst of front of a valley very populous and beautiful" (and "very large" in another place) which is doubtless the Salicoy or Santa Clara Valley, as there is no other valley of this description here-away, and the Indian name of Point Mugu, mentioned by him, is known still as the Southern Head Point of the valley.

The Indians told Cabrillo that three days' journey up the valley, there were many people, who had "muchos vacas," which they call "Opa," also, "muchos vacas," which they call *Oae*, probably meaning Buffalos, which are said to have formerly roamed near San Fernando and San Bernardino.

In the account of Grijalva's voyages to Yacatan, in 1519, it will be remembered that Pedro Alvarado and Christopher de Olid were companions, as related in Prescott's Conquest of Mexico. Cabrillo took charge at Navidad, of three ships, which were parts of Alvarado's Expedition of 1540, to discover the rich countries of California. It is highly probable that Cabrillo was companion de voyage with Alvarado and Olid, in the Yacatan and Cuba voyages, which probably could be ascertained from the Seville Archives of the times.

Cabrillo's Santa Barbara, of 1542.

The following names of Rancherias are given in Cabrillo's very full and curious account of the discovery of Alta California, lately (1857), for the first time published. He was anchored along the coast of Santa Barbara for some 25 days:

Mugu, Xucer, or Pueblo Canas, Shucu (near the Risco), Bis, Sopono, Alloc (on rancho Ortega, near the beach), Xabagua, Xocotoc, Cojo or Cojotoc, Potoluc, Nachue, Quelquim, Misajua (near S. Marcos), Mississipone (or Pona on Rafael Gonzalez farm), Elquis, Coloc (in the Carpinteria), Xagua (or Sajay?), Anacube (or Anacarek), Partocae (or Partocac, the cemetery on the mesa of the Goleta farm), Sussagney, Quamnu, Gua, Asimu, Aguin (or the beach of Losdigos), Casalia (or beach of the Refugio), Tucremu (or beach at Arroyo Hondo), Incapup.

San Lucas, or Santa Cruz, 18 leagues from Puerto de Canas, he called Limu. Its rancherias were Niquipos, Maxul, Xagua, Nitel Macamo, Nimelepel; it was six leagues from the coast, and was very populous. Santa Rosa was called Nicalque; it had for rancherias, Niqueresquelua, Poole, Pisuqueno, Patiquiled, Nimnu, Muco, Peledquey and Lillibique. San Miguel Island was called Ciquimuymer, and had for rancherias, Zaco and Nimitolo. Here Cabrillo died, 3d January, 1543. Some of the rancherias still went by these names in 1770 to 1800, as shown by the old priests, and confirmed to me by the old Indians, in 1881. San Lucas, which may be Santa Rosa, or Santa Cruz, or San Nicholas Island, he also says, had three rancherias, Nichochi, Coycoy, and Estillococo.

The rancherias near Pt. Galera, or Concepcion, and north, were Concaae or Cacat, Gicauit, Gicuat, Opia, Anacot, Opistopea, Maguin, Nanco, Nocos, Palatiro, Yatuin, Anacot, Almacoc, Olesina, Yatum, Quiman, Paltocac, Micoma, Tobane, Garomissopona; Gicuat was the head people near the Cojo Zaco, or Caco. The country from Pueblo Canas, near Point Mugu to Concepcion, was a province which he called Xucer, and was very populous. Near Point Concepcion, a woman was the chief Cacique.

The Indians near Mugu said they had cows, for-der up the valley, which they called *Oae*, and Maize which they called *Opa*. Probably the cows meant buffalos, which, by some, are believed to have inhabited California in that time. They called the Spaniards Taquinime. Hugo Reid says, the islands were called by the Indians of Los Angeles as follows: 1, San Clemente, Kikipian; 2, Santa Catalina or Piesugua. And by the Santa Barbara Indians, the others were called: 3, Santa Cruz or Limoh; 4, Santa Rosa or Humel; 5, San Miguel, or Poacan; 6, San Nicholas, or Galachet. The last four went by these names by the Santa Cruz Indians also, who spoke a dialect of the Coast languages. See the author's Indian map of South California, from San Francisco to Cape San Lucas. In Prof. Geo. Gibbs' (1863) work, on North Pacific tribes, this map is accompanied with an enumeration and localization of the tribes of the South. In connection with this reference may be had the Santa Barbara Catechism material, in possession of Mr. Gibbs, for publication.

Wild Tobacco.

This plant very abundant in the valley of Santa Tez, and other parts of Santa Barbara county. It is a true *Nicotiana*, and was used by the Indians extensively through all the Mission districts, and is still smoked by the wild tribes; it is much milder than the cultivated, and has the same shaped leaves, flowers and seed. By pinching off the growing stalks, the leaves become larger, and the tobacco better.

New Mexico and Texas Indians.

Espir Bartolomeo Garcia, composed a Catechism or Manual, for several tribes inhabiting the country to the west and southwest of San Antonio de Texas. These were the Pajalates, Orejones, Patols, Pecos (or Pecos?), Filijayas, Alapapas, Pamados (or Pames?), Pacabuchos, Mescalos, Pampapas, Tascas, Chapopines, Venados, Pamasos, Fibiquitos, Borrados, Samipos, and Manos-de-Porro (the Dog's feet). This was made in 1769, in

quarto, as noted in the Museo Mexicano, 3d vol., of 1835 (?). These were probably also the Indian tribes who inhabited portions of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, etc. These missions were generally served from the colleges of Zacatecas and Queretaro.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Kirby, Byrne & Co.—The splendid warehouse of this firm has been recently improved by new lights to show goods in all the great extent of their rooms—the largest and finest in our city. We are gratified each time we call, to see and know of the great amount of business they are doing. The ladies comprehend and approve their goods, which are splendid, and purchase readily—for their price is always the lowest—and but one price, by courteous attendants. Our readers in the country should be sure to visit Kirby, Byrne & Co., when in the city.

The Sewing Machine.—Have you seen the new lot of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines that are now being exhibited at the Agency rooms, corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets, in our city? We advise our friends from the country, when they visit the city, to be sure and call on Mr. Wadsworth, the ever attentive agent, who will show how admirably these machines work. They are now acknowledged to be vastly superior to any other machine known, and the rapid sale of this kind is proof of this fact.

The Collins Hat.—Have you received one of those light and highly finished hats, the very prettiest style yet offered to the public? If you have not, go see them, and you will. Mr. Collins is an old California manufacturer, and deserves your patronage.

Family Groceries.—We are pleased to call the attention of farmers and ranchmen who may visit the city to the handsome advertisement of Bowen Brothers, the well known grocers, corner of California and Montgomery streets of this city. Bowen Brothers are well known in all the San Joaquin county, and recently they are becoming favorites in our city on account of the extent and excellence of their stock of groceries, which they offer at the lowest price, and deliver home free of charge. Having known the house for years, we cordially commend them to all our readers.

Is Your Life Insured?—If not, go to Bigelow Bros. & Flint, and secure a policy at once—for those you may leave behind you. Secure an inheritance to those who are worthy such a remembrance. Is your home, store, farm and stock insured? If not, go get it insured before you sleep—for your own sake.

John O'Brien. J. M. Dougherty.
JOHN O'BRIEN & CO.,
EMPLOYMENT,
And General Agency Office.
No. 610 Montgomery Street, between Merchant and Clay.
FARMERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, and EMPLOYERS of every description furnished with the best MALE and FEMALE Help, without trouble or expense. Only write by MAIL or Express, to
JOHN O'BRIEN & CO., San Francisco

JAPANESE
Fruit Trees, Plants and Seeds.

JUST RECEIVED FROM KAN.
agawa, ex steamship Scotland, and for sale by

WM. HASELTINE,
At The Japanese Bazaar,
NO. 321 MONTGOMERY ST
A very extensive and rare assortment of

Fruit & Ornamental Trees,
Grape-Vines, Evergreens, Seeds, Etc.,

Comprising the following choice varieties:
Apple, Cherry, Peach and Pear Trees;
Apricot, Plum, Pomegranate and Fig Trees;
Persimmon, Orange, (in bearing condition);
Camellia, Locust, Button and Lacquer Trees;
Hibiscus, Variegated Pine, Tea Plants, and "Aie"
Trees;
Grape-Vines, Evergreens, Etc.

Grain, Vegetable, & Flower Seeds of Japan,
OF 1862,

Together with all the varieties of
RICE SEEDS

raised in Japan, all which were selected with great care by Mr. Eugene Van Reed, resident of Kanagawa, expressly for this market, and are in the most perfect and healthy condition.

ESTABLISHED 1860.
AGENCYOF THE
Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1861.
Gents: The proprietors of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announce to the trade, that they are prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;
MACKINAW " " " "
SCARLET " " " "
BLUE " " " "
GRAY " " " "

GOLDEN STATE GENT'S LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;
TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;

EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;
OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.
All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

LAZARD FRERES, Agents for Mill,
317 Battery street.

BUCKEYE MOWER.

THE SUCCESS WHICH THE
Buckeye Mower

Has met with in California, has led us to make large importations of them for the season of 1863.
We feel confident that it is

THE BEST MACHINE IN USE.

And is conceded so to be by Farmers in every section of the State. It has great improvements over any other Two-wheel Machine.

THE BUCKEYE AS A REAPER.

The important advantages which belong to the Buckeye as a Mower, are retained in the Reaper.
We sold a large number of them last season, and all who had them say the BUCKEYE is

The Machine for California.

It will adapt itself to every surface of ground; will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other reaper. The Reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform, where it adds greatly to the draught.
We have a NEW and IMPROVED REEL and ZINC Platform, with other improvements, on the BUCKEYE this season.

We are also Sole Agents in San Francisco and Marysville, for the

Haines "Illinois" Header,

Which has proved itself to be the BEST HARVESTING MACHINE IN THE STATE, it being the only Header which has stood the test for the past five years.

...ALSO...
Sole Agents for the celebrated—

Sweepstakes Thrasher,
Manufactured by
C. AULTMAN & CO., Canton, Ohio.

Together with a full assortment of
Agricultural Implements.

Farmers, send for a BOOK with full description.

HAWLEY & CO.,
Corner of California and Battery streets,
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And—
GEO. NORTH & CO., E and First streets,
MARTINSVILLE.

THE
AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

The Original P. P. Stewart!

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing
LARGE OVEN
Summer and Winter Air-Tight

COOKING-STOVE

—FOR—
Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1850,
With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the Addition of the celebrated Patent Double-sheet Bottom Flue.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, DURABILITY—Lasting, with proper care, at least 20 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1833.

2d, MANUFACTURE—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, ESTIMATE CONTROL OF HEAT—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE—By which a compressed and inverted action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, BROILING—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, HOT WATER RESERVOIR and WARMING CLOSET—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER BACK—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

11th, BEWARE of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine. For sale by

CALDER M. SICKLER,
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C. E. COLLINS,
603 Montgomery street,
AGENT FOR THE
American Watch Factory.

WATCH REPAIRING
AT NEW YORK PRICES!

BOWEN BROTHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY
GROCERIES,
Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores,
OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared a SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

SUCH AS—
OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.

TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.

PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.

SPICES innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest.

BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated Dairies; also, choicest Eastern.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc., or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES,
Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessities, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—

BOWEN BROTHER,
Corner California and Montgomery streets,
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BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICE---Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Capital Represented, over \$9,000,000!!!

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ASSETS OVER \$5,000,000!!

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF NEW YORK:

Purely mutual. The only only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall be divided pro rata among the policy holders.

Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York. Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
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Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for one-half the annual premium.

Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.

The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

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HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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ASSETS, \$1,000,000!

DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS,
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ASSETS, \$1,800,000!

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AGENTS.THE "GOLDEN HARP,"
...AND...
THE "LEADER,"

TWO SPLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED STOVES,
Just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited;

...ALSO...
The BAY STATE and other Stoves,
With a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled and
Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,
BAKE-OVENS, SADD-IRONS,
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For sale by—
B. C. AUSTIN,
Pacific Tin-Works, 324 Clay street, below Battery
SAN FRANCISCO.

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARRISON, Apiculturist, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE
Author with great care and the devotion of much
time. From the experience of many years as an
apiculturist, the Author has given results that must be
of great value to all who have bees. Every person
who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.

This Book is for sale by the Author, at Sacramento, and at
the FARMER OFFICE

On exhibition at Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine
Agency. [see 5U] ADOLPH SINNING.

THE
UNION FARM
AND PLANTATION
MILLS.

THE BEST MILL

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR

California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

FOR SALE.

A LADY'S WORK-BOX, made out of Yosemite marble,
inlaid with "pyramid" of live-oak, white-oak and
red-oak, interspersed with the base of Indian arrow-wood,
mountain mahogany and Yashoo silver.

This unrivalled piece of work is of home manufacture—a
made, not as a matter of profit, but as a practical illustration
of what can be done with our rare California woods. It has
been exhibited at the Fair, the maker, now offers it for
sale to anyone who is willing to appreciate its worth.

On exhibition at Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine
Agency. [see 5U] ADOLPH SINNING.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY.....APRIL 17, 1863.

Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscribers may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

A PREMIUM.

We will present six packages of fresh seeds to every new subscriber, that desires the same. The seeds will consist of coffee, cotton, tobacco, rice, and other new and valuable varieties. Clubs of five or ten subscribers, in one lot, will be entitled to an increased number of parcels each. Should other seeds from those mentioned be preferred, let the subscriber name, and he will receive them. Also, to old subscribers paying arrears and renewing, do we extend the same terms.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charges will be five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., in our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

To our Patrons, and to Farmers and Dairymen in Tomales and Punta Reyes District, Marin County.

Now that we have a Post office at Preston's Point and Tomales, so that those who wish to get newspapers regularly can do so, we invite those who are interested in the great cause of Agriculture, to become subscribers to our Journal. Col. Preston, Postmaster, at Preston Point, Messrs. Keyes & Breeze, and Mr. Dutton, Postmaster at Tomales, will act for us, and we hope to have many friends round that district.

Infringement of a Patent Right.

We are called upon to give publicity to an advertisement reflecting upon a most respectable and a responsible mercantile house in our city. As a public journalist we cannot avoid, yet regret that we are called upon to do so; but coming, as the reflection does, from an equally high source, and its results affecting very deeply the interest of the party whose business is thus encroached upon, we are compelled to insert the card, being fully and substantially guaranteed as to its correctness. We have always advocated the rights of patentees, and still go for maintaining their right and privileges; their parchments bear the broad seal of Uncle Sam, with the American Eagle, and its outspread wings are still capable of protecting them against encroachment.

Messrs. Barber, Hawley & Co., of Illinois, manufacturers and patentees of certain harvesting machines, or headers, caution all who buy or use them from irregular sources, as it will be deemed an infringement of their rights. This early notice is given to save our farmers cost, trouble and litigation.

All who desire more particular information in regard to this matter, or to legally purchase this valuable machine, should at once call on Messrs. Hawley & Co., at their agricultural warehouse, corner of California and Battery streets, where may be found every variety of harvesting implements needed for the season.

Shippers of Grain and Wool.

The present aspect of affairs in the East, and in Europe, must act rather severely against our producers of grain and wool. The exchanges are sadly out of joint, and very much against shipping to New York and Boston, or eastern ports, and the late excitement about European affairs has almost entirely stopped the shipment of grain to Europe. We appeal to our grain-growers, and ask them, if they do not now see how much better it would have been for them to have sold their grain, as we urged them to do, last January, when they could have realized \$1.75@1.80? That sum would have been now equal to \$2. Farmers will learn wisdom one of these days, we hope.

Glorious Rains.

The earth has been blessed with most refreshing rains of late, and many sections of our State have felt the need of it. On Wednesday, in our city, heavy rains in the latter part of the day and in the night, accompanied with strong winds, was an indication that the storm was widely extended; this, in conjunction with the rain of last week, will prove of immense value to grass and grain, as well as to all other vegetation, for which our farmers will be grateful. The rains this season have been very timely, and compensated for a much larger quantity usual to our winters, so that good crops will be secured in a large portion of the State.

LETTERS OF SOCIAL LIFE, No. 2.—The manuscript of Junior's Social Life, No. 2, from Junior, came to us too late for this week, which we very much regret. It will appear next week, and will necessarily excite great interest.

Agriculture vs. Mining.

There has been a most striking evidence of God's providence in his care of the people of this country, by the development of those rich agricultural and mineral resources that have been lying dormant for centuries. It seems as if the Supreme Ruler had originally intended to bestow our Pacific slope upon the people of the United States, and make it the grand link or chain to unite us with the Eastern world and all its riches. We can now see that while the Pacific Railroad will augment the development of our mineral wealth, and give impetus to a general cultivation of the numberless valleys in our mountains—for mining interests demand agricultural products, and they in their turn demand the gold to develop the soil—it links us with the great Eastern world and completes its immediate connection with us.

China and Japan are now, through the agency of steamships and the Pacific Railroad, to be ere long brought to our very door, and made near neighbors to New York and Boston, our own metropolis forming the great half-way house. This is the future destiny of San Francisco, unless we are false to our trusts and permit our natural "birthright" to be wrested from us by treason and traitors; suffer ourselves to be sold for a "mess of pottage."

In 1849 California was only known and valued for her mineral wealth; her beautiful valleys and hill-sides were prospected only for gold, and when this was not found in them, they were deemed as worthless. In due time, however, the gold easily discovered and washed out, became the means of awakening attention to "those better things that make life desirable." The want of homes, also, induced a few to cultivate the soil; and now, the extent and value of our agricultural interest in all its departments, may be estimated as equal to the mineral riches of the country.

To the disappointments and failures of those who were engaged in mining during early years, we must now attribute in a great measure, the present success of agriculture; for we must concede that had they all been successful in their search for gold—had Fortune smiled instead of frowned on all who sought her treasures—this State would have been retarded greatly in that general prosperity which now pervades all branches of agriculture, the mechanic arts and manufactures.

No one with an intelligent mind can for a moment doubt that had the recent discoveries of silver, copper, cinnabar, etc., been made in early years, the whole people would have become so absorbed in these pursuits, that all other interests would have been neglected. Men would have forgotten almost all the social relations of life, and our condition would have been far less desirable than that of the present time.

We are constantly reminded of the mysterious workings of Providence in the peculiar condition and history of our State. We only wish that Washington Irving had been one of those who came here as pioneers, so that the wonderful history of our wonderful State could have been faithfully delineated by that wonderful historian—for it seems to us as if he were the only man that could have painted California in her true character.

Union and Peace.

"Peace on earth—good will to man."

The joy of a family at the return of a prodigal son; the bliss experienced when loving hearts, long separated, again unite; the happiness enjoyed when neighborhood quarrels have been reconciled, are all but types of that universal happiness which is meant by the enunciation of those principles which heralded the coming of the Messiah—"Peace on earth—good will among men."

If there is joy in heaven over one returning from error, how glorious will the great hallelujah chorus sound when our present terrible, fratricidal war shall cease, and our blessed Union shall be restored to the peace and joys of harmonious brotherhood? As a drop of water to the ocean, as one star to the firmament, is the joy of one soul redeemed to the mighty river, aye, ocean of joy and full blaze of happiness, when this war shall have ceased, discord ended, and peace reign everywhere.

We were particularly made to realize this fact while at the recent festival of the settlers at Tomales. We there witnessed many cases wherein little quarrels were laid aside and differences adjusted, among neighbors. In this we saw clearly that the "spirit of peace and good will" was present, and soon there will be made manifest in all that beautiful region, long unimproved, the happy results of this grand principle. Right and truth have triumphed; error has been blotted out; and joy and peace only remain. We were there a happy witness to "an event" which we know has and will cause a general rejoicing in the whole district. Two of its best and most influential citizens, in whose hearts dwelt all the generous and kindly feelings of men, yet who, by reason of the exciting troubles lately existing there, had become estranged, were touched by the spirit of "Union" while marching under the folds of its glorious banner; each, in his heart, had desired a reunion to indulge in those fraternal feelings that make life happy. Now, by a pleasing incident they were brought together. We saw these friends meet—the hands clasp—and knew there was joy in each heart, and in many others also, that will be happily influenced by this happy reconciliation. As we saw these two old friends, who had so coldly met for years and done violence to their natures, clasp hands and become true friends again, we had a conception of that passage in Holy Writ which says there is joy in heaven over one sinner. O, how glorious it is to witness such scenes, and if joy is felt in heaven over the event of one change, how heaven and earth shall echo with joy when all men shall clasp hands and be united again in the bonds of fraternity and peace!

HISTORY OF THE TOMALES DISTRICT, and of the Great Claim of the Bala de Tomales.—We shall soon publish very interesting statistics of this great rejected claim, which will interest all in that region of country.

Our Duty to Encourage Home Manufacture.

It has always been our pleasure as well as duty to endeavor by all available means to promote the progress of home manufacture in every department of labor. Our journal has for ten years presented every result of local manufacture in every branch of industry. It has been our earnest and steadfast endeavor to announce in the columns of the Farmer every California invention, every new article of manufacture, and to do all in our power to direct the attention of our public to the importance of sustaining our home productions in preference to those of any other country, or any other section of even our own. Our motto has been—"California first, home first; our neighbors afterwards;" and we flatter ourselves that we can claim the merit of consistency. Not unfrequently have we advocated and sustained various branches of home interests at great pecuniary sacrifices, because we felt it a duty so to do. Our columns will always be open to all information touching these home interests, so as best to promote the progress of a cause destined, eventually, to raise California to a proud position, and make her what Providence intended in a liberal bestowal of natural advantages and immense internal resources, one of the leading and most prosperous States of our Union.

About eight years ago we directed attention to woolen manufactures, and presented many interesting facts connected therewith, though at that time their feasibility was considered to be about twenty-five years in the womb of time. We predicted, however, that within five years from that time (1855) fleeces of our sheep would be converted into blankets, cloth, etc., on California soil.

Near the close of 1853, the Pioneer Woolen Mills of San Francisco manufactured the first blanket made in California. This was within five years of our prediction, and without twenty years of the time gravely announced as the necessary lapse by our contemporaries. Now we have two woolen mills in full tide of successful operation. The Mission Woolen Mills are sending forth as fine blankets, tweeds, broadcloth, flannels, and goods of other descriptions, as any manufactory in the land; and not only manufacturing the cloths, but with extensive workshops making up cloths and flannels into soldiers' clothing and miners' shirts, drawers, etc., to an extent of importance. The Mission Woolen Mills are now wielding a capital of two hundred thousand dollars; their building, machinery, stock, etc., and the whole establishment, are reflecting the highest credit upon our State and upon the proprietors—Messrs. Lazard & McLennan.

Did our manufactures in every department of home industry but receive that attention, interest and support, which they justly merit; could our people but be made to feel their interest as well as highest duty to sustain home manufactures in preference to foreign imports; our State would rush onward in her course of prosperity like a winged racer.

We hope to see the day when our citizens, generally, shall live comparatively independent of any other part of the world. We believe California is abundantly able to produce and manufacture almost every article of consumption. We know that it cannot be many years before cotton, rice, tobacco, hemp, flax, tea, sugar and coffee, will be common articles of produce; and our manufactures furnish not only woolen fabrics of every kind, but cotton goods, linens, worsteds, silk goods, carpeting, and almost every other thing necessary for the comfort of our households, or to the gratification of luxurious taste.

The present prosperous condition of our manufactures has exceeded even our own enthusiastic anticipations, and we are proud to say that we now go forth to our daily duties clad in garments made here from the fleeces of sheep, that will compare favorably with garments of cloth from the looms of foreign manufactures. We wear, with feelings of consistent pride the home-made cloth of the Mission Woolen Mills (made up under the direction of Mr. E. E. Jennings, Superintendent of the workshop now engaged in making garments for our soldiers in the tented field ready to fight the battles of our country.)

Yes, we think this journal can claim to be a practically consistent advocate of home manufactures, when the editor and publishers go clad in home-made clothes, and feel prouder (and more comfortable, too) in them than in the papery, sleek-dressed fabrics of foreign looms. We hope to speedily see the day when all advocating home manufactures will be consistent in this respect and practice what they preach. Let the example of Lady Godiva serve to stimulate them to the performance of their duty. We desire, also, to see those struggling as home manufacturers, patronize only those journals in a business way, that are the true advocates of their success.

INCOME TAX.—An amendment to the Income Tax law provides that in estimating the income of any person, the amount actually paid by such person for the rent of the dwelling-house or estate on which he resides, is to be first deducted from his income, then \$600 dollars additional is to be excluded. Thus, if a man's income is \$2,500 per annum, and his house rent \$500, he will have to pay a tax of 3 per cent on \$1,400—his tax will be \$42. Under the law as it now stands, no laborers, and but few mechanics—unless they have an income independent of their wages—will have to pay an income tax.

The President's proclamation has caused the return of 1500 deserters daily to their regiments. Thus far no impediments have been thrown in the way of enforcing the proclamation. Notwithstanding the term laid down in the proclamation for return has expired, the Government is disposed to deal leniently with all who return to their regiments. The Committee on the Conduct of the War urged on the President to issue letters of marque.

The cargo of the ship, Star of Peace, which was burned by the Alabama, is estimated as worth half a million of dollars.

A Friend has Left Us.

THREE months the Pacific Mail steamers leave our harbor, bearing away millions of the treasure of our golden land; thrice-monthly, too, they bear away treasures of another kind—priceless men and priceless women—the real treasures of the country. Golden bars, double and single eagles, blocks of silver, if lost, may be replaced again; but good men, noble men, sterling men or women, who leave us, we are not certain to see again—their absence makes a dreary void. It is this thought, this uncertainty, that starts the tears so plentifully shed as our steamers leave, severing friends and kindred near and dear to each other. One of the greatest lessons of life can be learned on Folsom street wharf at these steamer departures.

S. H. Meeker, Esq., an early ('49) pioneer of California, one of our prominent merchants, and most honorable of men, left us for his early home on the last steamer. Maj. M., as he was familiarly known, for several of his earliest years of California life was a merchant in Sacramento, but for the last eight or ten years in this city. Like all early comers he has passed through fiery ordeals, yet come out of them unscathed in fortune or in fame—every trial serving but as a test of the true metal of the man.

Mr. Meeker revisits his early home after an absence of some ten years; he goes to meet his kindred and friends, and to regain his health and strength by a change of climate and scene, made necessary by long years of assiduous attention to his business here; he goes from us, leaving a large circle of warmly attached friends, bearing with him their most earnest wishes for his health and prosperity. May his voyage be a safe and a pleasant one, and may the highest anticipations of his heart be realized in this visit to his native home; and when he shall return to us again, he may be sure of finding many ready hands and warm hearts to welcome him to our bright Pacific shores again.

POON POLAND.—The latest news from Europe states in general terms, that the Polish "insurrection" is at an end, and that the Czar agrees to an amnesty. Langewitz, the patriot leader, is a prisoner in the dungeons of Cracow. Poland and Switzerland, and Hungary, are suggestive of liberty. Langewitz may languish in the dungeons of the Czar of Russia in Cracow, Poland sub-disseminated into potato patches, each garrisoned by a troop of Cossacks, yet while the blood of Poniatowski, Kosciuszko, and kindred heroes flows in the veins of the gallant Poles, will they strike for freedom. Kosciuszko is an exile in a strange land, yet the clank of Austrian sabres in every town, village and hamlet of Hungary, alone prevents a revolution wherein, let the attempt be ever so desperate, thousands of the sons of Liberty would be ready to shed their blood on the altar of their country. Switzerland alone, secure behind her icy barriers, bids defiance to the coalition of armed despots, and enjoys what tyrants sneeringly term the myth and delusion of Liberty. Life is dear, it is true; but there are things dearer than life to a high souled people, and without which life were a burden. It is the best evidence of a small soul, little heart, and shallow pate, when a man enters at abstractions. So with a people. The principle of Freedom will abide in the valleys and linger around the hill-tops of Poland, even though its inhabitants should be exterminated. That principle would be inhaled in the very atmosphere, by their successors, electrify their souls though a race of cravens, and nerve their arms to strike for liberty. Principle as well as material, is incapable of annihilation, while the earth revolves on its axis, both will exist; the mightiest monarch that ever lived has at best only interfered, never destroyed this order of nature. Let no loyal American ask what we are fighting for!

Proclamation from General Wright.

BRIGADIER General Wright has issued the following proclamation. It is significant and all people should heed its admonitions:

To the citizens of the Pacific coast: You are far removed from the scenes of war and desolation—a war which has drenched in blood the fairest portion of our beloved country—a war to preserve our Union and our free institutions against the assaults of traitors—traitors to their God and traitors to their country, who, disregarding the example and precepts of the great Washington, seek to destroy our very existence as a nation.

During the war which has been raging for the last two years in the Eastern States, you have enjoyed all the blessings of peace and prosperity within your borders; no family hearth has been made desolate; the walls of the widow and orphan are rarely heard in this favored land. So far, you have been exempt from the scourge of war. Are you prepared, then, to sacrifice all these blessings, to prove recreant to yourselves, to the nation, and to the high and holy trust transmitted to you by the founders of our Republic? No! Already I hear the welkin ring with shouts of acclamation—"The Union shall be preserved!"

Although the great mass of people on the Pacific coast are eminently patriotic and devoted to the Union, yet, fellow citizens we must not disguise the fact that we have traitors in our midst who are doing all in their power to involve this country in the horrors of civil war. To all such persons, I say, pause and reflect well before plunging into the yawning abyss of treason. An indignant people will rise in their majesty, and swift retributive justice will be your certain doom. Done at the Headquarters of the Department of the Pacific, this 7th day of April, 1863.

GEO. WRIGHT,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army, Com'd.

QUEER CHICKEN.—We saw, says the editor of the Contra Costa Gazette, a chicken with three legs—on one leg were five toes. It was lively as a cricket for some time, but did not live long. It died of too much "feet," we suppose.

Books Received.

We have upon our table from A. Roman & Co. *The Resources of California*, by John S. Hittell, a handsomely bound volume of nearly 500 pages. We shall take an early occasion to examine this work. The subject is one of great interest, as the attention of the wide world is directed to the Pacific shores on account of the remarkable developments daily transpiring here.

We have also from same: *The National Almanac and Annual Record for 1863*, a valuable book, worthy a place in every counting-room and dwelling. *The Sleeping Sentinel*, by Francis de Hies Janvier, a poem of 20 pages—"The incidents here were into verse relate to William Scott, a young soldier from the State of Vermont, who, while on duty as a sentinel at night, fell asleep; and, having been condemned to die, was pardoned by the President. They form a brief record of his humble life at home and in the field, and of his glorious death in defense of the Union."

A WAY TO STOP THE WAR.—We intended to have drawn up a memorial to Congress, and presented a plan we had in view, which we think would have put a stop to the present war, but the complications which we saw must arise with England and France were so great, that we abandoned our original design, and now make a new proposition. We now propose Memorializing the leaders of our armies, and suggest to them that the whole army, from the commander-in-chief down to the contraband, shall study music instead of war, and for the space of thirty days, there shall be preparation for a grand Hallelujah chorus, when, at a given signal, the whole army shall move forward with all the pomp of war, but instead of powder and ball the grand shout shall be heard; this we think will so astound our opponents, that they shall, as in days of old, fall down as dead men.

Now, as to the kind of music, we simply say the new and elegant lot received at Kohler's Music Warehouses. The army of musicians over the whole Pacific Coast can be supplied, and the songs are most appropriate just now. We have received the following, and we have arranged them as follows:

Taney's New Lancers, a quadrille. This will open the ball.

Kathleen Avoon—a beautiful song; words by Mr. Crawford, music by Franzabst:

"Come to these golden skies,
Bright days for us may rise."

Westward Ho!

"Drop not brothers, as we go,
O'er the mountains, Westward ho!"

The Nightingales are Singing; I sleep, and sh how Sweet the Dream (a beautiful dream of childhood's innocence); *The World would be the Best for it*.

Here is our programme for the battle. We would shout music until it should draw out all sound of woe and discord, as the last song echoes the words:

If men cared less for wealth and fame,
And less for battlefields and glory,
If we in human hearts a name,
Seemed better than a song or story;
If men instead of nursing pride,
Would learn to hate it and abhor it,
If more relied on love to guide,
The world would be the better for it.

These are the songs that we would shout until the day of triumph came. Kohler has all the good and glorious songs to awaken the noble aspirations of the human soul.

THE LATEST DISCOVERIES.—It has been said that the Pacific coast can furnish any thing that is wanted in this world, from a penny-whistle to millions of gold and silver that are shipped to Atlantic side every month. Judging from the latest discoveries, this appears to be so. The Virginia Enterprise states that a miner in the bold region over there, while running a tunnel struck a lead of a substance that looks like cotton batting, and states that ship-loads of it could be procured. This is a fact. The Herald mentions a rumor that a starch mine has been found inameda county. Stock is held at stiff rates. Encouraged by this, the discoverers are prospecting for shirt buttons, and had already found indications of a clothes-line lead.

The P.O. Department has issued orders directed from and after the first of May, that all postage due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain, Prussia, Ireland, France, Hamburg, Bremen, and Belgium, shall be paid in specie or its equivalent. The order at present applies only to those mails on outgoing letters, as the outgoing regulations remain unchanged. This order is made because the postages collected on foreign letters must be accounted for to the foreign governments in specie.

Reapers and Mowers.—Purchasers of Reapers and Mowers should look to our columns for the place to buy at. Messrs. Hawley & Co. have noble implements, and Messrs. Arthur & Son have splendid implements. Farmers, go examine, judge yourselves, now is your time.

The Empire of Health.

WHO WIELDS ITS SCEPTER.—Universal Empire has been the darling object of scores of despots, dynasties and states, from the time of the Pharaohs to that of Napoleon le Grand. Seas of blood have been shed to attain it, and the bones of the myriads who have been slaughtered in pursuit of this chimera, would, if could be collected in one mass, overtop the highest peak of the Himalayan mountains. Rome came to the consummation, yet even she was never, in truth, an absolute "Mistress of the World."

Yet there is a species of universal empire which has been attained. It is an empire, not over the bodies of mankind, but over their diseases. The Emperor who has achieved this grand result is Dr. J. C. Quaker of London; at least we are taught to believe that he has done so by vouchers from all parts of the Christian and heathen world, which seem to never been challenged. His Pills and Ointment are "universal remedies" in a double sense. They are so named throughout the habitable globe, and they are so named "as cures of diseases" assure us) universally successful.

In this country it is quite certain that the Pills are used with the most beneficial effect in disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, and that scrofula, and all eruptive diseases and discharging sores give way to the healing operation of the Ointment. Surely the noblest of all universal empires is that which stretches its healing scepter over the malady of all nations!—[Day Book.

The Riches of our State.

Does any one doubt the mineral wealth of California? If so, go not among speculators and sellers of "feet," to become posted, but hasten to the Occidental Hotel and spend an hour in looking at the really gorgeous specimens from numerous rich gold, silver and copper mines in California and on this coast, and Mexico. The cabinet of the Occidental is indeed worth a visit. It will show what California is destined to become in twenty years from now—when her blessings shall flow over every quarter of the globe. The elegant cabinet and reading-room of the Occidental is in keeping with the rest of this rich and luxurious establishment.

Among this collection we noted large and rich specimens from the following mines: Ophir, Potosi, Gould & Curry, Coso—these were very rich; also, from the Mowry mine, Arizona, and from others in Mexico; also, samples from the following claims—Josephine, Albion, Milwaukie, Sacramento, Garibaldi; sparkling ores from the Yuba mines; the Humboldt, Reese River, French Gulch, Indian Diggings, Gold Hill and Veatch mines; also, copper specimens from the Napoleon, Union, and Calaveras Companies—the latter very rich, and sent by Dr. Holden of Stockton. The whole collection presents a rare view of the wealth of our State in miniature.

A "carved quail" in the same cabinet is a great curiosity—a work of art and genius. It is not "carved" for the table, but "true to nature" from a block of native sycamore, beautifully and artistically executed by Wm. B. Gleason. So true to life is it, that while being conveyed along the streets, a sporting dog sprang for it several times, completely deceived by the counterfeit presentment. Everybody should see this cabinet, and catch a glimpse of the Occidental—the palatial hotel of our city.

The President has issued a proclamation, extending the restrictions on commercial enterprise to all Southern States, except Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, exempting only 48 counties, designated as Western Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort.

From late English papers we learn that there were 180,000 bales of cotton on their way from India to Liverpool, in the last week of January, and 6,000 bales had arrived in that week from Egypt.

Since March 23d \$16,000,000 have been sent forward in payment of troops in the field. There remains about \$15,000,000 yet due.

CAUTION

...TO...

California and Oregon FARMERS.

We would caution the farming community and dealers in agricultural implements in the States of California and Oregon against buying, selling, or using certain Harvesting Machines, or Headers, introduced this season into these States by Treadwell & Co., or their agent, Mr. Palmer. The machines referred to are quite similar to those sold by Treadwell & Co. in the season of 1862, called the "Farmer's Friend," and are a gross infringement on the Haines Patent, now owned by us; and we shall prosecute to the fullest extent all persons infringing our rights.

The machines were manufactured and shipped in a manner so speedy and clandestine, that we had no opportunity to effectively proceed against them here; and hence our only recourse is to follow them to California, or wherever used or sold, and to obtain, by suits in United States Courts, the heavy damages resulting to us by such use or sale.

We shall take prompt and vigorous measures to protect our interests and property, and shall not quietly allow any one to practice so great an imposition upon us as is attempted in this matter by the firm of Treadwell & Co.

BARBER, HAWLEY & CO.

Pekin, Illinois, January, 1863.

GOD MADE MAN, MAN MADE MONEY,
God made Man, and Man made Money,
Man and Money, and Money and Man,
There are various kinds of all of these;
But if you want Pure California Honey,
Come to Washington Market with your money,
In all shapes you'll get it, if you call
At M. E. HOWARD'S HONEY STALL.
The said, some folks Honey mix,
But it is always pure at 70.
Now when your friends to market you bring,
Be sure and come to the Eastern Wing.

For Rent or Sale.

LARGE NEW BUILDING, WELL CALCULATED for a Mill or Manufacturing purposes, situated on the Creek with wharf in front, and with ordinary tides, four hours from San Francisco.

J. V. DILLER.

73m.

DR. KNOWLES,
DENTIST,
80, 81 CLAY STREET, RADE'S BUILDING,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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ALL WORK IS GUARANTEED WHEN WORK IS FINISHED!

PRICES LIBERAL.

BALMORAL NURSERY
Seed and Produce Depot,
Fort street, Victoria.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE ON CONSIGNMENT, and sell at ten per cent commission, any California Produce as referred to him. It will often be an object for farmers and others having produce to ship to the Victoria market, as at certain seasons of the year there is usually a deficiency of from 50 to 100 per cent in the rate of many articles of Fruit and Produce, between Victoria and San Francisco.

REFERENCE—Messrs. McDonald & Co., Bankers, Victoria.
Messrs. D. C. Mitchell & Co., San Francisco.

THE HORACE WATERS MODERN IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials, and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellow, the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from \$225 to \$700.

TESTIMONIALS:

"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist*.
"We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer*.
"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere."—*Home Journal*.

\$175.—NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS

Of different makers, for \$175: do, with carved legs, \$200, \$225 and \$240. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at \$25, \$40, \$50, \$60, \$75, \$100, \$115, \$125, \$150, and \$160.

THE HORACE WATERS MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS

Tuned to the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided Swell. Prices from \$50 to \$300. ALEXANDER ORGANS from \$200 to \$500.

A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges, Seminaries, and Teachers.

HORACE WATERS, Agt.

No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

35,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 35 pieces of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Laid." "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "April Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of \$35,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, bound copy, 40 cents; 30 cents; \$25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, \$35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1.

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Song," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, \$15 per 100; bound 25 cents, \$20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, \$25 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2.

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly 225 tunes and hymns. As the music is a little more difficult it is just the book to follow Bell No. 1. Nearly one million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the river?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seat me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, \$35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, \$45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pieces of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc. Prices—paper covers, 15 cents, \$10 per 100. Mailed at retail price.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Call. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, \$15 per 100; bound 25 cents, \$20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival, prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers, single copies, 10 cents, \$3 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

contains between 300 and 400 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old, of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the river?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 50 cents, \$40 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 60 cents, \$50 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

HORACE WATERS, Agt.

481 Broadway, New York.

VOCAL MUSIC,

With Piano Accompaniment.

A large assortment of new and popular songs, ballads, duets, quartets, and choruses, issued daily. Among the most popular are, "Shall we know each other there?" "Lower;" "Why have my loved ones gone?" "I will be true to thee;" "Oh, there's no such girl as mine," by Foster; "Mother's love is true," "Sweet love, forget me not," etc., by Keller; 25 cents each; "I hear sweet voices singing," "Home is home," "Forget if you can, but forgive," by Thomas, 30 cents each. INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC for the Piano Forte—"We are coming, Father Abraham, six hundred thousand more," "Always look on the sunny side," "Shall we know each other there?" etc., with brilliant Variations by Grobe, 50 cents each. Polkas, Waltzes, Marches, Quaksteps, Quadrilles, etc., by popular authors. All kinds of Singing and Instruction Books. Catalogues mailed free to any address. Music mailed at the above prices.

Waters' Cheap Music for the Million.

Arranged as solos, duets, quartets, and choruses, for musical societies, choirs, Sunday schools, public schools, seminaries, etc. "Shall we know each other there?" "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Shall we meet beyond the river?" "Be in time," "There is a Beautiful World," "Where Liberty dwells is my country," "Freedom, Truth, and Right," "We are coming, Father Abraham, six hundred thousand more," "There is a Land of Love," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Hear only home," "Come sing to me of Heaven," "Land in sight," "We will love our country," "Our God is marching on," "God save the Nation," Whittier's song of "The Plantation Negro," "Fair Freedom's morn has dawned at last," "Over the mountain," "Little Ella's an Angel," "Willie's gone to Heaven," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "Bury me in the morning, Mother," "Come to thy rest," "Sweet hour of Prayer," etc. Price 3 cents, 30 cents per dozen, \$2 per 100; postage 1 cent each. In short form with Piano accompaniment, 25 cents each.

Published by HORACE WATERS, Agt.

481 Broadway, N. Y.

\$5, \$8, or \$10,000 Wanted.

WANTED—In the Country, for one or two years, from Six to Ten Thousand Dollars, on security of four times the amount, interest payable promptly. Any one having money to loan, on good security, can find an opportunity by addressing G. B. B. to this office.

Superior Melon Seed.

WE HAVE a small invoice of superior "GREEN FLESH MELON SEED," which we will sell down in 1 lb. papers, or a greater quantity, at \$2.50 a pound. Persons wishing a superior quality, should secure from this lot. Send orders to Farmer office.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,
KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

...OF...

And will Sell Cheaper than any House
in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS,
CHIMNEYS,
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CAMPENE,
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COAL-OIL,
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COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL,
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LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL,
SHARK'S OIL,
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TANNER'S OIL,
&c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of

HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, & C.

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

v192

CALLAHAN & SANDERSON,

WHOLESALE

Crockery and Glass

WAREHOUSE.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FURNISH-
ING HOTEL AND FAMILY SUPPLIES.

No. 418 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE NEW STYLE HAT, COME AND SEE.

HATS! HATS!
JAMES C. COLLINS, AGENT FOR
G. ROSENBERG, EAGLE HAT STORE, New
Odd Fellows' Hall, 343 Montgomery street.

Our old friends and the public generally are cordially invited to call, and see our

New Spring and Summer Style of
SILK HAT FOR 1863.

We also keep on hand a full assortment of the latest style Men's, Boys', and Children's FANCY CAPS. Also, a full assortment of Boys' and Children's STRAW CAPS.

Our many years' experience as well known manufacturers and dealers in this city will, we trust, secure to us a generous share of public patronage.

R. B. FORDHAM,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

GROCEER,
CORNER OF

JACKSON and FRONT streets.

FARMERS that buy largely, or at retail, would do well to look at this

COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS,

before making their purchases elsewhere, as we feel convinced it will be to their benefit.

MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Etc.

Importer and Manufacturer of

REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY

Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by

Societies, Military and Civic Processions.

T. RODGERS JOHNSON,
Odd-Fellows' Hall, Bush street,
One door below Kearny

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AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR.



MEDAL

AWARDED TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON

Sewing Machines,

...AT THE...

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

LONDON, 1862.

First Class Gold Medal

...TO THE...

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE.

Paris Exhibition, 1861.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Are Universally Acknowledged

TO BE THE BEST

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

JUST RECEIVED.

Call and examine before purchasing.

H. W. WADSWORTH, Agent,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

SAN FRANCISCO.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

WITH

New Improvements,

JUST RECEIVED,

ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES

...FOR...

STITCHING,

BINDING,

HEMMING,

CORDING,

QUILTING,

TUCKING,

FELLING,

GATHERING,

...AND...

EMBROIDERING;

AS ALSO,

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Family Sewing Machines,

IN USE.

Call and see the New Improvements.

H. W. WADSWORTH,

AGENT,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

FURNITURE!



N. E. GRIMES,

IMPORTER,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Furniture

...AND...

Bedding,

620 Battery street,

BETWEEN JACKSON AND PACIFIC,

SAN FRANCISCO,

OFFERS TO THE TRADE

And the public generally, the most complete assortment

...OF...

FURNITURE,

IN THE MARKET,

AT REDUCED RATES.

Country Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

N. E. GRIMES,

No. 620 Battery street,

Between Jackson and Pacific.

GRIMES & FELTON, 49 and 51 Fourth street, be-
tween J and K, SACRAMENTO.

Japanese and Chinese Fancy Goods.

JUST RECEIVED, EX STEAMER

SCOTLAND, from Kanagawa, by

WM. HASELTINE.

—AT THE—

Japanese Bazaar,

No. 321 Montgomery street.

A valuable invoice of Goods, embracing a full

assortment of:

RICH LACQUERED & INLAID FANCY GOODS,

CABINETS, ETC.

TORTOISE-SHELL, IVORY and SANDAL-WOOD

WORK, in great variety;

FANS, of every style;

RICH SILKS, GRAPES, and PINA GOODS;

EMBROIDERED SHAWLS, and APRONS, HAND-
KERCHIEFS, ETC.

Together with a full supply of EGG-SHELL Land

FANCY PORCELAIN, DINNER, TEA and

COFFEE SETS.

—ALSO—

JAPANESE BOOKS, PICTORIALS, MAPS, ETC.;

—ALSO—

25 NESTS CAMPHOR-WOOD TRUNKS;

25 CAMPHOR-WOOD BUREAUS;

SUPERIOR JAPANESE TEA, at Wholesale and
Retail.

Home Miscellany.

LIGHT IN DARKNESS.

BY ELIZA A. PITTSINGER.

Beneath the sunlight, who shall view
The silvery stars just peeping through
The ocean-depths of crystal blue,
Beyond the sky?

I would not be a favored child,
On whom proud Fortune e'er had smiled,
And in my path her treasures piled,
However so high.

I would not be a parasite,
To flicker round another's night,
And burn my wings in borrowed light—
Oh, no, not I.

The child of sorrow and of woe,
In every grade of life I'd know,
And trace the cause that made them so,
In friendship true.

The cause of sorrow justly found,
In patient love I'd bind around
The healing balm for every wound—
Nor pierce anew.

"Man's inhumanity to man,"
So keenly felt since time began,
Should teach us the Divine to scan—
His love to view.

Beneath the sunlight, who shall view
The silvery stars just peeping through
The ocean-depths of crystal blue,
Beyond the sky?

Beneath the clouds surcharged with gloom,
That like a tempest o'er us loom,
Some way-side buds will spring and bloom,
That wither and lie.

Though rough the sea—be calm awhile,
The golden sunbeams yet shall smile
Around some green and lovely Isle,
Along the deep.

In the desert lone and dreary,
As the soul grows sad and weary,
Springs a bright oasis near thee,
Inviting sleep.

Beyond the cloud-encircled mountain,
With gray and rocky cliffs abounding,
Plays a free and sparkling fountain,
Where mosses creep.

Beneath the dusky shades of even,
Ere moonlight bath the darkness given,
The eye looks deepest into heaven,
Looks furthest through the sky.

Through the long and tried ordeal,
Beyond the valley sad and real,
Waits for thee—the bright ideal—
Beams the star on high.

Then in the sunlight, who shall view
The silvery stars just peeping through
The ocean-depths of crystal blue,
Beyond the sky?

Snicker's on the Homestead Bill.

BY FELIX.

Legislative Proceedings.

SACRAMENTO, April 7, 1883.

Mr. Perkins introduced an Act to define the privileges of the Homestead Law. It allows single men and women, widows and widowers, and colored persons, to enjoy the benefits of the Law. Rules suspended and bill passed.

"Read that again, husband," said the amiable Mistress Snickers, speaking to her robed spouse as the worthy couple sat in their respective localities at their rather sparse breakfast in San Francisco. A row of young Snickers were seated on each side, burly sons and buxom daughters. "Do read that again, Jeremiah," she said with increasing astonishment; "everybody but married folks to have homesteads! how is that?"

"Ab," she continued, observing that, as usual, her husband took no notice of her request, "Ab, that's a whole sermon on the social condition of this country—when even the men who make the laws, think it's proper to hold out such mercenary inducements to folks, to be old maids and old bachelors; do read that again, husband, I want to understand it."

All the mother-love that was garnered in the bosom of guileless Mistress Snickers, remonstrated against such demoralizing enactments; and she heaved a deep sigh, glancing down that side of the breakfast table on which were ranged, by right of gentility, the eldest sitting at her right hand, four red-cheeked Misses Snickers. But the Misses Snickers, having thoroughly imbibed the irreverent tendencies of the present age and generation, returned her glance of motherly anxiety with a pert expression of lofty indifference, pouted their red lips, winked at each other, and dittered into their pocket-handkerchiefs.

The two boys, who had been at the Melodeon on the night previous, only winked at each other as the girls had done, and exchanged quite audible sneers at "the old gal's" simplicity.

But simple Mistress S. was down on California generally, and now she was down on the Legislative Council in particular. This was the unkindest cut of all. The poor woman remembered with keen regret the broad, highly cultivated lands, stocked with grain, and peach, and apple orchards, and meadow lots, which she had once owned and lived on, together with her husband and children six, all in the green Gennessee Valley, far away.

When Snickers, who was "always, eternally" quoting his head into a hornet's nest or a poke (I quote from Mistress S.), Snickers, I say, heard one day by the nimble tongue of a returned Californian, who wanted to buy his farm; Snickers heard it stated for a fact, and on indubitable evidence, that Montgomery street, in San Francisco, was paved with cobble stones that were known to contain ever so much gold; and so it was proposed and debated in family council, to sell the paternal acres and emigrate to California—the "only country," so said the man who bought his farm, "the only country in the world where a fellow could get on."

Mistress Snickers, who at once saw her four daughters married to millionaires, feeding with gold spoons, silver forks, etc., and dressed in lace and diamonds, velvet gowns, etc.; saw her sons members of Congress and U. S. Senators from California—that most rollicking, glorious young State in the Union; saw them riding in coaches, wearing kid gloves, and going to the Presidential levees, etc.; Mistress Snickers, I say, made but faint resistance to the adventurous proposition of her hitherto quiet and rather unenterprising lord; she made just enough display of opposition to serve as a spur to his weak purpose, and leave herself a broad margin for reference, whereby she might escape reproach either from her own future judgment, or his—in the possible event of misfortune ensuing from this change of residence and plans for the conduct of life.

So Mr. Jeremiah Snickers laid down the shovel and the hoe, hung up the cradle and the scythe, sold out all right and title to all, and singular, etc., houses and lands, barns and granaries, crops and ripening orchards, patent mowers and reapers, and thrashers; and Mistress Snickers turned her milk-pails, and pans, and cheese tubs, and butter bowls, bottom side up; both packed their trunks, took their children and their feather-beds, and turned their backs forever on their peace of mind—on all the social position they had achieved thus far in their quiet respectable way; and discarded all the benefits which their ancestral predecessors had secured to them and their children after them, in the same respect; uttered a few tearful good-byes to their neighbors, and set out for California.

The next step was to pay the bulk of the money received "for all, and singular, etc.," to the Pacific M. S. Co.; then, to experience a long, perilous, and disagreeable sea voyage; and finally, to step on the shores of Eldorado, at the Folson street landing, with barely enough left of the Snickers' fund, to procure a shelter for a month, buy a few loaves of bread, a few pounds of rancid bacon; and then there were eight of them, the Snickers tribe, and all dependent upon the exertions of one will and one pair of hands, for daily returns of the necessities of life.

The sturdy couple had managed by persevering industry, to keep the household sheltered and supplied with substantial food; but what had Jeremiah and the mother gained? what good had resulted to the young folks?

Ab, that was the startling question. 'Twas a question which poor home-sick Mistress Snickers continually propounded for the consideration of the home circle, early and late, going out and coming in, in the house or by the way—What had they gained, everyone? Why could not they have been contented when they were well off? Why not have let well enough alone? And here was a new trouble—what's to come of that?

Mr. Snickers and the boys never answered, and more than that, and worse than all, they didn't care; and the girls had read of Mark Tapley, and determined to adopt his philosophy; they had each a jolly train of beaux, and never troubled themselves about the future; and the whole family concern, individually and collectively, voted the "old gal" a bore, and daily begged her in no very deferential terms to hold her tongue. So the poor lady while she sat at the sparse breakfast this morning, pouring streams of this blue liquid into the pea-coffee which she passed around to those expectant lips—for which aforesaid thin blue, etc., she paid at the rate of fifty cents per gallon, and scripped herself to an allowance of a quart daily—this poor lady turned aside her face and choked back her tears while she thought of the brimming o'er, frothy, full pails of creamy milk, which once enriched her well-kept dairy every morning and evening; and she was back again in the green Gennessee Valley, making porridge for the Devon calves, or nursing the milk-white cosset—come in the early spring, or cooping the shagbald chickens, or gathering the new laid eggs, or boiling the maple-tree sap; and she fancied she saw herself in her neat calico gown and gingham sunbonnet, and thick shoes, with her milking-stool in one hand and her pail swinging on her bare arm, going down into the beautiful meadow lot early in the morning while the dew lay glittering on the grass and the dandelions lifted their yellow crowns in the shade of the fences; she saw herself letting down the bars, beckoning Silvertip to milking—Silvertip, the gentlest, sleekest, and prettiest, of all that sleek and gentle herd, the full-bred brown-eyed Durham heifer that was raised on the Wadsworth farm.

Jeremiah did read it again—that clause in the report of the Legislative proceedings touching the Homestead bill; he read it, not because his wife requested it, for like all disappointed men his heart grew sour towards those who loved him the most, and he was becoming daily more and more unkind and cruel to this helpless companion in misfortune; but if the truth were told, Jeremiah didn't exactly see through it himself; so he very shrewdly concluded to say nothing; but a cunning clairvoyant might have arranged his reflections thus: "If them Legislative fellows go on at this rate, there'll have to be a terrible emigration set in this way, or the hull State of California'll be onepeopled in a hundred years from now." But the burly boys declared "the Legislature had now ought to do the fair thing, and extend the privileges and benefits of this law to Bummer and Lazarus."

It may be proper to say that, so far as this homestead legislation relates to the recognition of the claims of colored householders, the writer believes there is no human or christian reason for withholding from such persons any rights of respectable citizenship.

The real object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures; habits that will ameliorate, not destroy; occupations that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified and useful, and death less terrible.

The best bite we ever had on a fishing excursion was the bite we took with us.

(From the Laws of Life.)

The American Costume.

There is scarcely another department of the health reform in which our sympathies and our interest are so deeply enlisted as in that which relates to the improvement of woman's dress. We feel daily as we mingle with our fellows, that it is a shame to humanity, that more than half the strength of the female sex should be wasted in bearing the burden of an unnatural and injurious dress, when that strength is so much needed to be spent in individual culture, and social purification and elevation. And there is no department in which we are more cheered by signs of progress. The press which is ever a true index of the public mind, gives evidence that the superiority of the American costume over the style of dress commonly worn by women, is coming to be more and more understood. The Circular, a weekly paper published by a religious community, located near Oneida, N. Y., has an article on the subject a portion of which we copy:

"The American costume will unquestionably ere long come to be recognized as the appropriate woman's dress, and all questions as to the good taste or propriety of wearing it, in private life or in public, will be scattered to the winds. Of its superior healthfulness there is no question among thinking minds. Its superior gracefulness and beauty, when properly made, as compared with the prevailing style of woman's dress, every one, whose taste and perceptions are unbiased by false education and a corrupt public opinion, must admit. We have heard men, and we have seen writers admit, that for convenience, and for a working, walking, every-day dress, it was an improvement, while they objected that it was not so pleasing and graceful as a drawing-room or parlor-dress, as the long dress. But we always failed to see the force of their argument, and considered that they were still in bondage to a false standard of taste.—We have not much respect, any way, for mere drawing-room or parlor display, and consider that if any thing is to be displayed there, it should be men and women, and not so many ells and yards of silks, satins or broadcloth. A man's or woman's dress should be subordinate to their person. The person should possess and vitalize the dress, and not the dress absorb and overshadow the person. The dress of both men and women should be adapted to all legitimate human functions—to labor in all the vocations for which they are severally fitted, to motion and rest. Anything which impedes and interferes with these things in an unnatural way is false, and cannot, in the true view of human dress, be graceful or beautiful. The prevailing long-skirted, crinolined, bellooned, Paris-cut women's dress, does this. And therefore it is false and ungraceful. We do not dispute but that thirty yards of silk may be, and often is, arranged about a mass of petticoats, or a cone of crinoline, in such a way that its outline, in itself considered, shall be graceful. Its curves and folds are pleasing. But when you connect such an arrangement with a human form and call it a woman's dress, it becomes a monstrosity, and is disgusting to a truly refined taste. We asserted above that dress reform is gaining ground and favor, and our attention was called to the subject by articles on woman's dress, which have lately appeared in journals of the day. A friend sent us the other day a number of the Daily Advertiser, published at Newark, N. J., in which was the following brief but pointed communication:

SKATING COSTUME FOR WOMEN.

Mr. Editor: A few years ago it would have seemed quite a novelty to see a lady on skates, but times have changed. Of late years this kind of out-door exercise is quite largely indulged in by ladies. I am quite glad to see this change, as I consider it one of the reforms of the present day. Every person is ready to admit that women generally do not exercise enough in the open air.

I am glad to see that many of them have adopted a new style of dress for skating, and although it appears a little odd at first, it is certainly much more convenient and warmer, and is a great deal easier to skate in than the present style of dress. It resembles somewhat the American costume, at present so much worn in some parts of New York State.

I hope the day is not far distant when this dress will be adopted throughout this whole land, not only to skate in, but to be worn at all times. If it is more convenient to skate in, then it must be more convenient to walk in; and if it is better to walk in, then it must be better to work in, or to grace the parlor, drawing-room or kitchen.

Let every female, then, have a pair of skates, and the American costume. Then we would see the health of our American women begin at once to improve.

PHIL.

10,000 SONGS.

Five Cents Each.

The Union Right or Wrong.
Ridin in a Railroad Coach.
Mother dear, I'm thinking of You.
New York Fire Zouaves.
Little Dies tonight.
Our Flag is Marching On.
John Brown Song.
Annie of the Vale.
Fort Donelson. Dear Old Flag.
Boys that were the Green (at Ball Run).
Elmer's Boy.
Flag of Our Union.
Rock Me to Sleep, Mother.
Captain, with his Whiskers.
O, Gently Breathe, Eyes of Thee.
We'll never Give up Dixie.
Hurrah for Our Union.
Twenty Years Ago.
Old Play Ground. Nettie Moore.
Old Folks at Home.
Nora's Melancholy. Flayed Out.
Mother dear, I'll come Home.
Couldn't Stand the Press. Billy Patterson.
Um leaving Thee in Sorrow, Annie.
Irishman's Shanty. Irish Stranger.
I see You still in my Dreams.
Annie Laurie. Hazel Dell.
Let me Kiss Thee for his Mother.
Home Again. (Helen's) Band.
Good News from Home. Cum Plum Gum.
Hard Times come no More.
Bonaparte on St. Helena.
The Girl I left behind Me. For Love of Thee.
Flowerly Shannon's Side. River Run.
Pretty Jane. Gallant Hussar.
Erin's My Home. The Lost Child.
Viv! America. Darling Old Dick.
Bonnie Jean. Willie, We have missed You.
The Midnight Hour. Listen to the Mocking Bird.
Send us any Song you can think of can be found at my place.
Send postage stamps by Mail and any Song will be sent to you orders.
T. C. HOYT.

228 Montgomery street,

Opposite the Russ House, San Francisco.

T. C. Hoyt continues to Design and Engrave on Wood, with the advantage of an experience of 15 years.

NEW GOODS!!

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.

Comprising in SILKS,

TAFFETAS, GROS DE ZURICH, BLACK GROS GRAIN;
Rich Moire Antique;
Fancy, Plaid and Plain Silks.

In DRESS GOODS,

Silk and Wool Fantasi, Poplin d'Aragon;
Plain Irish and French Poplin;
Plaid do do do do
Plain and Fig'd Ottoman and Merino.
Rich all-wool Plaids, French de Laine,
Mohairs, Epiplaine, Foulards,

and every variety of NEW DRESS GOODS, now worn in New York, including the popular,

ROBE IMPERATRICE.

In CLOAKS and SHAWLS,

Everything New
in Style and Material.

In FURS,

Fur Cloaks,
Fur Mantillas,
Fur Tippets,
Victorines,
and Fur Collars, and Cuffs—New.

...WE HAVE RECEIVED....

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS;
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE
AND MARKED WITH OUR NAME,

IRISH LINENS,
SHIRTING LINEN.
LINEN SHEETING,

Linen Damask Cloths and Napkins,
And Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Additions have also been made to our stocks of Embroideries, Alexandre's Kid Gloves, Balmoral Skirts and Skirting, House-keeping Goods, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Underwear, Muslins and Sheetings.

And every Department of our Store has been replenished with New Arrivals.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7 Montgomery,

Near Market,

Next door to Masonic Temple.

DR. SMITH'S

Water-Cure and Phrenological INSTITUTE.

620 CLAY STREET, bet. Montgomery & Kearny.

Examinations in regard to Health—Free.

Here all who desire may obtain correct Phrenological examinations, with Charts (such as used by Fowler & Wells).

We claim for Hydropathic and Hygienic Medication, in the treatment of every Disease known to man, superior advantages over poisonous Drug Medication. That the more speedily that it is attended with none of those debilitating and terrible Secondary Diseases, such as PILES, Chronic DIARRHEA, Torrid LIVER, OON-STIPATION, VARICOSE Swelling of the Veins, NEURALGIA or decay of the Bones, ULCERATION of the Limbs, Chronic NEURALGIA, Rheumatism and Gouty Pains, Extreme Nervousness, AMAUROSIS and Menstrual Disorders, Vertigo and Dizziness, which all Intelligent Physicians acknowledge result from the use of Mercury and other Metallic Drugs, together with the free use of stimulants and vegetable poisons that are given to overcome Acute Diseases. These conditions and diseases never follow from the effects of Hydropathic or Hygienic Medication. On the other hand, we have for the last fifty years treated largely of the above named diseases, and with positive success.

By the separation of our ESTABLISHMENTS we are more properly prepared to treat, than ever before, all GENERAL or SPECIAL Diseases peculiar to Males, whether ACUTE or CHRONIC, that are treated by any or all regularly educated Physicians.

OUR RESIDENCE, and Ladies' Health Institute, is No. 10, Sutter street, between Montgomery and Kearny, where we continue to treat Ladies for all General Diseases or Local Weaknesses, peculiar to Females.

In the treatment of this class of diseases our success has been all that any person could reasonably desire; but our Experience teaches us that women who have become Nervous, Debilitated and Diseased, by excessive care and toil, and undue maternal labor, cannot fully recover at home, either by Hygienic or Drug treatment, no matter how skillfully employed, but should have from four to six weeks' rest and freedom from care, together with kind treatment and discipline, in those habits of life, that would particularly benefit each individual case.

Letters of inquiry promptly answered and Circulars sent.

BARLOW J. SMITH, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

RASCHE & SONS,

131 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter

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PIANOFORTES,

SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.,

Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers, A. H. Gale & Co. New York; C. Meyer, Philadelphia; E. Gilbert, Boston; Whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand, for SALE and for RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer full supply for the principal publishers in the East. They have a Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large, etc. etc.

PIANOS AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL

INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order.

THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

THIS HOUSE HAS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, and will be conducted equal in every respect to the First-class Houses of the Atlantic cities.

The spacious READING AND EXCHANGE ROOMS,

have been fitted up with special reference to the comfort and convenience of the public generally, having a NEWS STAND and a large CABINET FOR MINERALS. Also—

A Branch Telegraph Office,

Connecting with all the lines throughout the country.

LEWIS LELAND & CO.,

Proprietors.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 1, 1883.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

Corner of Market, Battery, and Bush streets

SAN FRANCISCO.



THIS HOTEL IS BEING ALTERED AND IMPROVED, and will hereafter be conducted on the EUROPEAN PLAN. Boarders will be furnished meals at all hours, at the new Department, corner of Market street, at the new Refectory. This Department will be conducted in the most approved style, so as to satisfy the most fastidious. The Tables will be supplied with every luxury of the seasons. This Department will be entirely distinct from the Hotel, though opening from it.

ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES,

As well as Single Rooms for Transient Patrons.

The location of this Hotel is unsurpassed, overlooking the Bay, and gives one of the finest prospects, with views of our entire city and the surrounding country.

SAMUEL McCULLOUGH & CO.,

Proprietors.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel.

Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,

PROPRIETOR.

Important to the Traveling Public!

AMERICAN HOTEL,

BENICIA, CAL.

Thomas Bromley, Proprietor.

THE LARGEST AND BEST HOTEL IN BENICIA, and located in the immediate vicinity of the Landing of the Steamers. The Steamer for all parts arrive at and start from the American Hotel.

A first rate Livery Stable is connected with the Hotel, and the best of Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, can be had at all times, at very reasonable charges.

Prices of Board and Lodging:

Board per week \$6 00 Rooms \$1 00 to \$4 00

Meals 50 Lodging per night 30 and 50

A Carriage will always be in attendance to convey passengers to and from the Steamers to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

American Hotel.

MAIN STREET, PETALUMA.

HAVING OPENED OUR NEW FIRE-PROOF HOTEL, we would call the attention of our friends and the public to the very superior accommodations we are now enabled to offer.

The AMERICAN is a three-story structure, centrally located, furnished in the latest style, and supplied with every reasonable convenience or luxury. It will be our aim and purpose to make it truly a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and to this end we will be spared on our part.

Families and others will find the AMERICAN Rooms and accommodations superior to those offered by any other Hotel in the county.

The Office of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express is located in this House, and Steamer leave daily for all the principal points of the County and State.

BROWN & BENFORD, Proprietors.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

TOMALES.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the public that he has opened the above named new and commodious Hotel (bedrooms and bath), and is now prepared to accommodate the traveling community in the best manner and upon the most reasonable terms.

Connected with the Hotel is a first-class Stable where the horses of patrons will be carefully attended to.

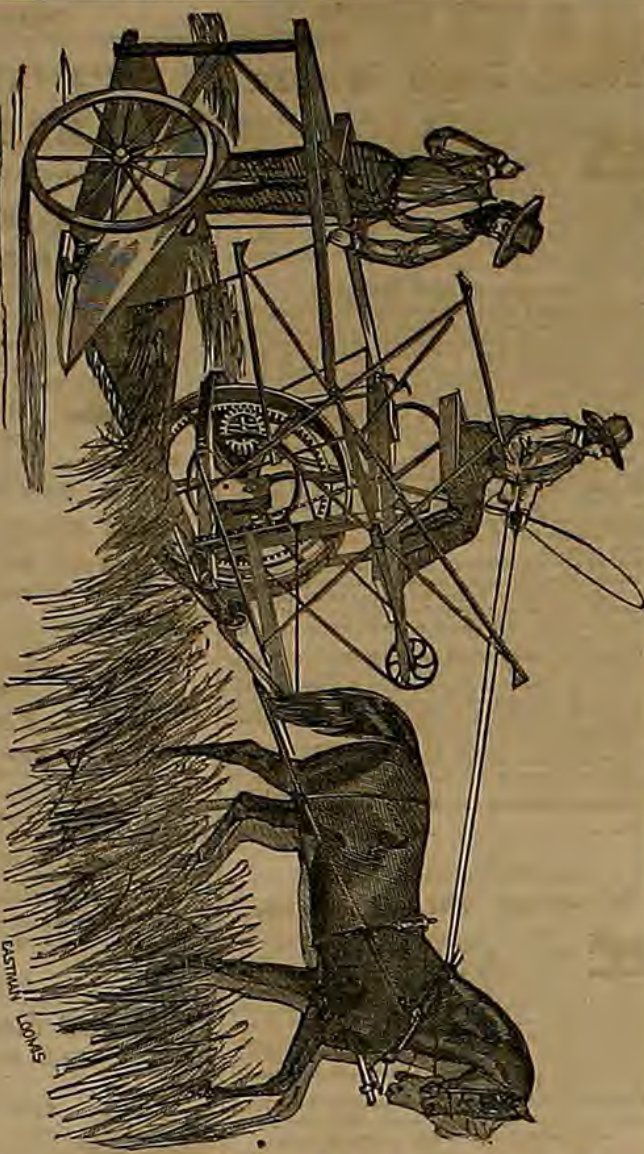
N. BENEDICT.

Notice to Sugar-makers.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FILL orders for every possible grade of Chinese SUGAR EVAPORATOR of the MILLER patterns and CRUSHERS (also by steam), for the year 1883, at the lowest rates, with neatness and dispatch, warranted. Prompt answers to letters of inquiry given. One fourth advance must accompany each order. Ninety days' time at 2 per cent discount, if desired, will be given from delivery, which can be secured by a bond approved by John J. Kelly, and the county seal.

JOHN KENDALL, Agent.

Petaluma, Dec. 1st, 1882.



NEW-YORK COMBINED MACHINE.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON, Sole Agents for California,
GENERAL AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
Corner Washington and Davis streets,
San Francisco.

REAPERS AND MOWERS.

WE OFFER TO THE CALIFORNIA FARMERS, AS USUAL, THIS SEASON, A MACHINE EVERY way adapted, in POWER, DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, AND CUTTING CAPACITY, suited to the demands of this great Grain-growing State.

The peculiar characteristics of the

New-York Combined Machines, are

- 1st. LIGHT DRAUGHT—arising from a 3-foot Ground-wheel, and a light 30-inch Grain-wheel, opposite each other.
 - 2d. TWO PINIONS OF DIFFERENT SIZE, the smaller one to give a quicker motion to the rolls in MOWING.
 - 3d. A DEEP LEVEL PLATFORM, which is elevated or lowered bodily, and is not tilted to alter the Cut.
 - 4th. THE FACILITY with which the Machine can be CHANGED from a Mower to Reaper, or the height of the Cut altered or the knife thrown out of gear, while in motion.
 - 5th. EASE with which the RAKER gets off the Grain—AS HE STANDS UPRIGHT.
 - 6th. THE GRAIN is laid in rows out of the way of the Machine.
 - 7th. WILL CUT 6 to 10 FEET swath, and 18 to 20 Acres per day.
- A MACHINE that will work equally well on the Side-hills and on the Plains.
A MACHINE that for the amount of labor performed is easier on the Raker and on the Team, than any other in use.
A MACHINE that does not require constant visits to the Blacksmith-shop, and a frequent suspension of all field operations for repairs.

There are 600 of the New-York Machines in the hands of California Farmers.

Farmers, give us a call and judge for yourselves. EXTRAS of all kinds always on hand, with—

A full Assortment of Agricultural Implements,

For sale at the Lowest city prices.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE...Corner Washington and Davis streets...SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

A Tract of Land,

EMBRACING AN AREA OF FOUR HUNDRED Acres, has recently been surveyed and plotted out into Lots, which are now offered for sale on as reasonable terms as any ever offered by the various Home-land Associations in our city. The Tract is known as the

UNIVERSITY MOUND SURVEY,

and derives its name from the fact that the Directors of the University College have selected as site of about twenty acres in the center of the tract for their College Building and Park. This property is more beautiful than any ever offered in this market, and its location is such that it must in the natural progress of improvement be in great demand for places of residence. That the property will increase in value is as certain as the future of San Francisco. Persons desiring to locate in a place convenient to business, and where they can educate their children under the paternal eye and away from the corrupting influences of central city life, will do well to examine this property before purchasing elsewhere.

Investments in Real Estate it is well known have paid as largely as any other, and insurance against risk of depreciation in value is secured by the sure and rapid increase of our population.

Invest in Real Estate, and you will find it more profitable than investing in wildcat mining stock, or loaning money that it may be paid in depreciated currency. The price for Lots in the above tract will remain uniform until after the holidays—that is, one-half cash, and the balance in ten equal monthly installments without interest. The title to the land is perfect.

For further particulars, apply to

HARVEY S. BROWN,

No. 10 Maple's Building,
Market Street, San Francisco.

Photographic Maps can be seen and had at the above named office.

The Best Location For RESIDENCES.

HAVING LAID OUT MY PROPERTY, WHICH IS situated in the

CITY OF SAN JOSE,

Into Lots and streets,

20 Lots are already sold,

To some of the best men and families of San Francisco.

Five new Houses have just been built, and Families are living in them. Others are preparing to build the coming spring. This shows that the location has been appreciated, and in fact THERE IS NONE BETTER, in the whole town. I intend to sell

About Ten Lots more—Cheap,

and then raise the price. Terms and size of Lots to suit.

TITLE WARRANTED PERFECT.

L. PREVOST,

San Jose Nursery.

Locust Trees.

ONE THOUSAND LOCUST TREES OF VERY SUPERIOR quality and beauty of growth, many of extra size. There are not many Ornamental Trees that can surpass the Locust Tree, and when in blossom with its long racemes of flowers it is one of remarkable beauty. Those who wish a quick growing tree should try a Locust. Growers will be light sandy soil. Enquire at FARMER OFFICE, 14

SUGAR-CANE MILLS

AND THE CELEBRATED



COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

First Premiums at Thirty National and State Fairs.

THE ONLY RELIABLE EVAPORATOR!

FOR ECONOMY IN FUEL, excellence in construction, superiority in speed, and quality of work, it is beyond all competition.

ORDER EARLY. The present high price of stock does not warrant our importing beyond the demand for machinery. Therefore, to prevent disappointment, all who expect to purchase, should inform us before the first of July next.

For pamphlet containing description of the machinery and much valuable information on the culture of the Chinese Sugar-Cane, and manufacture of Sugar and Syrup, call upon us, or address

CAROTHERS & BATES

Manufacturers, Sacramento.

3,000 GALLONS SIRUP FOR SALE in lots to suit purchasers. Depot, with MARVIN, No. 90 J street, Sacramento.

Splendid Hops for Sale!

ABOUT THREE TONS of very superior CALIFORNIA HOPS are now offered for sale. They are the best ever yet raised in our State.

PURCHASERS OF HOPS

will do well to try them. They will find the California grown Hops are far superior to any imported. We believe there is more of the desired virtue in one pound of them, than in two pounds of Eastern. Apply at the

FARMER OFFICE,

No. 725 Montgomery Street.

COGSWELL'S MISSISSIPPI STOVE!



calculated for

Steamboats and Hotels.

J. P. COGSWELL,

Manufacturer

And Dealer in Ship, Hotel and Family

COOKING STOVES,

TINWARE, HARDWARE, Etc.,

114 CLAY STREET,

Between Drumm and Davis Streets.

SAN FRANCISCO.

23

CELEBRATED PEACEMAKER STOVE,

For Sale By

A. P. BRAYTON & CO.,



No. 128 Sansome street, near Pine,

BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK...SAN FRANCISCO.

General Agents for the Pacific Coast,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STOVES,

Tin, Iron, and Copper Ware,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

...ALSO...

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HALLER'S

Patent Airtight

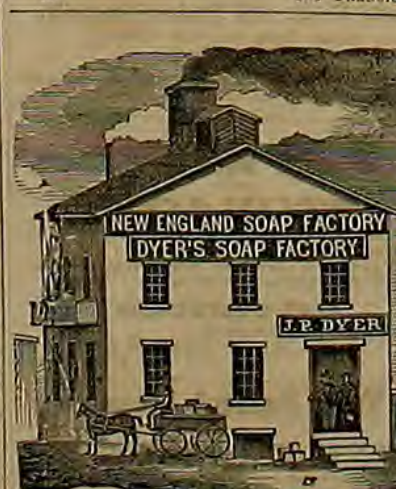
FRUIT-JARS,

The only absolutely reliable Jar in use.

BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK. No. 128 Sansome street,

23

SAN FRANCISCO.



NEW ENGLAND SOAP FACTORY

DYER'S SOAP FACTORY

J. P. DYER

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

HOMESTEAD FREE!

IS THE

New City of

COLLINSVILLE,

SOLANO COUNTY,

CALIFORNIA,

opposite

ANTIOCH and NEW YORK,

at the mouth of the

San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers!

Has been regularly laid out, surveyed, and put upon record,

TITLE PERFECT,

being

A PATENT

from the

UNITED STATES.

5,000

Building Lots!

500

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

... OR ...

DISTRIBUTED FREE!

To such as shall first make application, and a GOOD, CLEAR DEED given at once (unconditionally), leaving it to the option of the party

TO IMPROVE OR NOT;

but it is expected that those taking one of the Gift Lots will use their influence in directing persons seeking a Home in California, to the

NEW CITY AND COUNTY.

By so doing, they will be the means of getting more to settle, than if they were to improve themselves.

Money Loaned

To Such as Build Immediately on the Premises, at a Low Rate of Interest.

A glance at the Map of California is all that is necessary to satisfy any reflecting mind of the judicious selection of this magnificent site for a

NEW CITY,

and never subject to overflow from the flooding or rise of the river or bay in winter, as the wharf and warehouses were built at the time of the

HIGHEST FLOOD LAST WINTER.

The vast region of fine country around it is rapidly filling up, and if the uninterrupted navigation from San Francisco to Sacramento increases as it has done for the last five years, there is no reason why Collinsville should not become a

Great and Commercial City,

it being a midway stopping-place for the steamers daily from San Francisco to Sacramento.

Already, at and around Collinsville, there is a large number of inhabitants. They have, also, a Post-Office, Store, large warehouse, and a

Magnificent Wharf,

Two Hundred feet long by One Hundred feet wide, which cost the present proprietors upwards of

\$10,000.

The Farming Country in Solano County can not be Surpassed,

Fine soil, springs of pure water, etc., etc. The climate is milder, both in summer and winter, than almost any other part of California.

A CITY

with such a situation, surrounded by so magnificent a country, cannot but have

A GREAT AND GLORIOUS DESTINY.

A ferry is about to be established between this Port, Antioch and New York, making the distance only 35 miles, by land, to San Francisco, being a saving of

Over One Hundred Miles to those who Drive Stock to that Market.

Some persons, not realizing the immense rise on property in new cities, may say: "How can we afford to give away so many lots, not knowing how many will be actual settlers?"

Why, gentlemen, if by giving away five hundred lots, we can induce one hundred to settle, then the rise of our lots more than pays us for those given away, and those holding the remaining lots are the owners of a handsome property.

The Very Lots You now Receive may in less than Three Years be Worth Thousands of Dollars!

We would, therefore, say to those who desire to avail themselves of this liberal offer, to address us at their earliest convenience.

Farms of 5, 10, 20 or 40 Acres for Sale, in Immediate Vicinity,

at a low price to those who will make improvements during the coming year.

TO AGENTS.

Any person who will act as Agent, and get up an interest in their town, and send us the names of five mechanics, we will give them an extra lot.

For Plan of the City, showing the location of Blocks and Lots, or Bills, or any other information, please call on, or address by mail, or express to

Collinsville Land Company,

OFFICE:

318 California Street, S. F., Cal.

Box No. 1015 Post Office, San Francisco.

Literary Shrubbery.

PLEASANT.—To open your wife's jewel-box and discover a strange gentleman's hair done up as a keepsake. We know of nothing that makes an ardent temperament feel more "knifey."

Grog is mixed liquors, so called because Admiral Vernon, who was the first to mix his sailors' allowance with water, was nicknamed "Old Grog" from his wearing a program coat; and this name (grog) was given to the adulterated liquor he compelled the seamen to drink.

CULTURE OF SORROW.—Nearly all sorrow while it lasts, depresses action, destroys hope, and crushes energy; but it renders the sensitiveness more acute, and sympathies more genial, and the whole character less selfish and more considerate. It is said that in nature, but for the occasional seasons of drought, the best lands would soon degenerate; but these seasons cause the land to suck up from the currents beneath, with the moisture, all those mineral manures, that restore and fertilize the soil above. It is thus with sickness and with sorrow; once surmounted, they fertilize the character and develop from the deep fountains of the human heart a joy and fruitfulness not otherwise attainable.

DEFINITION AND PROPERTY OF THE TERM "COPPERHEAD."—A copperhead is a venomous serpent. Its habit to conceal itself in grass and underbrush, among which it principally lives, and from this peculiarity it has come to be known as "the snake in the grass." It manifests itself by a prolonged hissing noise. The unfortunate person who does not understand this, and enters its haunts, is stung, generally from behind, and without opportunity for protection. Of all snakes it is the slyest and meanest. The reader will probably see the analogy between this poisonous reptile in the natural world, and the disgusting serpent in the political world, bearing the same name. No one who does not possess the characteristics will be mistakably supposed to have them. It is not possible to be deceived as to the construction of the Copperheads; Union Democrats are patriots—and so of all other parties and classes.

SMITH'S NEW PATENT

MORTISING MACHINE.

THIS NEW INVENTION, THE ONLY ONE OF the kind ever yet presented to the public, was patented Sept. 1, 1860, and is now for the first time offered on the Pacific Coast.

This MORTISING MACHINE is not a large cumbersome implement, but of such a size as to be carried from place to place in the hand easily, yet capable of cutting a PERFECTLY SQUARE MORTISE, in a 5x6 inch style, of any size, from 1 1/2 inches to any dimensions wanted. It will make a mortise four inches deep in one minute.

This Machine works with a Lever Power, which one man can easily operate—the Pitman, Link, and Pin operating in connection with a Reciprocating Rotary Head in a substantial manner, and performs its work admirably. It is a very SIMPLE MACHINE, and will convince any one that shall examine it, that it is one of the best machines yet conceived of for such labor. The work of this Machine has secured for it rapid sale. Many of the State and Territorial rights in the old States have been sold.

The RIGHT of this MACHINE is now offered to Counties, and persons interested in such an important invention, are invited to call on the Holders of this Patent, see its operation, and learn its value. Large Farmers, who have Extensive Lands to fence, will find this Mortising Machine the very thing for them to build a Solid Fence; and the Saving of Labor, in a few miles of Fence, will pay for the Right.

PERSONS WISHING TO BUY RIGHTS

can have all needed information by addressing the undersigned, or may write to Editor Farmer, who will act as Selling Agent for the same.

This Machine can be seen in operation at the BROOKLYN HOTEL, where its working qualities will be courteously shown by the proprietors.

WARMAN & LITTLE.

Twenty-five Cents!

AMBROTYPES

...AT...

JOHNSON'S

First Premium Gallery.

No. 649 CLAY STREET...SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR 25 CENTS.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for \$3 per Dozen.

Largest-size Photographs the same heretofore taken at TEN DOLLARS for the first copy, will hereafter be THREE DOLLARS only; extra copies, One dollar. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work as our specialty.

Beware of Impostors!!

The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it.

New Washing Machine.

"KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED."

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of the Public to his newly invented Washing Machine, which he flatters himself will surpass all other inventions yet made on this most important family HOUSE-GOOD.

Wash, wash, scrub, scrub, wash, wash to-day, Good news I bring to all our friends, HARD WORK I've done away.

This efficient and simple New Invention, which has been entered for patent, will be offered to every family in our State at a low price. It is a wonderful labor-saving machine, which the inventor feels confident will not only surpass all others, but will meet the approbation of all house-keepers.

This Machine will be for sale in San Francisco, by the first week in April, at ARTHUR & SON'S Agricultural Warehouse, Corner Washington and Davis streets.

H. CLARK, Inventor and Patentee.

Alvarado, Alameda County.

A Pretty Little Garden-Spot.

Whoever wants a pretty Garden-spot of eight acres of rich Land, well covered with bearing Fruit Trees, in a delightful location, can find such by applying soon at the Farmer office, or by addressing letter to Editor of Farmer, who will give all the particulars.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

(Corrected weekly, by A. B. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street, April 17.)

The grain and produce market for the past week has been dull and void of interest. A marked and rapid decline in every article of produce has taken place. At quotations there is but little trade and buyers are scarce. We notice a disposition on the part of farmers and holders to sell and realize, fearing a further decline. This course always has an injurious effect, there being parties who will, at some figure, enter the market. It is our firm belief that shortly a change must take place, and we believe it will be for the better. It is not our intention or wish to be considered advisers, but wish as far as we can to allay the feeling of alarm, believing that if proper judgment is used, and the market is not flooded too much, a reaction will sooner take place, and a great sacrifice be avoided. Potatoes have at present no market; parties offer and buy at their own figure, losing sight of the actual cost of production, sacking, and marketing. The clearances of breadstuffs for the past week have been light, and with the exception of a limited demand for China and the northern coast, there is nothing worthy of remark. The Osborn-Hewes has completed her loading, taking for cargo the bulk of 20,000 sbs wheat, 4,500 bbls flour, and 500 flasks quicksilver.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 14028 sbs, Barley 4170 sbs, Potatoes 2028 sbs, Oats 583 sbs, Wool 210 bales, Beans 56 sbs, Hay 142 tons, Flour 6981 qr-sks, Bran 557 sbs.

Also, Coastwise: Wheat 2254 sbs, Barley 432 sbs, Beans 534 sbs, Wool 93 bales, Oats 656 sbs, Potatoes 2038 sbs, Flour 620 qr-sks.

Wheat, #100 lb	Flour, #100 lb
Shipping .. \$1.30 1/2	Superfine .. 4.50 5.00
Malting .. 1.40 1.45	Extra .. 5.25 5.50
Barley .. 1.30 1.35	Patent's extra .. 5.00 5.25
Oats, for feed .. 2.00 2.50	Commeal ..
Corn .. 1.75 2.20	Domestic #100 lb 4.50 5.00
Rye .. 3.00 3.25	Days .. #100 lb 0.00 14.00
Black wheat .. 2.25 2.50	Do, plain .. 1.25 1.50
Onions .. 5.00 7.00	Beans .. #100 lb 3.00 5.50
	Squash .. #100 lb 0.00 10.00

Wool, Oregon, #100 lb	Wool, Tallow, Hides, Etc.
do Am. Fall .. 20 22 1/2	do Dry Hides .. #100 lb 11 1/2 14 1/2
do Coarse .. 12 12 1/2	do Green salted .. 7 7 1/2
do Barry .. 12 12 1/2	do Sheep skins, wool on .. 13 16
do Merino .. 23 23 1/2	do Do, plain .. 12 12 1/2
Refined Tallow .. 5 5 1/2	do Goat skins .. each .. 27

San Francisco Cattle Market—April 17.

Average slaughterer's prices.

Best—American, first quality 10c to 10 1/2; 2d quality, 9c to 10c; Spanish, 9c to 10c 1/2.

Veal—4c to 8c 1/2 lb.

Hogs—Stock Hogs 5 to 7; fat Hogs on foot 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; Dressed 11c 1/2 lb.

Mutton—dressed, 6c to 8c, according to quality.

Milk Cows—1st quality \$20 to \$40; 2d quality \$15 to \$25.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—April 17.

Fruit.	
Apples, .. #100 lb	62 1/2 Sicilian Makmemon, .. 20
do cooking .. 60 62 1/2	Pecans, .. 30
Pears, Bartlett .. 50 52 1/2	do Apples, .. 30
do, Bartlett .. 50 52 1/2	do .. 30
do, Bartlett .. 50 52 1/2	Limes, .. 40 20
do, Bartlett .. 50 52 1/2	Oranges, .. 100
Duchesse d'Angoulême .. 20	Malaga Lemons, per doz 1 50
do .. 20	do .. 20
Maiden .. 20	Bananas, .. 4 15
Easter Pearrie, .. 20	do bunch, 2 50 20
Sekel, .. 20	Grapes, white, .. 20
do .. 20	do .. 20
Louise Bonne de Jersey .. 20	Hamburg, .. 20
Sweet, .. 20	do .. 20
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FOOTBALL-GAME			
socks.com... #pair	50 75	Snipe...	#dorz... #2.00
do Calaver-back...	.. #2.00	Veniam...	#d. #2.00
do Manila...	.. #2.00	Qualls...	#dorz. 00 25
do ..	.. #2.00	Hares...	#cach. 00 00
do ..	.. #2.00	Habbitt, tama...	75 21 00
do ..	.. #2.00 25 75	do wild...	.. #2.50
do ..	.. #2.25	Squirrel...	#pair. 37 25
do ..	.. #cach. 75 21 00		
DIARY-BUTTER, CHEESE EGGS ETC			

Butter, Cal's... Φ	30 50	Cheese... Φ	25 30
do Eastern... Φ	37 30	do Land California... Φ	15
Eggs, Cal's... Φ	45	do Eastern... Φ	20
Huck eggs... Φ	20	do Honey, in comb... Φ	50
Marathon eggs... Φ	20	do Maple Sugar... Φ	20
VEGETABLES			
Asparagus... Φ	12 15	Okra, Dry... Φ	1 00
Artichokes (French)... Φ	1 50	do Green... Φ	2
Beans... Φ	1 50	Potatoes... Φ	2
Brussels... Φ	1 50		

do New ..	28	do New ..	28
do South Carolina ..	10	do South Carolina ..	10
do Yams (S lala) ..	5	do Yams (S lala) ..	5
Pumpkins ..	3	Pumpkins ..	3
Parsnips ..	37	Parsnips ..	37
Parsley ..	37	Parsley ..	37
Pickles, in jars ..	50 62 1/2	Pickles, in jars ..	50 62 1/2
Rhubarb ..	12	Rhubarb ..	12
Redishes ..	37	Redishes ..	37
do yellow ..	37	do yellow ..	37

egg plants ..	2 1/2 @ 50	do black & bunch ..	12
egg plants ..	2 1/2 @ 50	Red Peppers ..	2 1/2 @ 50
egg plants new ..	2 1/2 @ 10	Naturum ..	50
egg-beans ..	2 @ 50	Summer Squash ..	12 1/2
egg-beans ..	2 @ 50	Squash, Marrowfat ..	12 1/2
egg-peppers ..	2 @ 50	do Hubbard ..	6 1/2
egg-corn, can ..	2 @ 50	String Beans ..	2 @ 50
egg-corn ..	2 @ 50	Spinage ..	2 @ 12
egg-tuberos ..	2 @ 50	Salsify ..	2 @ 12
egg-tuberos ..	2 @ 50	Turnips ..	2 @ 12

... ..	10 15	Tomatoes, Irish... ..	20 25
SEATS.			
... ..	19	Leg Mutton	10
Sirloin & rib pieces	19	Lamb, (scarce)	15 18
... ..	15	Pigs' Tongues	12
... ..	12	Raccoon, California	18
... ..	15	do Oregon	18
... ..	25	do Imported	25
... ..	15	Tongues	15
... ..	15	do smoked	75

tion coops.	15	Hams, Cal and Oregon.	25
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POWER OF CONVERSATION.—It is not the great writers who are the fine talkers. We happen to know of one person, who is a beautiful and versatile writer, and who has lost in a great measure the former gift of speech as his power of writing

as developed itself; it is perfectly natural that it should be so. Some of the greatest names in all English and French literature, whose books are filled with eloquence power and beauty, could not talk worth a cent in company. This is, in fact, a very general point of agreement in the literary world.

men of letters. Hazlitt remarks some of the
all writers whose names we all delight to honor
now, that they had golden ingots, which in the
privacy of home, they could convert into coin
bearing an impress that would insure universal
currency; but they could not get on the market.

ment, produce the farthing current in the market place.

Pies and puddings generally come last. The thing that pride eats is humble pie.

Apples .. #100 lb	Butter .. #100 lb
do cooking .. 60 62 1/2	do Cream .. 20 22 1/2
Pears, Bartlett .. 50 52 1/2	do Eastern .. 18 20
do, Bartlett .. 50 52 1/2	Eggs, #100 .. 20 22 1/2
do, Bartlett .. 50 52 1/2	Farinella .. 20 22 1/2
do, Bartlett .. 50 52 1/2	

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

[For account of the attack on Charleston, see another column.]

Gold has fluctuated the past week, going up to 159, and falling to 153 1/2 at 153 1/2 by the report of April 15. Some stir was caused by rumors of a war with England threatening. Below is the substance of the dispatches:

A special dispatch from Washington says, a report is current in English circles, that Mr. Seward sent, on Saturday, a second dispatch to the British Government, in which he stated more fully than in his previous dispatches, that, unless that Government prevented the rebel vessels of war now constructing in its ports, from sailing out, it would be a breach of trust and the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the United States, of which this country could hardly fail to take notice.

Seven thousand troops attempted to reach Washington, N. C., from Newbern. They were driven back on Wednesday night, with the loss of about fifty men. Last accounts from Gen. Foster state that the rebels had sent in three flags of truce for him to surrender Washington. Foster's reply to the last was: "Send no more flags. If Washington is wanted come and take it."

A refugee who left Richmond on Tuesday, says that the bread riot in that city was witnessed by him. It caused the greatest consternation among the authorities. The women, heads of families, and working classes were actually starving, many having been compelled to submit to threats.

A repetition of the demonstration was feared, but every caution was being taken to avert its effect upon the troops, who were very clamorous in demanding that their families should be fed. Reinforcements were being pushed to Fredericksburg, most of whom were conscripts and convalescents. Several divisions were encamped about Richmond, one of which started off in great haste at the time that Averill visited Culpepper, but returned again in a few days. Work was suspended on the fortifications of Richmond. Their impregnability was considered certain. Earthworks were being thrown up along the Rapidan. The forces in the vicinity were chiefly cavalry. Two iron-clad gunboats were aloft on the James River, on the 3d, approaching completion.

A dispatch from Puebla, the 23d ult., says: nothing had been done there except skirmishing, resulting rather in the discomfiture of the French. The guerrillas had attacked a body of 1,500 laborers on the railroad, and carried off all the Mexicans among them as prisoners.

New Orleans advises state our troops had destroyed all the railroad bridges at Pontchartrale and fallen back to Pass Manchias. A scouting party to the Amite country had a skirmish with a rebel cavalry company. Ten of the latter were killed, 17 wounded, and five captured. Our loss was 4 wounded. Generals Grover and Weitzel's forces were within supporting distance of each other, and Ewing's division bent to join them.

General Foster had provisions to last only until the 11th. The rebel force between Washington and Newbern is reported to be 20,000 under Gen. Hill, and 7,000 under Pettigrew. The gunboat Valley City, which passed the rebel batteries below Washington, N. C., to Gen. Foster's assistance, was struck by 63 shots. Her fate subsequently is not known.

The steamer Marion, wrecked on Double-headed Shot Keys, Second, will prove a total loss. She was bound for New Orleans, and had a valuable cargo and forty passengers, all of whom were saved.

The Paymaster's safe at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was robbed of about \$140,000 in legal tenders.

At Cincinnati, April 13, Gen. Burnside had issued an order pronouncing the death penalty on all persons found guilty of aiding the rebels, and all rebel sympathizers are to be arrested and tried, or sent beyond the lines. The order says "treason expressed or implied will not be tolerated in this department."

A Washington dispatch, April 13, says, Representative Low, of California, will receive his commission as Collector of Customs for the Port of San Francisco.

At Franklin, Tenn., April 12—all quiet in the vicinity. Van Dorn has fallen back two miles South of Spring Hill. He manifests no disposition to make another attack.

A Nashville dispatch, of April 13, says: A flag of truce sent from Franklin learned that the rebel General Croby was wounded, and also two of Van Dorn's Aids. The rebels lost heavily in wounded, and we captured many horses. Van Dorn expected to capture the town, and had received information that the Federal force was only 2500 strong. Thirty-five citizens, active and violent rebels—some of whom were on the vigilance committee last year—were arrested by order of Gen. Mitchell, and lodged in the penitentiary.

The rebels in the vicinity of Fort Donelson have been for some time gathering up all the horses fit for cavalry service. To stop this, Gen. Rosecrans has ordered all the good horses in the neighborhood to be taken up by the Federal forces. While on this business on Friday, 70 men fell in with about the same number of rebel cavalry, near Waverly, and a skirmish ensued, in which 21 rebels were taken prisoners. We have no news from Vicksburg.

A train of passengers from Murfreesboro, Tenn., bound to Nashville were captured at South Anioch, on Friday afternoon, by 500 rebels. Nine cars were burned. The mails, and nearly 150 passengers, including a dozen or twenty officers, 30 or 40 soldiers, and some soldiers of the Tenth rebels were captured. The guard, with 43 rebels in charge, made a stout fight, lost 6 killed and a dozen wounded. The rebels lost a like number. The rebels captured with the train a large amount of money belonging to the Government. They robbed the passengers of all they had. The same party went to the Cumberland river, and fired into a freight train for this city, destroying the engine, a cannon ball having gone through the boiler.

Jeff. Davis, in a report to the rebel Congress, on the condition of the telegraph lines, urges that the interests of northern persons in them, amounting to nearly \$400,000 be sequestrated. The report further proposes to seize all Southern telegraph lines, and turn them over to the rebel Post-office Department, the Government indemnifying the rebel owners for their losses.

The Richmond dispatch of the 9th, admits the bad defeat of Pegram in Kentucky, and says the rebel loss was heavy, and after a severe hand-to-hand fight of several hours, the Confederates gave up the unequal contest and fell back, the enemy not pursuing. The dispatch says Rosecrans sent five regiments of infantry to Kentucky, and ordered all the cavalry from that State to his army at Murfreesboro. He is moving his troops on his left, doubtless to prevent any movement upon our part on that State.

The steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, has arrived, bringing \$217,000 in treasure from California, she was conveyed a portion of the way by the gunboat Connecticut.

Rebel reports say that, on the night of the 7th, the steamer Stonewall Jackson, while attempting to run the blockade, was so hotly chased that she was run ashore and burned. Her cargo consisted of salt, shot and merchandise.

The steamer from Havana, the 9th, reports that Admiral Wilkes was a parolee prisoner, and would continue so until the affair of the Vander-

bilt firing into a Spanish coasting vessel was explained.

Intelligence reached Fortress Monroe on the 13th, that the enemy had retreated four miles and that the gunboats sent to Foster's assistance had succeeded in running the rebel batteries. Private advices from Newbern, the 12th, state that Gen. Foster reported he had plenty of supplies, and believed he could withstand all the forces the rebels could bring against him, for three weeks, if necessary.

It is reported that Gen. Banks is fortifying all the approaches to New Orleans, and that the enemy can concentrate 75,000 men near the city in 12 hours.

The California Cavalry Battalion (Major Thompson) with three companies, each 112 strong, had arrived at New York.

In an address by Jeff Davis to the people in rebellion, he urges them to devote their agricultural labor to the production of food, praises their valor, and cheers their spirits with the hope of final triumph.

A rebel dispatch from Mobile, the 10th, says: "The enemy, 400 in number, mostly contraband, landed at Pascagoula yesterday, and were attacked by our cavalry. The enemy lost 15 killed. Our loss is one lieutenant and one private wounded. The Yankee gunboats put back to Ship Island with their wounded."

The Charleston Mercury says of the Government powder-works at Autauga, Ga., when completed they will be the largest in the world. They are now superior to any known, and the powder is fully equal to the best Yankee and European standard.

General Wise commenced trenching on the other side of Williamsburg. He has orders to take Fort Magruder at all hazards; and he is afraid to make an assault. He has resorted to digging. Our troops are in fine spirits.

Wives, Mothers and Sisters, whose Husbands, Sons, and Brothers, are serving in the Army cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposure of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

HEIMSTREET'S

INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

IT IS NOT A DYE. But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All its ingredients are composed of purely natural, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

LUXURIANT BEAUTY, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of D. S. BARNES, proprietor, New York. HOLLOWAY, SMITH & DEAN, Agents, San Francisco. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.

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OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast.

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's
300 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

Also—
300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE—318 and 320 Front street.
SAN FRANCISCO

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE SUBSCRIPTION-BOOKS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company to the amount of \$1,000,000, will be open at my office, 422 Montgomery street, from this date. Ten per cent of each subscription to be paid in cash, and the balance in installments during the next eighteen months. The liberal aid granted this Company by the United States Government, in bonds, lands, and timber, renders it unusually attractive for investment.

The division of the Pacific Railroad to be constructed by this Company, commences at Sacramento, passes through Nevada county, and terminates at Virginia Station, on the Truckee, near the State line—length, 155 miles.

Reports and maps prepared by Chief Engineer Judah, comprising survey, cost of construction and estimated revenues, and other information, can be had at my office, or of A. P. Stanford, Esq.

It is not proposed to receive subscriptions beyond the sum of three million dollars, as that amount, added to the Government subsidy for this division, \$5,750,000, will nearly complete the Road.

A. W. BEE, Agent C. P. R. Co.
San Francisco, Dec. 20, 1862.

Removal.

DAVIS & WITHAM have Removed their place of business (see card) to Southwest corner Clay and Davis street.

S. H. DAVIS. W. L. WITHAM.

DAVIS & WITHAM,

Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, and Produce generally.
Corner Davis and Clay streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Particular attention paid to purchasing and forwarding goods to the interior.

North Point Dock Warehouse,

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.
Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
Proprietors.

True Hubbard Squash.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A SMALL INVOICE OF THIS NOBLE SQUASH, direct from the original source at forward it in one pound packages for \$3.00 and guarantee the seed of an Extra Quality and Pure. It is a squash that will be in great demand this Autumn and should be extensively grown.

TO STOCK BREEDERS.

Young Justin Morgan.

THIS BEAUTIFUL, HIGH-BLOOD, BLACK Hawk Morgan Stallion will stand the present season, at the Subscriber's Stable, 2 miles north of Mountain View, Santa Clara County.

Any one having Good Horses, and wishing to breed them to the GENUINE TROTTER BLOOD, is respectfully invited to call and examine this Horse, and its pedigree, before making arrangements elsewhere. It will be seen by the pedigree, that the Dam of this Horse stands in relation to the original JUSTIN MORGAN just the same as did the original Black Hawk.

Description and Pedigree.
YOUNG JUSTIN MORGAN is of a beautiful dark chestnut color, with a heavy waving mane and tail, and in point of action and beauty is unsurpassed by any Horse in California. He was foaled the property of C. Needham Esq., of De Kalb, Illinois; sired by the celebrated trotting Stallion, Black Hawk Chief; he by the original Vermont Black Hawk, owned by David Hill, Esq., of Bridport, Vt. Black Hawk was sired by Sherman Morgan; he by the original Justin Morgan; he by True Britton; he by the noted imported horse Traveler. Black Hawk Chief's Dam was sired by young Hamiltonian; he by Ribson's Hamiltonian; he by Imported Messenger. Dam of Young Hamiltonian by Leonidas, and Grand-Dam by Bellender. Grand-dam of Black Hawk Chief was sired by Imported Matchem. Black Hawk Chief received the first premium at the New York State Fair, in 1853, and also at the Addison County Fair, Vt., in 1855. (See Linsley on Morgan Horses, page 56.)

YOUNG JUSTIN MORGAN is full brother to the celebrated stallion, Green Mountain Black Hawk; his Dam is Old Stub, and was sired by Young Telescope; he by Imported Telescope. The Dam of Young Telescope was sired by Imported Messenger. The Dam of Old Stub was sired by the original Justin Morgan.

YOUNG JUSTIN MORGAN received the First Premium as best Roadster Stallion Colt at the De Kalb County Fair, Illinois, 1858; also, the First Premium as the Best Roadster Stallion, at the De Kalb Agricultural and Mechanical Association, held at De Kalb, in the Fall of 1859. (See American Stock Journal, page 61 of second volume.)

TERMS.—By the season, \$50; or, \$10 when services are rendered, and \$50 more when the Mare proves in foal.

Good Pasturage for Mares from a distance, free of charge.

Mountain View, March 7th, 1863.
A. G. RICH.

THE THOROUGH-BRED JACK

Young St. Louis.

WILL STAND THIS SEASON AT SEALE'S RANCH, near Mayfield, Santa Clara County, and serve Mares at \$40 the season, commencing March 15th, and ending July 15th.

ST. LOUIS stands over 15 1/2 hands high, is four years old this spring; color black. He was raised at St. Louis, Missouri, of Maltese stock, and undoubted pedigree. He took the first premium at the State Fair at Sacramento last year, soon after his arrival, and is conceded to be the finest Jack in the State.

Those wishing to secure the services of the Best JACK in the country, will do well to call and see the above. Fine pasturage for Mares at reasonable rates.

Pure-Bred Durham Bulls.

THE undersigned, importer of the celebrated pure-bred Durham Bulls DON PEDRO, CALLUM BAWN, MOSS ROYAL, and ROTHSCHILDS, will offer these Bulls the present season for the improvement of stock.

These celebrated full blooded bulls will stand at SEALE'S RANCH, near Mayfield. The price for service will be only \$25, and no purer or better stock can be found in the country. Persons at a distance can send their cows, and good pasturage can be had for the season at very reasonable rates.

N. B.—Two of the above BULLS for sale at fair rates.

H. W. SEALE,
Mayfield, Santa Clara County.

FARM STOCK, &c.

American and Half-breed Merino EWES.

600 VERY SUPERIOR AMERICAN and HF BREED Merino Ewes, will be sold a bargain if engaged now, deliverable in June or as soon as they can leave their young lambs.

500 Fine Australian Merino Sheep.

ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED FULL-BLOOD AUSTRALIAN Merino Sheep will be offered at a bargain if called for soon.

All particulars can be learned by addressing the Editor of this paper.

Italian and Common Bees.

TEN SUPERIOR SWARMS OF Italian Bees with pure Queens, and one hundred swarms of Common Bees, FULL BLOOD and well selected for winter, average nearly 100 lbs. There is no better investment a man can make for a permanent thing where there is

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1863.

NUMBER 9.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. K. PHILLIPS & CO

No. 728 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson
SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, 250. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number, or \$5 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOB-WORK.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER, CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Destruction of Weeds.

We ask a careful reading of the following from the Canadian Agriculturalist, published at Toronto, U. C. We go for the destruction of weeds from our soil as we do for the eradication of destructive vices from our society, and the subjection of traitors to our Government—all are the embodiment of a principle of evil in their various forms.

That weeds constitute the greatest barrier to agricultural improvement, and the profitable employment of farm capital, most appear self-evident to every one having a practical acquaintance with the subject. Some of the best yielding wheat soils twenty years ago, both in Canada and the neighboring States, have, in consequence of over-cropping and negligent culture, become so much exhausted and filled with seeds of the different varieties of weeds, as to be wholly incapable of yielding a remunerative crop; and no inconsiderable portion of such lands may now be regarded for all practical purposes, as in a state of wilderness; not occupied, unfortunately, with stately forest trees, but with various species of pestiferous weeds, the bane of all successful cultivation. Even on lands where weeds have not as yet obtained so complete an ascendancy, their presence indicates a low and slovenly system of culture, entailing annual loss to the farmer, and through him to the public, of an aggregate amount, which if it could be correctly ascertained, would appear really frightful. Every weed, it should be remembered, that is suffered to grow and mature, robs the cultivated crop of a certain amount of food, lowers the stamina of the soil, and operates most seriously against any improved and profitable system of cultivation.

In order to eradicate weeds effectually they should never be allowed to perfect their seeds. A strict adherence to this rule would, in a comparatively short time, rid the farm of all such as are annual or biennial. Those which propagate themselves by roots must be removed by careful pulling, and deeply stirring the ground by exposing the rootlets to the action of heat and air, during the operation of summer fallowing. It is well known to vegetable physiologists that plants in general cannot live without leaves; and that to denude weeds of their leaves whenever they make their appearance, will so diminish their vigor as ultimately to cause them to perish. All kinds of thises must sooner or later succumb to such treatment. Docks, mulleins, etc., may the most readily be got rid of by pulling them up by the roots, when the ground is in a moist state. The yellow dock is rapidly spreading in some localities by allowing it to run to seed, and great care should be taken to pull the young plants before they become matured. Burdocks are often found occupying the best grounds, to the complete exclusion of everything beside; these can only be eradicated by completely uprooting them. The destruction of this and other bur-bearing plants is a matter of great importance, not only to the productiveness of cultivated crops, whether grass or grain, but also to the comfort and thriftiness of sheep, which are always incommoded and injured thereby.

If farmers would make a point of cutting down bushes and weeds just as soon as they attain to any considerable height, the appearance of their holdings would not only be greatly improved, but their crops would receive a proportionate increase. It is physically impossible for any field to bear two crops—one of weeds and the other of grain—at the same time; the former will be certain to obtain the mastery of the latter. The angles formed by our zig-zag fences are, by neglecting to mow them in sufficient time, prolific sources of weeds, as though they were specially designed and set apart for the purpose. All such places should be carefully and periodically examined, and kept clean; and the landsides and borders of woodland ought not to escape a similar method of supervision, and no weed should anywhere be allowed to ripen its seed. By steadily following out such a course the annoyances and losses of the farmer would diminish as his crops and profits increase.

Now are aware how strangely prolific are these

pests. Prof. Buckman, by the most careful experiments, ascertained that a single plant of the common groundsel will produce 6,500 seeds in one summer. The graceful corncockle sheds 2,500 productive seeds; and the red poppy, which diversifies the cornfields of the chalk and limestones of England, produces 50,000 minute but vital seeds. The sow-thistle branches out into the wind its 20,000 bossy parachutes, bearing the germinating car-like speck, to undulate with every breath of air and take root far away. The common dock lets fall its 13,000 solid grains, each destined to shoot down an exhaustive taproot into the soil. Dandelion produces nearly 3,000 little seeds, each furnished with an imitable apparatus for a distant flight. The cow parsnip, if neglected, will produce 5,000 plants; the meadow scabious, 4,000; the May weed, 45,000; the daisy 13,500. Nor is it sufficient to cut down their bearing plants, and leave them to dry on the dung heap or wither on the ground. The sap in the stem and leaves of the cut down plants still rises up to and nourishes the seed. Nor is their wondrous vitality less remarkable. If the ground be trenched three or four feet deep, there will appear upon the surface a dense crop of weeds, of a different kind from any observed before. They may have been hidden for ages, but when exposed to the air, and rain and sun, the little speck of vitality within germinates as if the seed had freshly fallen! No limits can be assigned to the vital durability of some kinds of seeds, when buried deeply in the ground, not stimulated by the action of heat, moisture, and atmospheric air.

It is intolerable that an indolent farmer should be permitted to poison his neighbors' fields. If he is lost to all sense of the injury he inflicts on his own produce, he should be coerced to exterminate these enemies for the sake of others, whose property and labor are deteriorated by his carelessness. Alexander II of Scotland, denounced that man to be a traitor "who poisons the king's lands with weeds, and introduces thereby a host of enemies." And it was said that whoever was found to have three heads of the common starwort among his corn, was fined a sheep for each stalk. In Denmark, the farmers are bound by law to destroy the corn-marigold; in France a farmer may sue his neighbor who neglects to eradicate the thistles upon his land at the proper season. In Australia a similar regulation has been imposed by legislative authority, with, it is said, the most beneficial results. In Canada, we believe, enactments have been issued against allowing thistles to ripen on the roadsides and exposed public situations, both from the Legislature and township corporations; and it is passing strange that such important and beneficial regulations, on the proper observance of which both private and public wealth is so closely dependent, should in many districts become practically inoperative. It is high time that some firm stand should be taken, not only against thistles, but pigeon-weed, and the whole tribe of farm pests of this nature, forming as they do insuperable barriers to agricultural progress, and consequently to the increase of wealth and national prosperity.

[But a little while ago a paragraph sneeringly headed "Pennsylvania Legislators against the Canada Thistle," went the rounds of our papers, and was unmistakably quoted as an illustration of Dutch legislative assumption and stupidity. The wisdom of the Act, after a perusal of the above, will at once be admitted, and the intelligence of the Keystone legislators vindicated. In fact, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by taking the initial step in this matter, has proved itself in advance of the times. The man who introduced that bill should be returned to his seat by his constituents—as he has not mistaken his calling. Useful legislation, as the exception, should be honored and rewarded. "A word to the wise, etc." What has our Legislature done this session to encourage the great interest of agriculture in this State? We "can't see it."]

More about Beet-Root Sugar.

SAN JOSE, April 19, 1863.

EDITOR FARMER: It was with great pleasure that I have just read in your last number of the Farmer, an article (from the Valley Farmer) on Beet-Root Sugar. This is the best time to renew the agitation of a subject so important to our State. Do not forget, as you say in another page of the same number, that it is your duty to encourage home industry.

If Beet-Sugar were manufactured in our State, it would save several millions of dollars. You remember, I think, the experiment we made, with Mr. Delessert, in 1857. Everything was explained and demonstrated then, about the profits that could be realized in such a manufacture. It was proved, also, that California is superior to Europe for that production, in many respects, which I will not undertake to enumerate to-day. But if you desire it, I will do it in another letter. And, in fact, if you think that with the present high price of sugar, companies would organize to manufacture the article, I will give you all the information I can—as I was connected with the attempt made then. You know, also, that I am always for home industry. I will not, on this account, however, neglect the silk culture question. Yours, truly, L. PARSONS.

Big Figures for Sheep.

The local papers of Vermont are reporting sales of sheep at figures that would indicate a pretty high state of the sheep-speculating-pulse, comparing not unfavorably with the gold fever of Wall street. The majority of the big prices have been paid by gentlemen from this State, who are by this means transferring to Ohio the best members of the finest flocks in Vermont. Among the sales reported by the Middlebury Register are the following: By C. D. Lane, 33 ewes and one ram, for \$3,000; S. S. Rockwell, 18 ewes, for \$1400; P. Ellithorp, 6 ewes lambs, for \$600; S. Andrews, 7 ewes, for \$550; S. H. Dean, 4 ewes, for \$300; and H. Gifford, one ram for \$300. These lots were all bought by John Foster, Esq., of Guernsey county. Mr. Manholm, of this State, bought of E. Sanford 6 yearling ewes, for \$1200; and Messrs. Wood, Holmes, and Sigler, bought of the same gentleman, 17 yearling ewes, for \$1300. The Rutland Herald reports that Jesse Hinds, of Brandon, sold to C. D. Sweet, of North Bennington, Vt., 26 two-year-olds, and 4 yearling ewes, for \$3000; and Mr. Henry Hammon sold 6 ewes from his flock, for \$2000. There can be no doubt of the fact that these were all fine animals, and as the foundation for first class flocks, worth an amount of money far beyond that which they would represent simply as wool-growers; but is there not some ground for fear that the unsettled and unusual, but temporary, state of the Wool Market is begetting a speculative fever, which may lead to unhappy pecuniary results? It may seem ungracious to advise caution—but even if ungracious, it is not untimely. An unhealthy excitement is leading to extremes in the Sheep Market, as it has led to extremes, past and present, in other departments of business, and the results in this may be as unfortunate.—[Ohio Farmer.]

How to Catch Gophers.

In reply to the inquiry, for a way to get rid of Pouched Gophers, I will give you my method, says a correspondent of the Prairie Farmer:

Procure an ordinary muskrat trap, make a box of three pieces of boards, the length of the trap, including the spring; the box without end board or bottom board, and to be made just wide enough and deep enough, so that when the trap is set, and the box placed over it, the trap will spring without striking the sides or top of the box. Now proceed to where a gopher has thrown up a fresh mound, and with a spade dig until you find their main trail, which will be some two feet, more or less, from the mound, and a foot or more from the surface of the ground. Dig a hole to the trail the length and width of the box, place the trap in the hole, the pan of the trap even with the bottom of the trail, fill in mellow dirt around the trap up even with the jaws being careful not to get it under the pan to prevent its springing; place the box over the trap, having the trap and box parallel with the trail, so that when the gopher comes along from either way, he will pass in the open end of the box over the trap; put some dirt over the box to keep the light out, putting some straw or grass at the ends, first, to prevent the dirt falling in the trail; leave the trap over night, and if the trap and box is placed right the gopher will be sure to be caught, as he cannot pass around, but must pass under the box, and must necessarily spring the trap. The gophers used to be very troublesome on my farm, but I have pretty much got rid of them; having trapped in this manner over 100.

A Tun of Hay by Measure.

It is a matter of considerable dispute how much hay in the mow ought to be allowed as a tun in weight. In some of the agricultural journals figures widely apart are given as correct. Some assert that a cube of 10 feet square is required, or 1000 cubic feet; while others place it as low as 6 feet square, and 8 feet deep, or only 392 cubic feet. Now, both of these cannot be right, neither can any measure be fixed upon to hold good under all circumstances. Hay at the bottom of the mow, will be more solid than at the surface, and the whole will be very much affected by the quantity of grain put on top of it (if any) and the depth of the hay.

But, having occasion to sell a tun in my barn, to be sure of the quantity for future reference, I measured off a space 8 feet square on one corner of the mow, and cut down 7 feet deep, and found the hay removed weighed 2,020 lbs, thus making 448 cubic feet, a good measure for a tun of average hay; it was taken from the surface, upon which 200 dozen of good oats had been stored. The hay was 12 feet deep.

In this county, when hay is sold in the barn, it is generally calculated 392 feet to a tun, which I am confident will always fall short. On the contrary, 448 is as near the correct number as actual trial will give me.—[Ex.]

At the charter election in San Jose, April 13th, for city officers, 819 votes were cast. The whole Union ticket was elected, by an average majority of about 75 votes.

The present Mayor of Manchester, England, was formerly a vender of news. Encouraging to newsboys.

Laws for the State Agricultural Society.

We give below, as we find them published, the laws passed at the present session of the Legislature in reference to the California State Agricultural Society. These laws make radical changes in the institution, and are of general interest:

AN ACT supplemental to an Act to incorporate a State Agricultural Society, approved May 13, 1854, and amended March 20, 1858.

Section 1. The general prudential and financial affairs of the Society shall be intrusted to a Board of Agriculture, to consist of a President and nine Directors, five of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 2. Said Board of Agriculture shall be elected at a general State Agricultural Convention, to be held at Sacramento City, the capital of the State, in the month of January of each year, to consist of the life members and annual members of the State Agricultural Society, and four delegates from each County Agricultural Society within this State, incorporated under the general law of the State for such corporations, and an equal number from each District Agricultural Society, also incorporated under the general law of the State for such purposes.

Sec. 3. The Board of Agriculture shall, at its first meeting after its election, be divided by lot into three equal portions (omitting the President), one portion to continue in office one year, one portion two years, and one portion three years; one-third of the number, together with a President, to be elected at the State Agricultural Convention annually thereafter; the Directors to hold office three years.

Sec. 4. The Board of Agriculture may in the absence of the President choose one of its other members temporary Chairman. They shall elect a Treasurer and Secretary, not members of the Board, prescribe their duties, fix their pay, and the said Treasurer and Secretary shall be subject to removal at any time by a majority of the said Board.

Sec. 5. The Board of Agriculture shall use all suitable means to collect and diffuse all classes of information calculated to aid in the development of the agricultural, stock-raising, mineral, mechanical, and manufacturing resources of the State; shall hold an annual exhibition of the industry and products of the State, and on or before the first day of January of each year in which the Legislature shall be in regular session, they shall furnish to the Governor a full and detailed account of all its transactions, including all the facts elicited, statistics collected and information gained on the subject for which it exists; and also a distinct financial account of all funds received, from whatever source, and of every expenditure, for whatever purpose, together with such suggestions as experience and good policy shall dictate, for the advancement of the best interest of the State; the said report to be treated as other State documents are.

Sec. 6. The Board of Agriculture shall have power to appoint a suitable number of persons to act as Marshals, who shall be, from twelve o'clock, noon, of the day previous to the opening of the exhibition, until noon the day after the close of the same, vested with all the powers and prerogatives with which constables are invested, so far as acts or offenses, committed within, or with reference to, or in connection with the exhibition, are concerned.

Sec. 7. The Board of Agriculture may, in its discretion, award premiums for the best cultivated farms, orchards, vineyards, gardens, etc.; provided, that said Board shall not audit, allow, or pay an amount exceeding one thousand dollars, in any one year, for traveling expenses of Visiting Committees in examining said farms, etc.; provided, further, that no person except practical agriculturists shall be appointed on said Committee.

Sec. 8. It shall be optional with any person to whom a premium is awarded, to receive the article named, or its equivalent (as affixed) in coin.

Sec. 9. The State Agricultural Society shall have power, at its first annual meeting after the passage of this Act, to make such alterations in its Constitution as shall make it conform to the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 10. All Acts or provisions in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. This Act shall be in effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 12, 1863.

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled an Act to amend an Act to incorporate a State Agricultural Society, and to appropriate money for its support, approved May 13, 1854, and amended March 20, 1858, approved March 12, 1863.

Section 1. Section two is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Sec. 2. Said Board of Agriculture shall be elected at a general State Agricultural Convention, to be held at the Capital of the State, in the year 1863, in the month of March, and in the month of January every year thereafter, to consist of the life members and annual members of the State Agricultural Society, and four delegates from each County Agricultural Society within this State, incorporated under the general laws of this State for such corporations, and an equal number from each District Agricultural Society, also incorporated under the general laws of this State for such purposes; said delegates to be chosen at the annual Fair or annual meeting of each such society next preceding the State Agricultural Convention; provided, said Convention to be held in March, in the year 1863, may admit any person or persons representing any of said County or District Agricultural Societies as the Convention may determine by a majority vote, whether such persons shall have been elected by their respective County or District Agricultural Societies, as provided in this Act, or not.

Sec. 2. This Act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 12, 1863.

We also copy, as we find it in the Bee, another and later Act to "liquidate" the indebtedness of the old Society. This Act is entitled:

AN ACT supplemental to an Act to incorporate a State Agricultural Society, approved May 13, 1854,

and amended March 30, 1858, approved March 12, 1863.

Section 1. The Board of Directors mentioned in Section one of the Act to which this Act is supplemental, shall audit all claims or demands against the State Agricultural Society that have accrued prior to the first day of January, 1863, and allow such as may be just and proper, and cause their warrants to be drawn on the Treasurer of said Society, payable out of the General Fund. Said warrants shall be signed by the President and Secretary of said Board of Directors, and the Treasurer shall pay the same in the order of their presentation if there be money in said fund; but if not, then he shall indorse on the back of the warrant, "Presented and not paid for want of funds this—day of—A. D. 1863—," and said warrants shall draw interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the date of presentation until paid.

Sec. 2. All assets, moneys, and debts due the Society, that accrued prior to the first day of January, 1863, shall be placed to the credit of the General Fund for the liquidation of the debts of said Society created prior to the first day of January, 1863, and all moneys received during each fiscal year hereafter shall be placed to the credit of a fund to be known as a special fund for the payment of current expenses, premiums and awards, for the year in which the same was received, and to liquidate the outstanding indebtedness of said Society, as hereinafter provided; and all moneys received from appropriations, donations, or from any other source, and all property acquired shall be exempt from attachment and execution for any debt or liability other than those created during the fiscal year.

Sec. 3. The Directors shall each year pay all claims and demands and all premiums awarded before the last day of December from said special fund, and if any money remain in said special fund after the liquidation of all claims and demands of that fiscal year, then the Directors shall advertise in some newspaper published in Sacramento that they will receive proposals for the surrendering of the outstanding warrants against the General Fund, naming the time and place when and where they will be received and opened. Said Board shall accept the bids that will surrender said warrants for the lowest per cent, until all the money in said fund is expended, and the Board may accept a bid for a part of any warrant, and issue a new warrant for the balance due on such warrant; provided, said Directors shall not receive any bids above par, or for any claim or demand that is not presented, allowed, and a warrant drawn as provided in Section 1st of this Act, within ninety days from the passage of this Act.

Sec. 4. No debt or demand of any kind against said Society shall be paid by the Treasurer or any other person until it shall have first been audited by the Board of Directors, and on a warrant drawn by the President and Secretary; and no premiums that may have been awarded by any Committee shall be paid until it has been approved by the Board of Directors.

Sec. 5. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 13, 1863.

We also publish some of the laws lately enacted, of general interest which we shall continue from time to time;

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled an Act concerning Hogs found running at large in the counties of Marin, Sacramento, San Francisco, Alameda, Stanislaus, Yuba, and Santa Clara, approved April 21, 1856.

Section 1. The title of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "An Act concerning hogs found running at large in certain counties in this State."

Sec. 2. Section one of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Sec. 1. All hogs found trespassing upon the premises of any person in the counties of Marin, Alameda, Sacramento, San Francisco, Stanislaus, Yuba, Santa Clara, and Butte, the owner or proprietor of such premises may take up and safely keep, at the expense of the owner or owners thereof, all such hogs so found trespassing.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 16, 1863.

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled an Act to regulate proceedings in Civil Cases in the Courts of Justice in this State, passed April 29, 1851.

Section 1. Section three hundred and ninety-four of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Sec. 394. The following persons shall not be witnesses: First—Those who are of unsound mind at the time of their production for examination. Second—Children under ten years of age, who, in the opinion of the Court, appear incapable of receiving just impressions of the facts respecting which they are examined, or of relating them truly. Third—Mongolians, Chinese, or Indians, or persons having one-half or more of Indian blood, in an action or proceeding wherein a white person is a party. Fourth—Persons against whom judgment has been rendered upon a conviction for a felony, unless pardoned by the Governor, or such judgment has been reversed on appeal.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WHISKY AND NEWSPAPERS.—A glass of whisky is manufactured from perhaps a dozen grains of corn, the value of which is too small to be estimated. A pint of this mixture sells for one shilling, and if of a good brand, is considered well worth the money. It is drunk in a minute or two—it fires the brain, sharpens the appetite, deranges and weakens the physical system. On the same side-board upon which this delicious beverage is served lies a newspaper. It is covered with half a million of types—it brings intelligence from the four quarters of the globe. The newspaper costs less than the glass of grog—the juice of a few grains of corn; but it is no less strange than true that a large portion of the community think corn-juice cheap and newspapers dear!

Some Thoughts upon the Culture and Pruning of the Gooseberry.

A writer in the *Prairie Farmer* says: "That knowledge is power," every fruit-grower will be willing at once to concede, notwithstanding all the twaddle we have, and are occasionally obliged to hear upon the subject of book-learning. I am a careful reader of the *Prairie Farmer*, digesting the well penned articles of A. & B., upon the various subjects they may from time to time bring before your readers. If I am to eschew all book-learning, why pay any attention to the well written articles of A. & B. They must of course be ignored, and if I would make any progress, it must be by the dint of experiment, and on the continuous application of my own thinking, as though not one of the human family had ever traversed the same course, and I am to disregard all their past experience, which they kindly offer to me, and all forsooth, because I found it in a book. If I am to be divested of all knowledge to be attained by book-learning (either upon husbandry or fruit-growing) how very lamentable would be my stock of knowledge? Give me, first, a good theory to start with, and then let me demonstrate for myself.

The Gooseberry is generally, and may I not say almost universally, the most difficult crop to produce of any of the numerous class of hardy small fruits.

With the masses it is as a certain farmer in this section has it with the turnip. "If it should be a turnip season, we shall have turnips, but if not, we shall have none." But to my motto—"Knowledge is power!" Now, power to overcome a difficulty, is what the fruit-grower in a changeable climate requires, and if after a patient investigation of books, and intelligent application of conclusions come to in the premises, we do really attain to a power fully adequate to the exigencies of the case, then we shall be better pleased than if we had no difficulty to contend with. There are two things to be brought into requisition in the production of this healthy and delicious fruit. First, proper pruning, and secondly, a high state of culture.

The Gooseberry ought to be pruned in the season, immediately after it has ripened its crop, or, at least, not later than the beginning of September.

Culture—That mildew is to the Gooseberry what the curculio is to the plum, the common destroyer, we all know too well, and could we overcome the latter as surely as we can the former, we would again replant our banished plums. Mildew is overcome only by the intelligent use of the clippers, and at the same time the fruit is greatly enlarged, whilst the juices are much improved in their saccharine qualities.

We will suppose a tree or bush standing upon a stem, say eight or ten inches from the dressing to the lowest lateral branches, of which there ought not to be more to a tree than four, or at most six, about equi-distant from each other, and so placed that they will be properly distributed around the tree. We take hold of each of these laterals in turn, and divest them of all secondary laterals, by the application of a pair of clippers, as close to the wood of the limb, as though they had never grown there, so that when our pruning is accomplished, in place of our former Gooseberry tree stands a bare pole, denuded of all its extraneous wood, and seems transformed into a current tree. This just, though seemingly severe pruning, causes fruit spurs thickly to bestod the four or six laterals, as well as the body of the tree, if the limbs are separated more than a usual distance. The spring returns, resuscitated action causes the well laid up sap, or life power again to circulate. Each department is able to perform the assigned labor after such a lopping off, and if at this juncture particular attention is not paid, all the former labor is lost. When the berries are about the size of peas, you may observe fresh secondary laterals, pushing with amazing rapidity, inasmuch, that if neglected, and three or four rainy days ensue, you may yet lose your crop by mildew.

Be on the alert, and clip out afresh, all the young formed wood, leaving about half an inch of a spur, on the main lateral, which will be a cluster of fruit the next season, your tree being left open, so that the air passes freely through it, while its well filled branches of large and rich berries nod approvingly to the passing zephyr.

By this means we have avoided the destroyer, mildew, and all this done in less time than it has taken me to trace it down on paper.

Culture of the Gooseberry—That the Gooseberry as well as the Currant, is a gross feeder, facts prove, and in order that the fruit may be such as we have proposed, in the thoughts given on the pruning of the laterals, we would now proceed with the care to be bestowed upon the roots. Let the roots be laid bare by the removal of the earth from them. (I now speak of the side roots), and prune the roots so that to such a tree as we have been describing, they may not exceed seven inches from the main to stem, cut smooth and expeditious, so that the fibrous portion be not injured by drying up; cover them carefully in their respective lairs, with good rich surface soil; this cannot be too rich and friable; but do not mix any manure with that portion that comes in contact with the roots; then add cow manure, half rotted, from about one inch above the last earth-covered root, nearest the surface, until it reaches about three inches up the main stem, above its former standing in the garden soil. Let a little earth be drawn with the hoe lightly over this. We pursue this method, in order to induce another tier of roots near the surface, intended to be of use by acting more immediately upon the fruit by food in liquid form in after times. If this pruning of roots is delayed later than already described, the roots will have formed no feeders for the next season; but if done immediately after bearing, there will be by the next season a clump of fibrous roots, issuing from the part cut, that will be the chief agents in after time in collecting both wood and fruit material. Fork up lightly around the base of the tree in the Spring, as far as the first

pruned roots extend, adding a little lime and salt, before showers, frequently throughout the season (salt one part to twenty), and on washing days, treat them to one gallon of soda each. Dress and prune each season as described for the top, shortening in straggling roots. I would add here that, owing to the very productive character of the bush, a stake one inch through should be driven down (after pointing) close to the trunk, and tied firmly with either a cotton or a woolen string; otherwise, after a rain, they will bow their heads upon the ground. But do you say, pshaw! why all this ado, when we have kinds that will not mildew? such as Shakers Mountain Seedling, Houghton's Seedling, etc., etc. They are, indeed, poor excuses for Gooseberries, mere wildlings, that may be produced at pleasure from seed, not worth garden room, flavorless, poor, watery elements, fit only to be grown by those who wish to produce without trouble, and are satisfied with small matters. I would prefer one peck of Yellow Sulphur, Golden Ball, Crab, Bob, Ashton Seedling, Chesire Lass, for my own eating, grown in this way, than one bushel, and let them be produced upon the let-alone principle.

New and Rare Japan Lily.

In July last, says the Boston Transcript, there was distributed at the weekly show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, a rare and very beautiful Lily, recently brought from Japan. It is well known that we are indebted to that country for the very beautiful and showy plants commonly known as "Japan Lilies," and which during the months of August and September are favorites in every garden.

The plant now under notice, though a Lily from Japan, is by no means a "Japan Lily" in the common application of the term. The Japan Lilies are botanically known as "Lilium lancifolium and speciosum," the many fine seedling varieties being distinguished by the adjectives signifying the colors, or by the fancy names given by their originators. The present plant is evidently not a variety of *L. lancifolium*, but seems to be a new species; we are at a loss what to call it, for as far as our researches have led us, it is undescribed. Whether it is a hybrid between any of the common Japan Lilies and *Lilium longiflorum* (which in some respects it resembles), is a question we cannot at present discuss, but the probabilities seem against its being a hybrid or variety.

There were two flowers exhibited—the bud of the larger five days before expansion measured six inches, the corolla is 8 inches in diameter, and the petals, straightened out, exceed a foot. The color is white, with band of yellow, down the center of each petal, the outside of the petal darker, and the insides covered with protuberances, as in the common Japan Lily; the flower is powerfully fragrant, and continues in perfection about a week. The flowers exhibited bloomed in the open air, though started under glass. The history of the plants may not prove uninteresting.

They were brought from Japan in 1861, by Gordon Dexter, Esq., and by him to Messrs. Spooner and Parkman, of Jamaica Plain, by whom they were successful bloomed and exhibited. This seems the greatest acquisition the Lily tribe has received for many years, and should it prove hardy as there is good reason to hope, it will prove a worthy companion for our well known and always admired "Japan Lilies." We understand that the Lilies exhibited received the award of a silver medal from the Flower Committee of the Society, and that Mr. Parkman has had the flowers photographed and painted. There are yet other bulbs not yet bloomed, from which we may hope for further specimens.

This Lily has been shown in England, the past season, and was first flowered by Messrs. Veitch & Son, of Chelsea and Exeter Nurseries, and exhibited by them, at the South Kensington Horticultural Exhibition, about the same time it was shown in the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Of the beauty of the plant we cannot say too much, and as there is every probability of its proving hardy, the whole horticultural world owe a debt of gratitude to its introducers. It is especially gratifying that in the present case we have not to wait until the plant becomes well-known in Europe, but we have it from its primal source. Were greater encouragement given this gratifying result might oftener be attained. For the gratification of those who were unfortunate enough to miss seeing the flower, we would state, the exhibitors have paintings and photographs of the flower, and a colored figure is also given in "The Florist and Pomologist" for September, 1862, and in Curtis's Botanical Magazine for October, which are in the library of the Society; the figure, however, does but little justice to the beauty of the original.

On the Sowing of Flower Seeds.

In order to be successful in raising flowers from seed, it will be necessary to bear in mind that the smaller the seed the less deeply should it be covered with earth. Some seeds are so small that they require only to be sprinkled over the ground and gently pressed into the soil, and should the weather prove very dry, a thin layer of damp moss ought to be placed over them till they germinate, when care must be taken to have it removed. There are few seeds that require such extreme attention.

Small seeds, as Petunia, Portulaca, etc., sow about one-eighth of an inch in depth; those of larger size, as Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, etc., about one-quarter of an inch in depth; still larger, as Balsam, Morning Glory, etc., three-quarters of an inch in depth; and seeds of the largest size, as Lupine, Nasturtium, etc., fully one inch in depth. They must be covered with finely pulverized soil, or leaf mould, slightly pressed down, and should be kept moderately moist by shading or slight sprinkling of water, until they make their appearance. When about one inch in height the plants must be thinned out from one to two inches apart, to prevent crowding. Tall varieties should be neatly staked to prevent injury from wind or rain.—[Ex.]

Tree Murder.

The following capital hit from the "London Gardeners' Weekly Magazine," we hope will put some of our cultivators to thinking a little. It is really capital:

"We have been occupied many years in advising the public on propagating, planting, pruning, preserving and improving trees for use and ornament, and by way of a change we intend now to offer a few observations on the art of killing trees. This must be a very useful art, because it is extensively practiced; and as people like to do as their neighbors, no doubt we shall be counted among the number of our nation's patriots, if we endeavor to explain a few of the processes whereby trees are commonly crippled, rendered unfruitful, ugly, unhealthy, or killed outright.

We advise, then, that when trees are purchased it should be as late as possible in the planting season. By this method the purchaser will make pretty sure of obtaining the weakest and most ugly of the stock, left in the nursery after all the foolish people who like to keep their trees alive, have had their pick. When the trees arrive home lay them anywhere, and be sure their roots are not covered. The more the air, frost and sunshine act on their roots, the better. When they are planted, take care to have the ground in a wet, pasty condition; do not prune them; let all the bruised and jagged parts of the roots remain; plant them very deep, do not tread them firm, and take care not to stake them.

They will certainly begin to grow rather late in the spring, and endeavor to overcome the various impediments to their well-doing which have been imposed upon them by the first conditions. This lengthens out the process of killing, and increases the interest of the task. Dig about their roots frequently all the summer. If they are in the kitchen garden, crop as near to them as possible. You may as well have plenty of cabbages and cauliflowers off the same ground as the apple and pear trees occupy, and so let there be no scruples about using the spade where their roots run, and even quite close to their stems, as the more you destroy their surface fibers the better. It will not kill them quickly, but only cause them to send down tap-roots into the cold subsoil, and this will favor disease, which increases the fun. If they are in the border next the grass plot, you have a fine opportunity to practice a little torture. Grow climbers of some sort at the root of every tree—sweet peas will do very well, or honeysuckle, convolvulus, clematis, may be used; and to train them up the stem use wall nails, and nail up the trailing plants with shreds, just as if they were growing on a wall. This will make plenty of nice wounds in the bark, and cause canker beautifully.

Then, if any of your rifle-shooting friends want practice, let them aim at the stems of the trees, and see how many bullets they can plant in the wood; and if you want to try one of S—'s knives at any time, scoop out pieces of wood from the stems. If a branch grows where you do not want it, snap it off; if there is any fruit produced, knock it down with a heavy stick—this will bruise the fruit and the trees at the same time, and serve as healthy exercise.

One very effective way of killing is largely practiced in suburban gardens. It is slow and sure, and so pays well, because it affords a lasting amusement. It consists in periodically raising the level of the soil about the trees—say, putting on six inches of loam this year to raise the level of a bed or border where trees are planted. Next year, another six inches of old mortar, or sand, or coal ashes. Perhaps the next year a high bank for ferns, and so on, to remove the roots of the trees further and further from the atmosphere and sunshine. This causes gouty swellings in the branches, then canker, then barrenness. By-and-by, some of the branches die, the stem dies on one side, more branches perish, and the head of the tree is prettily sprinkled with dead spray and feeble shoots that do not grow at all. Now, ring it near the bottom, and make the ring complete all around, and at least four inches wide. This will hasten the death of the tree, and you may have the pleasure the next year of cutting it down, and obtaining a cartload of firewood as a reward for your perseverance.

There are quicker methods, such as cutting a tree down, and soaking the roots with sulphuric acid, etc., but these are not artistic, and they make an end of the matter too quick to be amusing. Slow processes are to be preferred, such as destroying the surface roots, leaving off the bark, carving your name, and the names of all your old friends, on the stem, painting the stem and lower branches with ordinary house paints in which is plenty of white lead. Always allow young trees to be used on washing days to tie clothes-lines; such a service is worth having, as it tends to bruise the bark, and draw the tree aside out of the perpendicular, which is a nice strain on its roots and very advantageous. Above all things, when transplanting, make short work of it. Just open the soil around the tree, and chop at its roots freely, and then tear it out of the ground. It is sheer waste of time and strength to loosen every root with a fork, and lift it without injuring a fiber.

KEEPING HAMS.—I will give my method of keeping hams, which is a cheap one, and has never failed in my experience. Your hams must be well salted and smoked before the warm days of spring set in, and then select a dry day when the hams are not too damp; fold them separately in any covering (old newspapers will do since cotton has risen) that will keep ashes from them, and then pack them in a box with plenty of dry wood ashes, when the moisture from the meat will in two or three weeks' time cause a sufficient quantity of ashes to adhere to the covering, so as to prevent all insects from meddling with them, and then they may be taken out and hung up in a dry place if the ashes are needed for use. By carefully unfolding the covering they will come out as clean as when put down.—[Ex.]

Catawba and Isabella Wines.—Our citizens can now test these famous wines, as Messrs. Bowen Bros. have them pure and fine. They can be had at retail at their store, corner of Montgomery and

Wool-Growing.

The U. S. Economist, speaking of wool-growing, in a recent number, says: For the last three months we have predicted in our reports of the market that wool could not fail to advance under the increased demand produced by the falling off of the usual supply of cotton, and we now think the subject of sufficient importance to give it a place in our editorial columns. Before the breaking out of the rebellion the quantity of wool used in the United States was supposed to be not far short of 100,000,000 pounds. Of this quantity not more than 60,000,000 pounds were grown in the country—the balance (40,000,000) was imported. The average price paid to wool-growers was about thirty cents a pound; and, at that price, it paid a handsome profit, as will be seen by the following estimate made by a practical wool-grower, who understands the business in all its bearings, and who, it will be seen, claims that this estimate is far below the actual results of his experience.

"An estimate of the increase and value of one hundred sheep in six years, at the low rate of 3 pounds to the fleece:

1863—100 ewes will raise 100 lambs (50 ewes and 50 rams), 300 lbs wool at 30c, \$90.
1864—150 ewes will raise 150 lambs (75 ewes and 75 rams), 600 lbs wool at 30c, \$180.
1865—225 ewes will raise 225 lambs (112 ewes and 112 rams), 1,050 lbs wool at 30c, \$315.
1866—337 ewes will raise 336 lambs (168 ewes and 168 rams), 1,725 lbs wool at 30c, \$517 50.
1867—505 ewes will raise 505 lambs (252 ewes and 252 rams), 2,836 lbs wool at 30c, \$850 80.
1868—757 ewes will raise 757 lambs (378 ewes and 378 rams), 4,251 lbs wool at 30c, \$1,275 30.
Total lbs of wool for six years, 10,662.
Total value at 30c per lb, \$3,198 60.
At the end of six years the product would be 2,173 sheep with the wool on, and 10,662 lbs of wool.
10,662 lbs of wool at 30c.....\$3,198 60
2,173 sheep and lambs at \$2.....4,346 00
Total.....\$7,544 60

If we should take 1,000 sheep to start with, this calculation would make 1,000 sheep give \$73,387 in six years. In every respect the above estimate is a very low one, so that there can be no possibility of its being too high under any circumstances during the next six years. Every man engaged in, or acquainted with the interest estimates the average future price of wool for a number of years at over 30c. If the above tabular estimate were doubled, it would not be an extravagant calculation. Ewes will more than double in increase, as many raise twin lambs, and they will average four pounds to the fleece."

Taking this estimate as a basis, into what better channel can a farmer turn his industry than into that of growing sheep? Wool was worth 30 cents a pound in competition with cotton at 10 cents a pound. Now, cotton is 90 cents, and it is believed by the most clear-headed men among us that, if the war should cease within the next sixty or ninety days, cotton would not go below 30 cents a pound for several years. The basis of this opinion is, that the great surplus of cotton goods which was on hand in all parts of Christendom at the breaking out of the rebellion, has been worked off; and it will take years of peace to place the markets of the world in the same condition again. The cotton regions are so broken up and confused, the slave population so demoralized, and the channel of business so deranged that it will be a long time, before the same quantity of cotton will be produced as formerly.

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to rend our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanent satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply; for we believe our lofty mountains and our Andes if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
Natomia and Miata streets, San Francisco.

For Rent or Sale.

A LARGE NEW BUILDING, WELL CALCULATED for a Mill or Manufacturing purposes, situated on the Crook with wharf in front, and with ordinary tide, four hours from San Francisco.

Apply to
Redwood City, April 10, 1863. J. V. DYLLER.
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(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE, IMPORTER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF
GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,
Agricultural

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 408 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Old Number 110,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED SUCH a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best source—the most skillful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent are named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of years, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.



HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass;
Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass;
Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass;
English Rye-grass; Timothy Grass;
Red Clover; White Dutch Clover;
Crimson Clover; Lucerne, &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEEF, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP, CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS, TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS, BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED-LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

COTTON SEED.

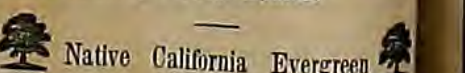
Guanos from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties)

BULBS:

LILIES, Anemones, HYACINTHS, Narcissus, Tulips, Ranunculus, Iris, and in endless variety, imported direct from FRANCE and GERMANY.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of goods pertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.



Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,

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THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed, Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS, AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

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Send for a Catalogue.

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SAN FRANCISCO

California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
FOURTH SERIES.

No. 121 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of April 17, '92.

XIII.—VI.—MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.

San Barbara Indians—Names of their Rancherias. The following are the names of the Indian camps, or rancherias, which are taken from the books of the Mission of Santa Barbara, commenced in 1786 by Fathers de la Suen, Antonio Patera and Christoval Oramus, to wit: Guisanoost, Sisabanon-see, Jaynaya near the Mission site, Salpille on the Patera ranch, Eljiman near the windmill of same farm, Huelminia Gellac near the little island of same farm, Inojey, Tequepis near San Marcos—very populous; Humalija, Casille (of Refugio); Lajja, Miquihui (y Dos Pueblos); Lisucha, Maschal (in island of Santa Cruz); Gelo (the islet of Patera); Ouyamus, or mesa; Lagcay, or Laco; Chakway (Los Gatos) Cajpili; Missopeno, or Sopone; Majalayghua, near Los Prietos; Coloc, near the Rincon, or at Ortigas; Alcar, in La Goleta; Hunrapa, Alwathalama (estero de Goleta); Sayoklock, near Rio Burro; Calabansa (Santa Ynes); Sahuar, Alilloc, Ysaulo, Anque, Sisach, Cajata, Luyaps; Alican, or Canada Ma. Ignacio; Sanguel, in Sta. Cruz Island; Glensacouq, Chinchin, Laycayama; Nanabuan, of Santa Cruz; Eljiman, or San Marcos; Chalasas, of S. Cruz; Xexolpita, of Tulares; Ipec, Sinicon, Xalana, Xalou, Cholosco, Ituc, Guima; Bactur, near San Marcos; Sibucum. *Men's names:* Oatagu, Mumijant, Napafia, Camilajete, Umpum, Hecabull, Axamut, Mishoyet, Xalicomaxoit, Sanapatet, Nayayatsit, Setchuoyot, Salizamuset, Sagimunetee, Xaliyasee. The name of their great cemetery was called Partocae, or Paltocae, on the Mesa of the sea, near the Asphaltum beds, of Goleta. Chapulis, or Grasshopper, was called Tue; the Condor, Pugawek; the Antelope, Chiolu; and the Elk, Shewy. Some account of these tribes may be seen in Constantinos Exploring Journey of 1770, who had with him Padre Junipero. Their language seems to have been the same as at the time of Cabrillo's visit, in October 1542.

The Name of California.

BY ED. M. HALE.

The following article from the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, at the semi-annual meeting of the body held at Boston 30th April 1862, will be found curious and interesting: My attention was accidentally directed a few weeks since, to what I think will prove the origin of the name of California, as applied to the peninsula so known. So far as I have seen, this account of the origin has escaped the attention of the historians; but I take the liberty of mentioning it to the Society, that I may ask if any of the *chronicles of California* have alluded to it.

The name of California was given by Cortes, who discovered the peninsula in the year 1535. For the statement that he named it he have the authority of Herrera. It is proved, I think, that the expedition of Mendoza, in 1532, did not see California: it is certain that they gave it no name. Humboldt saw in the archives of Mexico, a statement in manuscript, that it was discovered in 1526; but for this there is no other authority. It is certain that the name does not appear till 1535. It is in the worthless romance of the *Sergas of Esplandian*, the son of Amadis of Gaul—a book long since deservedly forgotten—that there is to be found, I believe, the source from which the adventurers transferred the name of "California" to the new region of their discovery. Towards the close of this romance, the various Christian knights assemble to defend the Emperor of the Greeks and the city of Constantinople against the attacks of the Turks and Infidels. On this occasion, in a romance published first in 1510—25 years before Cortes discovered the American California—the name appears, with precisely our spelling, in the following passage:

Sergus, ch. 107—"Know that on the right hand of the Indies, there is an island called California, very near to the Terrestrial Paradise, which was peopled with black women, without any men among them, because they were accustomed to live after the fashion of the Amazons. They were of strong and hardened bodies, of ardent courage, and of great force. The island was the strongest in the world, from its steep rocks and great cliffs. Their arms were all of gold; so were the caparisons of the wild beasts which they rode, after having tamed them; for in all the island there is no other metal. They lived in caves very well worked out; they had many ships in which they sailed to other parts to carry on their forays. * * *

"In this island, called California, are many griffins, on account of the great savageness of the country, and the immense quantity of wild game to be found there. * * *

"Now, in the time that those great men of the Pagans sailed [against Constantinople] with those great fleets of which I have told you, there reigned in this island of California, a queen, very large of body, very beautiful, in the prime of her years, desirous to achieve great things; strong, braver, sager, and of good courage—more than any of those who had before this held her kingdom. And, hearing tell how the greater part of the world was moving against the Christians, not knowing what sort of thing the Christians were, and having no knowledge of other countries but those which were near her own; desiring to see the world and its various races; thinking that, with the great power which she and her people could bring, of all that they gained, she would, from her strength and rank, obtain the greater part—she talked with all those who were skillful in war, and told them that it would be well if, embarking in their greatest fleets, they followed in the way in which so many great princes and lords were following. Animating and encouraging them, she set before them the great honors and inducements which such a course offered them; above all, showing them how much more fame they would gain through all the world than if they remained in

this island, where, doing only what their grandmothers did, they were only buried alive—living like those who were dead; passing their days without fame or glory, as the brute beasts do." By these persuasions she induces them to join in the attack on Constantinople; and they sail with 50 griffins, to act as a sort of flying armored squadron under their orders. The name of this queen is Calafia. Arrived at the war, she fights with Norandel, the brother of Amadis; and afterwards, being overcome by the great hero Amadis himself, she is taken prisoner. In the Christian court she is converted to Christianity, and marries Talanque, nephew of Amadis, and son of Galaor, with whom she got back to California, promising to abolish its Amazonian customs. The griffins prove poor allies; preferring to attack the naked Turks, and leaving the Greeks in their armor. The name "California" thus appears in three distinct passages in the history.

This romance, as I have said, is believed to have been printed first in 1510. No copies of this edition, however, are extant. But, of the edition of 1519, a copy is preserved; and there are copies of successive editions of 1521, 1525, and 1526, in which last year, two editions were published—one at Seville, and the other at Burgos. All of these are Spanish.

It follows almost certainly, that Cortes and his followers, in 1535, must have been acquainted with the romance; and, as they sailed up the west side of Mexico, they supposed they were precisely at the place indicated—"in the right hand of the Indies." It will be remembered also that, by sailing in the same direction, Columbus, in his letters to the sovereigns, says, "he shall be sailing towards the Terrestrial Paradise." We need not suppose that Cortes believed the romance more than we do; though we assert that he borrowed a name from it to indicate the peninsula he found "on the right side of the Indies, near to the Terrestrial Paradise." If it is necessary to analyze very carefully his motive for borrowing a name from a romance then so generally known, it will be enough to say, that this romance credited the "Island of California" with great treasures of gold; and that it placed it very near the East Indies, in quest of which all the adventurers of that time were sailing.

After 1542, no edition of the *Sergas of Esplandian* was printed in Spain, so far as we know, till 1575; and after that of 1587, none for 270 years more. The re-action had come. When the curate burned the books of Don Quixote, he burned this among the rest; he saved *Amadis of Gaul*, but he burned *Esplandian*. "We will not spare the son," said he, "for the virtues of his father." These words show Cervantes estimate of it as early as 1605. It is not surprising, then, that an ecclesiastic like Venegas should not know, in 1758, the wild geography of the romance two centuries and more after it was written. D'Herbelay, the early French paraphraser of this romance, retains the whole story of the queen, but transfers the situation of California to the source of the river Borysthene, near the descent of the Rhiphean Mountains.

The only effort to introduce it to modern readers, in any European country, until the recent Spanish reprint of 1857, is in the wretched paraphrase by Tressan, published in France in the last century. This author, as if to add to the probability of the tale, omits the name "California" in each of the passages relating to it; so that, even in his forgotten work, we do not get hold of the lost clue.

The original work is now so rare, that I think the copies in the valuable library of Mr. Ticknor are the only ones in Massachusetts. To his invaluable collection, and to that kind courtesy which opens it to every student, and illustrates it from the treasures of his own studies, am I indebted for all the authorities of value which I am able to cite here. There is no copy of the *Esplandian* in our leading public libraries. In the large public libraries of the city of New York, there is no copy of any of these romances, which made the *lay literature of the first century after printing was invented*; but in the small yet well selected library of the Free Academy of New York, and in that of Congress, I found the *Amadis* and *Esplandian*, in the recent Spanish edition of 1857, edited by D. Pascual de Gayangos.

The *Esplandian* was written by Garcia Ordóñez de Montalvo, the translator of the *Amadis*. In ascribing to it the origin of the name "California," I know that I furnish no etymology for that word; I have not found the word in any earlier romances. I will only suggest, that the root, *Calif*, the Spanish spelling for the sovereign of the Moslem power of the time, was in the mind of the author as he invented these Amazon allies of the Infidel power.—[2 Sept., 1862.]

The foregoing note on the derivation of the word "California," abbreviated from the S. F. Bulletin, of 29 Aug., past, seems to us to present the most likely reasons, over anything yet given. The old romance of Amadis de Gaul we are sure, however, is alluded to by several of the ante-1800 Spanish writers on California. As to the *Sergas of Esplandian*, by Montalvo, the translator of 1510, of the Amadis de Gaul, we are not so certain; still it appears to us "the *Sergas*" is also alluded to in some of the books of the Bibliography of California, which, by the by, run up some 700 in number. Mr. Hale has done himself great credit as an historical inquirer, in his manner of treating the subject. It is proper to mention here that the Worcester Am. Antiquarian Society contains about 100,000 volumes in its library, which is celebrated as containing the most valuable works on the Indianology and ancient European civilization of North America.

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Seed and Produce Depot,
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THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE ON CONSIGNMENT, and sell at ten per cent commission, any California Produce entrusted to him. It will often be an object for farmers and others having produce, to ship to the Victoria market, as, at certain seasons of the year there is usually a difference of from 50 to 100 per cent in the rate of market prices of Food and Produce, between Victoria and San Francisco markets.

J. BEGG,
REFERENCE—Messrs. McDonald & Co., Bankers, Victoria.
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D. McLENNAN & E. GRISAR,
HAVE re-opened their WOOL ESTABLISHMENT, at the RINCON DOCK, and are prepared to continue as formerly, the business of Grading and Packing Wool for Shipment.

Their "GRADE MARKS," being well established here and in the Eastern States and Europe, they offer their services to Wool Dealers.

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BUCKEYE MOWER.



THE SUCCESS WHICH THE

Buckeye Mower

Has met with in California, has led us to make large importations of them for the season of 1893. We feel confident that it is

THE BEST MACHINE IN USE.

And is conceded so to be by Farmers in every section of the State. It has great improvements over any other Two wheel Machine.

THE BUCKEYE AS A REAPER.

The important advantages which belong to the Buckeye as a Mower, are retained in the Reaper.

We sold a large number of them last season, and all who had them say the BUCKEYE is

The Machine for California.

It will adapt itself to every surface of ground; will run lighter and deliver its grain, faster and better than any other reaper. The Reapers seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform, where it adds greatly to the draught.

We have a NEW AND IMPROVED REEL AND ZINC Platform, with other improvements, on the BUCKEYE this season.

We are also Sole Agents in San Francisco and Marysville, for the

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Which has proved itself to be the BEST HARVESTING MACHINE IN THE STATE, it being the only Header, which has stood the test for the past five years.

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Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, DURABILITY—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1833.

2d, MANUFACTURE—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, ENTIRE CONTROL OF HEAT—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DONOR-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE—By which a compressed and inverting action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

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9th, HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER RACK—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine. For sale by

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JOHN H. REDINGTON, Esq.,

of Redington & Co.

J. D. KITTLE, Esq.,

of Dewitt, Kittle & Co.

J. P. FLINT, Esq.,

of Flint, Peabody & Co.

LOUIS McLANE, Esq.,

of Wells, Fargo & Co.

C. B. POLHEMUS, Esq.,

of Alsop & Co.

JONATHAN HUNT, Esq.,

San Francisco.

BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,
AGENTS.

v184

BOWEN BROTHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY

GROCERIES,

Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores,

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared a SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.

TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.

PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.

SPICES, innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS, of the very choicest.

BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated dairies; also, choicest Eastern.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc., for medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES,

Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

There with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessities, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of carriage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—

BOWEN BROTHER,

Corner California and Montgomery streets,
San Francisco.

BRANCH STORE—Hunter street, Stockton.

THE "GOLDEN HARP,"

...AND...

THE "LEADER,"

TWO SPLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED STOVES,

Just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited;

...ALSO...

The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled and

Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,

BAKE-OVENS, SADD-IRONS,

&c. &c. &c.

For sale by—

B. C. AUSTIN,

Pacific Tin-Works,

324 Clay street, below Battery

SAN FRANCISCO.

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARRISON, Apisarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care, and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an apisarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.

This book is for sale by the Author, at Sacramento, and at the FARMER OFFICE.

THE

UNION FARM

AND PLANTATION

MILLS.

THE BEST MILL

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Greene, Heath & Allen,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

FOR SALE.

A LADY'S WORK-BOX, made out of Yosemite mazzan-

ito, inlaid with "pyramid" of live-oak, white-oak and

red-oak, interspersed with the base of Indian arrow-wood,

mountain mahogany and Washoe silver.

This unrivalled piece of work is of home manufacture—a

made, not as a matter of profit, but as a practical illustration

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY..... APRIL 24, 1863.

Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

Our Traveling Agent.

We have commissioned Mr. ALDEN THRESHER to act as a Traveling Agent, to make collections and solicit subscriptions, and also to obtain any and all information upon Agricultural interests. We commend Mr. Thresher to the kindness of our friends wherever he may visit. At present he will visit Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, and the Russian River District, and we hope all who feel an abiding interest in the advancement of Agriculture, will hand in their names and become co-workers with us.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

A PREMIUM.

We will present six packages of fresh seeds to every new subscriber, that desires the same. The seeds will consist of coffee, cotton, tobacco, rice, and other new and valuable varieties. Clubs of five or ten subscribers, in one lot, will be entitled to an increased number of parcels each. Should other seeds from those mentioned be preferred, let the subscriber name, and he will receive them. Also, to old subscribers paying arrears and renewing, do we extend the same terms.

To our Patrons, and to Farmers and Dairymen in Tomales and Punta Reyes District, Marin County.

Now that we have a Post office at Preston's Point and Tomales, so that those who wish to get newspapers regularly can do so, we invite those who are interested in the great cause of Agriculture, to become subscribers to our Journal. Col. Preston, Postmaster, at Preston Point, Mexico, Keyes & Breese, and Mr. Dutton, Postmaster at Tomales, will act for us, and we hope to have many friends round that district.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them. Our charges will be five per cent. together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Bess and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special Column.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received from our attentive and able correspondents, some interesting and valuable articles for publication. Among them are "Rural Letters," by Mrs. J. N.; "Sketches of Emigrant Life," etc., by Agnes; an article on Wine Making, in continuation, by A. Haraszthy, Esq.; and a note on the "Diseases of Sheep," by L. I. H.—all of which, with much other valuable matter, we shall publish next week, or as soon as we can find room.

Copperopolis vs. Copper.

The riches of Calaveras County, in her copper mines is beyond any question. It is no fiction, but a reality, and worth more to the San Joaquin District than all the Washoe country.

It is amusing, however, to see the state of things that exists in relation to these mining interests. Go where you will in San Joaquin county, every man is interested in some claim; in every workshop, every store, grocery, dry goods, or in the diggings, everything is claims, shares, fees; even the doctors, if they were to speak of a person who was in all probability about to die, if they intended to say he was already "one foot in the grave," they would by mistake say one "feet." The fact is there is a perfect mania in all directions, in every section of our State, and all professions are engaged in it. It is the natural result of that desire which prompts men to get rich, and this seems the way by which they can acquire it easily.

The copper mines we believe to be of great value. There is a true solidity about them, and we look to a speedy development of their real value, the result of which will be great good to all the San Joaquin District.

STOCKTON ALL RIGHT.—The city of Stockton is all right. The Union men are awake and organizing into clubs. Dr. Holden is as earnest and busy as ever, in the general cause of the district, organizing the Agricultural Board, getting up list of premiums, and preparing for the campaign this Fall. The Doctor and a few earnest spirits are moving in the cause of the Pacific Railroad and other branches, and seeing what is needed to develop the rich resources that are beginning to be truly valued in that rich district or country. The geographical position of Stockton is most assuredly such as to secure to her a glorious future prosperity, if the people will only see and truly appreciate their position, designed as she is, naturally, to be the center of many diverging railroads, and the shipping point of very great and rich mineral products, which are now only in the infancy of their development. We have gathered many items of interest from the gardens, vineyards and workshops, which we shall not forget.

How Honest Settlers Suffer.

We do not wish to defend any illegal squatting on lands, or the violation of any man's right to land bought in good faith with a just and legal claim to it; but we do oppose the trickery and scheming of those who are constantly embarrassing the honest, hard-working settler.

That there have been many instances of malicious and willful stealing, by those who "jump" land, there can be no doubt; as also, that there have been a vast number of fraudulent grants invented and trumped up. Our courts have discovered this, and are beginning to remedy the evil. Now, in every case we would have the illegal squatter on land—be it on a 50-acre lot, a quarter-section, or a 5,000-acre tract—ejected without much ceremony, and the lawful owner put in possession; and, could we have our way, we would have all these land titles settled within one year. Our Government made a sad mistake at the outset, in this connection; then was the time, with a little foresight, to have prevented all the land troubles that have since occurred in California; for almost the entire area covered by Mexican grants could have been purchased for the Government price, or less—and many would have been glad to have thus sold their entire estates; then, our Government should have fixed a period, not exceeding two years, for stipulated improvements by settlers, and a year or two more for payments of the lands; the holders failing in the improvements and payments, the lands to revert to the Government for resale. This system would have resulted in adding millions to the Treasury, and saved as many more to the hard-working people of California; and above all, would have saved hundreds of lives, prevented the shedding of a sea of blood which has stained the soil contended for. Our State, had this been done, would at this moment have an increased population of at least 50 per cent, and been twenty years further advanced in agriculture, the mechanic arts and manufactures.

To illustrate the hardships entailed by some of these cases, we give extracts from the private letter of a settler, giving an account of his present condition, after ten years of hard labor as an agriculturist and an old soldier battling for this very land. He says: "I have had so much trouble about my home, which has all been included in the Grant, which has been stretched a mile further on the northern side than the Grant calls for, and leaves the same amount out on the southern side, where it does call for, viz: the mountains—which I don't think have been removed. The parties have paid those interested on the southern side not to appeal it; and I being the only sufferer on the northern side, am not able to do anything alone. Of course, I have to submit. It is a great wrong. I lose ten years of my labor, or am compelled to pay again for the land and its improvements. But I am not discouraged, for I have served one campaign under Gen. Scott in Mexico; came to California in '49, been through the mines and suffered all kinds of privations; I have now rented some of the same land I have been living on—planted on it wheat, potatoes, all kinds of vegetables, and intend to put out some tobacco—have got the plants nicely started and will soon be ready to put them out. The land I am now on I have bought twice before."

Thus the reader can see the great hardship and wrong endured by the honest settler. It is the floating grants, located from one to several miles from their true boundaries, that are now causing litigation and misery among the settlers of the State. There are many cases where Mexican grants have been moved from originally intended locations—from portions of wild mountain land of poor quality—over rich and fertile valleys; robbing the Government and the cultivator of the soil of their rights.

It plainly appears to have been the intention of the Mexican authorities in issuing these floating grants to the grantees, to locate them on secondary lands, as the words "mountain side" and "mountain top" contained in nearly every grant, plainly indicate. It should also be borne in mind that at the time these grants were issued, grazing was about the only branch of agriculture deemed of practical value in the State; a very small portion of land was then under cultivation. The rich valley lands were rarely conveyed to settlers by grants in distinct terms, and when they were, they formed the exception and not the rule. It appears to have been a settled policy then, to reserve these first-class valley lands for close settlement and improvement; but whenever they were donated, it was in such unmistakable terms as to impress even a common mind with the fact that it was an extraordinary occasion. This fact seems to have been lost sight of in the survey and location of nearly every indefinite claim; these grants have floated like a dark cloud over whole districts, waiting only for the hardy sons of toil to make valuable some rich valleys, or sites, ere they settled upon and embraced them within their limits. Yet the original intention of the Mexican Government does not warrant the confirmation of such surveys.

We hope every friend of right (and genuine philanthropist) will take an interest in these matters. Too many are in the habit of saying "what can I do?" "Everything," is our reply. In a republican country like ours, the greatest corrective is embodied in a plain expression of public sentiment. Let us have the expression in all cases of wrong, whether we are directly interested or not, and the correction will certainly follow—though it may be a long time coming.

THE VISALIA DELTA says over ten thousand acres of land have been taken up in Tulare Valley since the 1st January, under the Homestead Law. On this the Stockton Independent asks: "Will the Delta tell us how many of those homesteads have been located by parties who repudiate the laws of the United States, whose lands they are mean enough to accept as a gift, while harboring treason in their hearts against the liberal hand which feeds and protects them?"

The Ohio Reaper and Mower.

There is quite a controversy now going on in the East in regard to reapers and mowers, and in this State there are several kinds advertised, each claiming superiority.

One thing is very certain, and that is, California wants and must have the best; so that, if there is anything of superior excellence in any of the old States, it is sure to find its way to our coast.

This week we have received the advertising card of Messrs. Jones & Hewlett, of Stockton, who offer to the public the Ohio REAPER AND MOWER. This machine has good claims and won a high name—it is favorably known in this State and has sold very readily. The inventors send out a card announcing their claim to the Gold Medal, awarded at the great national trial of reapers and mowers, held at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1857. (This card speaks for itself—see another column.)

We are now presenting to the grain growers of this State the very best and most approved machinery known in the United States; and we feel that purchasers by referring to the Farmer and its advertisements (we advertise only for the best and most reliable houses) can always find what they want for the harvest season.

We can with pleasure refer all the farmers of the great San Joaquin district to the card of Messrs. Jones & Hewlett, who have always made it a point—for the true good of our agricultural interest—to import the best machines and implements, with goods and merchandise of all kinds to supply the wants of the farmers. They keep a very large stock of goods, and we know from information received in our visit to their district, that their efforts to meet the wants of the farmers there, are duly appreciated.

Social Life in California.

The letter of Junius, No. 2, on the condition of "Social Life" in California, will probably excite some inquiry and cause great feeling. Yet we feel it our duty to give these letters to the public, as we have had placed in our hands all the evidence needed to sustain the positions of Junius, who can say much more should necessity compel him to do so.

We confess that the fearful truths made known to us, are of a startling character, but as Junius says, the time has come to ventilate them.

We hope most earnestly that at the Teachers' Institute, which assembles here in May, questions of moral as well as intellectual superiority shall be considered as of some importance to the qualifications of teachers of our youth.

The facts placed before us to sustain Junius, show this fearful truth: that the treason which has been plotting the overthrow of our glorious Union, is not half so fearful as the dangers that now threaten our social union by those who are, in fact, traitors to all that is dear in life. In this war against vice and crime more terrible and dangerous than the iniquities of Mormonism, we shall not spare. If to screen a traitor to the peace and safety of the Union, deserves death, what should be the penalty inflicted upon those who dare not expose the most deadly foe to our firesides? and we ask, of what value to the people will our country be, when there are no homes to protect? We repeat, therefore, we are now waging a war against the hissing serpents, that poison our home circles.

Death of J. W. Osborn—A Pioneer Gone.

Our community has been recently much agitated by news of the death of J. W. Osborn, Esq., proprietor of the "Oak Knoll Farm." Mr. Osborn was one of our early pioneers, and his name is widely connected with our mercantile as well as our agricultural interests. His labors—of the head, hands and heart—have been devoted to the development of the resources of his adopted State.

This event is the more to be deplored now, as it was hoped that Mr. Osborn would be rescued from his recent embarrassments by the promising prospects of a few years successful labor before him. But alas! just as his heart had been infused with new hopes, he was stricken down by the hand of violence—deprived of life in its prime and vigor, and his family left to mourn.

His efforts and writings upon agriculture have been of much importance and benefit to our State. His loss is a great one, and his services will now, as labors for public service are, be best appreciated when they can be no longer rendered. The Pioneers' Society in San Francisco, adopted appropriate resolutions expressive of their sorrow at his untimely taking-off, and extending condolence to the afflicted family.

Mr. Osborn was murdered on Saturday last, near his dwelling, by Britton, a man formerly in his employ, who fired three shots which took effect on Mr. Osborn near the heart, killing him almost instantly. Britton then fled, but was captured, and has since been committed for the murder.

Cool Weather.

The weather at Stockton, and in all that region, has been very cool for some time. This cool weather, however, will prove a blessing to the grain-grower and the orchardist.

The cool weather retards the growth of fruits, till they can be beyond the reach of frosts, and, also, prevents the grain coming forward too early; thus it will be seen that even our discomforts are but blessings in disguise. The prospect of an abundant harvest, one of universal magnitude, is beyond all peradventure.

A letter from Mormon Island, Sacramento county, dated April 20, says: "The spring has been very favorable thus far. We are now having a nice fall of rain, which must place the grass and grain crops in a secure position. Fruit of all kinds promises well. Our own trees, though young, are filled with fruit. We had about 800 of two years' growth, and have added 1,000 the present year, without any great outlay of money. We think a few years more will demonstrate the fact, that taste and industry can make even a rough place blossom as the rose."

"21st.—We had a fine rain for six hours yesterday, and this morning everything looks fresh and nice. We are just planting sorghum."

The Income Tax.

The telegraph states that the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Department has issued the following instructions:

The assessment of the income tax is on any person resident in the United States. Those whose income does not exceed \$10,000 are subject to a duty of three per cent, on such portion thereof as is liable to taxation; provided that upon the income derived from interest upon notes, bonds and other securities of the United States, a duty of one and a half per cent be levied. Persons whose income exceeds \$10,000 are to be subject to a duty of five per cent, on such portion thereof subject to taxation; provided, that upon the income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, a duty of one and a half per cent be levied. Every farmer or planter will be required to make returns of the value of the product of his farm or plantation, without deducting for labor the services of himself and family, or for any portion of such produce consumed by himself and family. The following deductions will be made from the aggregate income of each person, and the tax assessed upon the remainder, viz: State and local taxes assessed in the calendar year, from January 1, 1862, to December 31, 1862, inclusive; salaries of officers; payments to persons in the service or employment of the United States, from which a deduction of three per cent has been made by the disbursing officer of the Government; interest or dividends of stock corporation, from which a duty of three per cent shall have been deducted by the officers of such corporations; interest from bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, of any corporation from which the duty of three per cent shall be deducted by the officers of such corporations; income derived from advertisements on which the duty shall have been assessed and paid, also a sum of \$600, except in those cases where the whole or any part of the said \$600 shall have been deducted from the salaries of officers or persons in the service or employment of the United States; the amount actually paid for rent of every dwelling house or estate, which is the residence of the persons assessed, and the amount paid by any farmer or planter for hired labor necessary for the repairs upon his farm or plantation, including the subsistence of laborers.

Whenever the total income of a person exceeds \$10,000, and a deduction be made therefrom on the ground that a portion of such income has been subject to the three per cent duty, upon dividends paid by corporations as before enumerated, such person will be subject to a tax of two per cent additional upon so much of his income as may have been previously subjected to a duty of three per cent by the officers of corporations before named; guardians and trustees will be required to make a return of the income belonging to minors and other persons which may be held in trust, and the income tax be assessed upon the amount required after deducting such sums as are exempted from the income tax, as aforesaid, provided that the exemption of \$600, under section 90 of the Excise law, shall not be allowed on account of any minor or other beneficiary of trust, except upon a statement of the guardian or trustee, made under oath that the minor or beneficiary has no other income from which the said amount of \$600 may be exempted and deducted. Whenever persons liable to the assessment of the income tax, shall neglect or refuse to make the list required by law, or, when the lists made and tendered by such persons shall not be accepted by the Assessors, as just or proper, it shall be the duty of such Assessor to make lists for such persons, according to the best information he can obtain. Persons so assessed may take oath, or make affirmation, as to the amount of their income, and the deduction therefrom agreeably to section ninety-three. Persons receiving rent may deduct therefrom the amount paid for necessary repairs, insurance and interest on incumbrances upon such rented property. The cost of new structures or improvements to buildings shall not be deducted therefrom.

The tax must be levied upon all dividends declared prior to September 1, 1862, and upon \$800 of all salaries of officers, or payments to persons in the Civil, Military, Naval, or other services of the United States, for services rendered prior to said date, as such dividends, or proportions of salaries, were not subject to deduction or assessment. Interest received from or due by the Trust Companies, Savings Institutions, Insurance, Bridge, Express, Steamboat, Ferry-boat and Railroad Companies, or Corporations and Associations, prior to the same date, must also be taxed.

The Gold Speculations.

The speculative operations of the gamblers of Wall street, in gold, are at last beginning to receive some attention from the New York Press. The Herald says:

"Men sell gold who never really own a dollar of it to men who never truly possess the specie they have bought. A broker's promise to deliver so much gold at such a time, is salable, and the broker runs his chances of being able to buy the gold before the time appointed, at a less price than that at which he sold it. At the date agreed upon he sometimes produces the certificate of deposit for the gold, but, generally, he only pays the difference between the premium rates on the day he sold and the day he delivers. Consequently, a man who has a few thousand dollars to pay these 'differences' can buy and sell millions of dollars' worth of gold. The dealings in gold are done in paper, therefore—the paper of banks, and bankers and brokers."

The Times says: "There never was a greater purpose of showing the depreciation in the currency. They do not show anything of the kind. They show simply the success which can attend the efforts of a knot of unscrupulous gamblers on Wall street, who care nothing for the credit of the country, and who are rather more than willing to see it sacrificed to their personal and private gain."

PRIZE MEDAL

OHIO

MOWER & REAPER!

E. BALL'S PATENT.

Patented August 12, 1855, and December 1, 1857.
In England July 20, 1857. Improved 1861.

1. The carriage of the Machine is mounted on two driving wheels. In connection with each of these, is a spur wheel and pinion, making the Machine stronger and more durable than any single-gear Machine can be.
2. The relation between these two driving-wheels is such, that they operate jointly, or separately, as circumstances may require. The result of this is, that when a Machine is moving on a curve, either to the right or left, the usual speed of the knife is retained and clogging avoided, and in turning and backing the Machine throws itself out of gear.
3. The weight of the Machine being placed upon two wheels instead of one, the Machine is not so apt to sink on soft ground, having a bearing surface of ten inches instead of six.
4. The weight of the carriage and gearing attached to it, as well as that of both raker and driver, is thrown directly upon the two driving-wheels; by which the following advantages are gained: First—The wheels are prevented from slipping on the ground, and thus prevent the Machine from clogging. Second—A powerful and efficient stroke to the knife is produced, enabling the Machine to cut any kind of grass or grain without difficulty. Third—No weight being thrown on either the platform or cutter-bar, but that of its own side-draft is obviated and the Machine made to run lighter.
5. The Machine, both as a Reaper and Mower, has a flexible cutter-bar, which invariably adapts itself to the uneven surface of the ground. This is the first successful Machine that ever combined this principle, and it is now almost a universally admitted fact among intelligent farmers and mechanics, that it is impossible to construct a good MOWING MACHINE without having a flexible cutter-bar and two driving wheels.

It cuts six feet wide as a Reaper,
and
Four and a half feet as a Mower.

ITS ADVANTAGES AS A REAPER.

1. The grain is delivered at the side of the platform, entirely out of the way in the next round.
2. The raker rides on the carriage, where his weight doesn't increase the side draft, and where he can perform his work with most ease, and deliver the grain in the best condition for binding.
3. The position of the raker and platform being in the rear of the driving wheels, all unnecessary weight is removed from the necks of the horses.
4. It cuts a swath six feet wide, and will cut one acre per hour, with one span of horses, without injuring them.
5. It can be changed from a reaper to a Mower in fifteen minutes, or vice versa.

JONES & HEWLETT,

Agents for California and Oregon.

JOS. F. LUNDIN,
Agent, Napa City.

1863.

THRASHING MACHINES!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE IN RECEIPT DIRECT
from the Manufacturers of a superior lot of
GENUINE

PITT'S, and C. M. RUSSELL & Co's

CELEBRATED

EIGHT AND TEN-HORSE

THRASHERS and SEPARATORS,

BOTH BELT AND GEARED.

These Machines are of the latest and most improved Manufacture, and acknowledged to be the best Machines ever offered to the Public.

....ALSO....

4, 6, 10, and 12-Horse

16 and 22-foot Stackers.

FARMERS are especially requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

DE WITT KITTLE & CO.

Sansome street, near Pacific.

An Extra Flock of Sheep for Sale

A SHEEP BREEDER, ABOUT TO LEAVE that business and enter another branch, desires to sell an entire flock consisting of two FULL BLOOD French and two FULL BLOOD Spanish Merino Breds of the highest character and value, seven FULL BLOOD Ewes, and 200 grade Ewes, crosses of the above with about 500 Lambs just being dropped. The whole flock is in fine order, perfect health, and will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately. Any one wishing to engage a Sheep raising will find this a rare chance. Letters of inquiry should be made to the Editor of this paper.

A LARGE and FINE

Farm for Sale.

A FARM OF 1000 ACRES, ALL UNDER fence, Land of the best kind, Good Buildings, etc., will be sold at a great bargain to a cash purchaser, as the owner wishes to leave for a distant part of the mining region. This is a grand Ranch either for Grain and Stock, or for raising Horses and Cattle. It can be purchased at a bargain and a tenant can be had at a good interest, also. This is a good opportunity for an investment. Apply to Editor of Farmer.

True Hubbard Squash.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A SMALL INVOICE OF THE TRUE HUBBARD SQUASH, direct from the original source in the East. It is the best squash known and grows. We forward it in one round package for \$3.00 and guarantee the seed of an Extra Quality and Pure. It is a Squash that will be in great demand this Autumn and should be extra early grown.

Letters on Social Life—No. 2.

Your correspondent anticipated some trouble and annoyance in the prosecution of his self-imposed mission, but must confess that his anticipations have been more than realized in the flatter, anxious inquiry, and even threats of personal injury, consequent on No. 1.

I find it necessary, before proceeding further in an unpleasant task, to "define my position." In the first place, I seek to perform a duty to society in exposing outrages committed upon it, and in the performance of that duty somebody must justly suffer. If that duty can be performed without tearing the mask of deceit and hypocrisy from individual faces and bringing disgrace to innocent families, relatives, and friends of wrong-doers—and evil practices stayed by the unqualified public announcement that their existence is known—then I am content not to do. The wounded bird will flutter, and I shall willingly endure that annoyance, consoled with the knowledge that the hitherto untrammelled wing is disabled from robbing the home-nests of its neighbors. But if, on the contrary, a spirit of bravado and persistence is manifested by the parties I am treating of, in the vain hope that I am not fully prepared to sustain my impeachments, why, then, "let justice run its course"—and incontrovertible proofs shall be forthcoming.

In the second place, I wish to announce to those who have sought to intimidate me by threats of personal harm, that I am far from being a Quaker. I have fully weighed the consequences of my course, am convinced that I have undertaken a holy mission, and, armed in the right, am prepared, if necessary, to become a martyr in a just cause.

While I have been compelled to make this personal explanation, and mention persecution, I also have the pleasure of informing you that I have been cheered in my undertaking, commended, eye, and even fervently blessed, by friends of virtue and justice—and especially by those who from sad personal experience have a better conception of the magnitude and enormity of the evil I treat of.

In my first letter I confined myself principally to the founder of FREE LOVE on the Pacific Coast, stating that she had left the seeds of a damnable doctrine implanted in our society, which had taken root and flourished until, like the parasite on a stately oak, it threatened destruction to all that was good and useful. The ramifications of this doctrine at this day, are truly alarming. I need not trace them in all their windings in society, for when I say that high officials in our Legislative Councils are its advocates, and that even the Puritans, consecrated to the enunciation of the Word of God—to the practice of all that is good, true and holy, commendable in the sight of God and man—is desecrated by one intimate with these leaders of corruption, who claim him as practicing this foul abomination (and the proofs are strong against him), all is said that need be said now to convey an adequate idea of their extent. But in the latter case, although the moral wrong and degree of hypocrisy is appalling, still, as the practice is secret and the doctrine not generally advocated, the injury to society is at present limited.

There is, however, a far more alarming phase to be mentioned, and one that demands immediate attention and correction: Disciples of the doctrine of Free Love, and "isms" approaching bestiality, have crept into our schools as teachers and trainers of infant minds, as moulders of a coming generation; and their influence for evil could not be better subserved by the ingenuity of the Evil One himself, than by the possession of these positions. I have indubitable evidence that FOUR FEMALES OF THIS DESCRIPTION ARE AT THIS MOMENT ACTING AS TEACHERS IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA! (Heaven only knows how many more!)—one of these teachers occupies a high position in a Seminary for young ladies.

Is it not terrible to contemplate, Mr. Editor, the power for evil thus resting in unscrupulous hands. Our tests have been by far too lax in regard to the qualifications and moral fitness of those into whose hands are committed the future welfare of our children—the peace and happiness of our homes. And the consequences are already felt. Day by day as we will, there is an influence at work demoralizing to virtue and purity, not alone to be ascribed to the atmosphere of California. Let this matter be investigated, the cause discovered, and removed, before we fall ourselves into a state of false security.

Only the protectors of virtue in California can form any conception of the systematic efforts made from certain quarters to injure society. The utmost care, unremitting watchfulness, are necessary, and not unfrequently futile, to foil the machinations of heartless villains of both sexes.

I must write thus plainly, Mr. Editor; the evil is great; the cauterization must be severe as the disease is desperate. It may be said that these are but natural conditions incident to every society; so they are; but they should be confined by every means in our power. But this, unfortunately, has not been the case. When advocates of Free Love become tutors to our children, need we be surprised at the present condition of society? The brazen impudence which characterizes many of this class is only to be accounted for by an imperceptible process of degradation, familiarizing them with crime; a continuity of success; and, the general disposition of our Press (the should-be guardians of the public weal) to abridge from an exposé which would naturally involve a conflict with a large and powerful class—as I have already unhesitatingly found, even on the threshold of my undertaking.

Let no one say I am a false alarmist, as it may be prima facie evidence of complicity with the accused, against him or her. Do we not know that the condition exists which could alone be the natural result of the workings of such an organization as that to which I allude; and knowing this, is it not wisdom, nay, duty, to sound the alarm and check an evil that has labeled the very atmosphere—God's pure air—of California, as the cause of that condition?

To rectify and prevent great public, as in pri-

vate wrongs, we must know the cause, then remove it. This is what I desire, and in order to facilitate the public, I have thought it proper in general terms to make the simple but truthful statements as to the number and position of these pests to society. I wish to put the public upon the scent, show it the unmistakable foot-prints of the cloven hoof; satisfied that investigation will soon accomplish my end, by not only checking, but annihilating a doctrine and practice that has made the enormity of Mormon polygamy pale into insignificance.

I am in hopes, Mr. Editor, of accomplishing my object without descending to individual particularization; but if necessary, even this shall be done. This hydra, now rearing his head in insolent pride throughout our fair State, must lower his crest and crawl upon the dust, or meet the sharp, two-edged sword of Justice and Reason—the body-guard of Virtue—which in every christian land has thus far triumphed over him.

The sophistry of the advocates of Free Love, at id omne genus, breathed in secret, may delude the unwary and young into a step that can never be retraced and leads to perdition; but it will not bear the light of day, nor the scrutinizing eye of reason, and most assuredly not the test of experience. They dare not make the open issue, and herein lies the danger to society.

If the doctrine of Free Love is to be promulgated, let the issue be openly made on its merits; but if it is to be surreptitiously inculcated, secretly instilled into young and impressionable minds, as is now the case, let the alarm be sounded, as I feel it my duty to do now, and—may the right triumph!

Circular of the Inventor of the Ohio Mower and Reaper.

To this Machine, as a MOWER, was awarded the highest number of credit marks (61) at the Great National Trial of Reapers and Mowers, held at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1857. This fact becoming known to certain members of the firm of Ball, Aultman & Co., who were more deeply interested in the Buckeye Machine, which had only received Thirty-Six credit marks, a letter was written, without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Ball, though a member of the firm at the time, to the Chairman of the Committee, who, upon the authority of said letter, and without consulting the other members, changed the award to the Buckeye Machine, which had only received thirty-six credit marks, as above stated. (See Table D, page 75, Report of Committee.) There have been two circulars addressed to each member of the Committee, upon the subject of this award, to which a large majority of them have replied, and but one says that he was in favor of giving the first Premium to the Aultman & Miller Machine, while several of them say that it was unanimously awarded to BALL'S OHIO MOWER. We therefore claim for this Machine the GRAND GOLD MEDAL, offered at that Trial.

CAUTION

...TO...

California and Oregon FARMERS.

We would caution the farming community and dealers in agricultural implements in the States of California and Oregon against buying, selling, or using certain Harvesting Machines, or Headers, introduced this season into those States by Treadwell & Co., or their agent, Mr. Palmer. The machines referred to are quite similar to those sold by Treadwell & Co. in the season of 1852, called the "Farmer's Friend," and are a gross infringement on the Haines Patent, now owned by us; and we shall prosecute to the fullest extent all persons infringing our rights.

The machines were manufactured and shipped in a manner so speedy and clandestinely, that we had no opportunity to effectually proceed against them here; and hence our only recourse is to follow them to California, or wherever used or sold, and to obtain, by suits in United States Courts, the heavy damages resulting to us by such use or sale.

We shall take prompt and vigorous measures to protect our interests and property, and shall not quietly allow any one to practice so great an imposition upon us as is attempted in this matter by the firm of Treadwell & Co.

BARBER, HAWLEY & CO.
PEKIN, ILLINOIS, January, 1853.

GOD MADE MAN, MAN MADE MONEY,
If God made Men, and Men made Money,
Men and Money, and Money and Men,
There are spurious kinds of all of these;
But if you want Pure California Honey,
Come to Washington Market with your money,
In all shapes you'll get it, if you call
At M. E. HOWARD'S HONEY STALL.
'Tis said, some folks Honey mix,
But it is always pure at 70.
Now when your friends to market you bring,
Be sure and come to the Eastern Wing.

DR. KNOWLES,
DENTIST,
NO. 511 CLAY STREET, RABE'S BUILDING,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours: From 9 A. M., to 5 P. M.

ALL WORK IS GUARANTEED! TERMS CASH WHEN WORK IS FINISHED! PRICES LIBERAL.

New Washing Machine.

"KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED."

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of the Public to his newly invented Washing Machine, which he claims himself will surpass all other inventions yet made on this most important FAMILY HOUSEHOLD.

Wash, wash, scrub, scrub, wash, wash to-day,
Good news I bring to all our friends,
HARD WORK I've done away.

This efficient and simple New Invention, which has been entered for patent, will be offered to every family in our State at a low price. It is a wonderful labor-saving machine, which the inventor feels confident will not only surpass all others, but will meet the approbation of all housekeepers.

This Machine will be for sale in San Francisco, by the first week in April, at ARTHUR & SON'S Agricultural Warehouse, Corner Washington and Davis streets.
H. CLARK, Inventor and Patentee,
Alvarado, Alameda County.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,
KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

...OF...

And will Sell Cheaper than any House
in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS,
CHIMNEYS,
WICKS.
CAMPHENE,
BURNING FLUID,
ALCOHOL,
TURPENTINE,
COAL-OIL,
KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPEERM OIL,
LARD OIL,
MACHINERY OIL,
RAPE-SEED OIL,
CHINA NUT OIL,
LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled,
POLAR OIL,
SHARK'S OIL,
NEATFOOT OIL,
TANNER'S OIL,
Sec. Sec. Sec.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of
HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, & C.
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.
FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.
N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.
v192

CALLAHAN & SANDERSON,
WHOLESALE

Crockery and Glass WAREHOUSE.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FURNISHING HOTEL AND FAMILY SUPPLIES.

No. 418 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE NEW STYLE HAT, COME AND SEE.

HATS! HATS!
JAMES C. COLLINS, AGENT FOR
G. ROSENBERG, EAGLE HAT STORE, New
Old Fellows' Hall, 323 Montgomery street.
Our old friends and the public generally are cordially invited to call, and see our

New Spring and Summer Style of SILK HAT FOR 1863.

We also keep on hand a full assortment of the latest style Men's, Boys', and Children's FANCY CAPS. Also, a full assortment of Boys' and Children's STRAW CAPS.
Our many years' experience as well known manufacturers and dealers in this city will, we trust, secure to us a generous share of public patronage.

R. B. FORDHAM,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

GROGER,
CORNER OF
JACKSON and FRONT streets.

FARMERS that buy largely, or at retail, would do well to look at this

COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS,
before making their purchases elsewhere, as we feel convinced it will be to their benefit.

North Point Dock Warehouse,
STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.
Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances
Made on approved Merchandise.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
Proprietors.

PREMIUMS
AT THE
WORLD'S FAIR.

MEDAL
AWARDED TO THE
WHEELER & WILSON

Sewing Machines,

...AT THE...
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
LONDON, 1862.

First Class Gold Medal

...TO THE...
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
Paris Exhibition, 1861.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
Are Universally Acknowledged
TO BE THE BEST
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
IN USE.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS
JUST RECEIVED.

Call and examine before purchasing.
H. W. WADSWORTH, Agent,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
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WHEELER & WILSON'S
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES

WITH
New Improvements,

JUST RECEIVED,
ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES
...FOR...

STITCHING,
BINDING,
HEMMING,
CORDING,
QUILTING,
TUCKING,
FELLING,
GATHERING,
...AND...

EMBROIDERING;
AS ALSO,
THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Family Sewing Machines,
IN USE.

Call and see the New Improvements.

H. W. WADSWORTH,
AGENT,
Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FURNITURE!



N. E. GRIMES,

IMPORTER,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Furniture

...AND...
Bedding,

620 Battery street,
BETWEEN JACKSON AND PACIFIC,
SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFERS TO THE TRADE

And the public generally, the most complete assortment
...OF...

FURNITURE,

IN THE MARKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.

Country Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
N. E. GRIMES,
No. 620 Battery street,
Between Jackson and Pacific.

GRIMES & FELTON, 49 and 51 Fourth street, between J and K, SACRAMENTO.

Japanese and Chinese Fancy Goods.

JUST RECEIVED, EX STEAMER
SCOTLAND, from Kanagawa, by

WM. HASELTINE.

—AT THE—
Japanese Bazaar,
No. 321 Montgomery street.

A valuable invoice of Goods, embracing a full assortment of:

RICH LACQUERED & INLAID FANCY GOODS,
CABINETS, ETC.
TORTOISE-SHELL, IVORY and SANDAL-WOOD
WORK, in great variety;
FANS, of every style;
RICH SILKS, CRAPES, and PINA GOODS;
EMBROIDERED SHAWLS, and APRONS, HAND-
KERCHIEFS, ETC.
Together with a full supply of EGG-SHELL and
FANCY PORCELAIN, DINNER, TEA and
COFFEE SETS.

—ALSO—
JAPANESE BOOKS, PICTORIALS, MAPS, ETC.;
—ALSO—
25 NESTS CAMPHOR-WOOD TRUNKS;
25 CAMPHOR-WOOD BUREAUS;
SUPERIOR JAPANESE TEA, at Wholesale and
Retail.

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
FRENCH CHINA,
TABLE CUTLERY,
CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,
Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above
Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the
VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of
The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,
(Formerly the Jerome Company.)
For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.
16 SANSONE STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
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WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC EXCHANGES,

15 New York and San Francisco.

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COM-
plete assortment of
CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER
At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,
15 611 and 613 Front street.

S. W. SHAW,
Portrait Painter.

Number 15, 3d floor, Mercantile Library building
[Corner of Bush & Montgomery streets]
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SUGAR-CANE MILLS
AND THE CELEBRATED

COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

First Premiums at Thirty National and State Fairs.

THE ONLY RELIABLE EVAPORATOR!

FOR ECONOMY IN FUEL, excellence in construction, superiority in speed, and quality of work, it is beyond all competition.

ORDER EARLY. The present high price of stock does not warrant our importing beyond the demand for machinery. Therefore, to prevent disappointment, all who expect to purchase, should inform us before the first of July next.

For pamphlet containing description of the machinery and much valuable information on the culture of the Chinese Sugar-Cane, and manufacture of Sugar and Syrup, call upon us, or address

CAROTHERS & BATES,
Manufacturers, Sacramento.

3,000 GALLONS SIRUP FOR SALE. In lots to suit purchasers. Depot, with MARVIN, No. 90 J street, Sacramento.

COGSWELL'S MISSISSIPPI STOVE!

calculated for
Steamboats and Hotels.J. P. COGSWELL,
Manufacturer

And Dealer in Ship, Hotel and Family

COOKING STOVES,

TINWARE, HARDWARE, Etc.,

114 CLAY STREET,

Between Drumm and Davis Streets.

SAN FRANCISCO.

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CELEBRATED PEACEMAKER STOVE,

For Sale By

A. P. BRAYTON & CO.,



No. 128 Sansome street, near Pine,

BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK...SAN FRANCISCO.

General Agents for the Pacific Coast,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STOVES,

Tin, Iron, and Copper Ware,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

...ALSO...

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HALLER'S

Patent Airtight

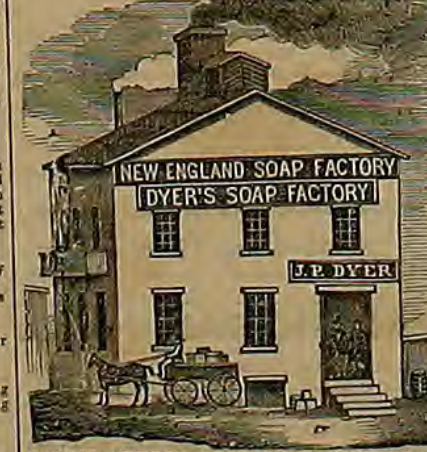
FRUIT-JARS,

The only absolutely reliable Jar in use.

BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK, No. 128 Sansome street,

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SAN FRANCISCO.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

Splendid Hops for Sale!

ABOUT THREE TONS of very superior CALIFORNIA HOPS are now offered for sale. They are the best ever yet raised in our State.

PURCHASERS OF HOPS

will do well to try them. They will find the California grown Hops are far superior to any imported. We believe there is more of the desired virtue in one pound of them, than in two pounds of Eastern.

Apply at the

FARMER OFFICE,

No. 723 Montgomery Street.

A
HOMESTEAD
FREE!
IN THE
New City of
COLLINSVILLE,
SOLANO COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA,

opposite

ANTIOCH and NEW YORK,

at the mouth of the

San Joaquin and Sacramento
Rivers!

Has been regularly laid out, surveyed, and put upon record,

TITLE PERFECT,

being

A PATENT

from the

UNITED STATES.

5,000

Building Lots!

500

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

... OR ...

DISTRIBUTED FREE!

To such as shall first make application, and a GOOD, CLEAR DEED given at once (unconditionally), leaving it to the option of the party

TO IMPROVE OR NOT;

but it is expected that those taking one of the Gift Lots will use their influence in directing persons seeking a Home in California, to the

NEW CITY AND COUNTY.

By so doing, they will be the means of getting more to settle, than if they were to improve themselves.

Money Loaned

To Such as Build Immediately on the Premises, at a Low Rate of Interest.

A glance at the Map of California is all that is necessary to satisfy any reflecting mind of the judicious selection of this magnificent site for a

NEW CITY,

and never subject to overflow from the flooding or rise of the river or bay in winter, as the wharf and warehouses were built at the time of the

HIGHEST FLOOD LAST WINTER.

The vast region of fine country around it is rapidly filling up, and if the uninterrupted navigation from San Francisco to Sacramento increases as it has done for the last five years, there is no reason why Collinsville should not become a

Great and Commercial City,

it being a midway stopping-place for the steamers daily from San Francisco to Sacramento.

Already, at and around Collinsville, there is a large number of inhabitants. They have, also, a Post-Office, Store, large warehouse, and a

Magnificent Wharf,

Two Hundred feet long by One Hundred feet wide, which cost the present proprietors upwards of

\$10,000.

The Farming Country in Solano County can not be Surpassed,

Fine soil, springs of pure water, etc., etc. The climate is milder, both in summer and winter, than almost any other part of California.

A CITY

with such a situation, surrounded by so magnificent a country, cannot but have

A GREAT AND GLORIOUS DESTINY.

A ferry is about to be established between this Port, Antioch and New York, making the distance only 35 miles, by land, to San Francisco, being a saving of

Over One Hundred Miles to those who Drive Stock to that Market.

Some persons, not realizing the immense rise on property in new cities, may say: "How can we afford to give away so many lots, not knowing how many will be actual settlers?"

Why, gentlemen, if by giving away five hundred lots, we can induce one hundred to settle, then the rise of our lots more than pays us for those given away, and those holding the remaining lots are the owners of a handsome property.

The Very Lots You now Receive may in less than Three Years be Worth Thousands of Dollars!

We would, therefore, say to those who desire to avail themselves of this liberal offer, to address us at their earliest convenience.

Farms of 5, 10, 20 or 40 Acres for Sale, in Immediate Vicinity,

at a low price to those who will make improvements during the coming year.

TO AGENTS.

Any person who will act as Agent, and get up an interest in their town, and send us the names of five mechanics, we will give them an extra lot.

For Plan of the City, showing the location of Blocks and Lots, or Bills, or any other information, please call on, or address by mail, or express to

Collinsville Land Company,
OFFICE:

318 California Street, S. F., Cal.

Box No. 1015 Post-Office, San Francisco.

Literary Shrubbery.

THE EAST AND THE WEST.

[This poem was written by Theodore Winthrop seven years ago, and after his death was found among his unpublished papers.]

We of the East spread our sails to the sea,
You of the West stride over the land;
Both are to scatter the hopes of the Free,
As the sower sheds golden grain from his hand.

'Tis ours to circle the stormy bends
Of a continent, yours its ridge to cross;
We must double the capes where a long world ends,
Lone cliffs where two limitless oceans toss.

They meet and are baffled mid tempest and wrath,
Breezes are skimming, angry winds roar,
While poised on some desperate plunge of our path
We count up the blackening wrecks on the shore.

And you through dreary and thirsty ways,
Where rivers are sand and winds are dust,
Through sultry nights and feverish days,
More westward still as the sunsets must:

Where the scorching air quivers along the slopes,
Where the slow-footed cattle lie down and die,
Where horizons draw backward till baffled hopes
Are weary of measureless waste and sky.

Yes, ours to battle relentless gales,
And yours the brave and the patient way;
But we hold the storms in our trusty sails,
And for you the life-giving fountains play.

There are stars above us, and stars for you—
Rest on the path, and calm on the main:
Storms are but zephyrs, when hearts are true;
We are no weaklings, quick to complain.

When lightnings flash bivouac-fires into gloom,
And with crashing of forests the rains sheet down,
Or when ships plunge onward where night-clouds loom,
Defiant of darkness and meeting its frown.

These are the days of motion and march;
Now we are ardent, and young, and brave:
Let them that come after us build the arch
Of our triumph, and plant with the laurel our grave.

Time enough to rear temples when heroes are dead,
Time enough to sing poems after the fight:
Prophets urge onward the future's tread;
We—~~we~~ are to kindle its beacon-light.

Our fires lit torches of quenchless flame
To illumine our darkness, if night should be;
But day is a friend to our standards, and shame
Be ours, if we win not a victory!

Man is nobler than men have been,
Souls are vaster than souls have dreamed;
There are broader oceans than eyes have seen,
Noons more glowing than yet have beamed.

Creeping shadows cower low on our land;
These shall not dim our grander day:
Stainless knights must be those who stand
Full in the van of a world's array!

When shall we cease our meager distrust?
When to each other our true hearts yield?
To make this world an Eden, we must
Fling away each weapon and shield.

And meet each man as a friend and mate,
Trample and spurn and forget our pride,
Glad to accept an equal fate,
Laboring, conquering side by side.—[At. Mo.]

SMITH'S NEW PATENT
MORTISING MACHINE.

THIS NEW INVENTION, THE ONLY ONE OF the kind ever yet presented to the public, was patented Sept. 1, 1860, and is now for the first time offered on the Pacific Coast.

This MORTISING MACHINE is not a large cumbersome implement, but of such a size as to be carried from place to place in the hand easily, yet capable of cutting a PERFECTLY SQUARE MORTISE, in a finished style, of any size, from 1 1/2 inches to any dimensions wanted. It will make a mortise four inches deep in one minute.

This Machine works with a Lever Power, which one man can easily operate—the Pitman, Link and Pin operating in connection with a Reel-propagating Rotary Head in a substantial manner, and performs its work admirably. It is a very SIMPLE MACHINE, and will convince any one that shall examine it, that it is one of the best machines ever conceived of for such labor.

The work up of this Machine has secured for it rapid sale. Many of the State and Territorial rights in the old States have been sold.

The RIGHT of this MACHINE is now offered to Counties, and persons interested in such an important invention, are invited to call on the Holders of this Patent, see its operation, and learn its value.

Large Farmers, who have Extensive Lands to fence, will find this Mortising Machine the very thing for them to build a Solid Fence; and the Saving of Labor, in a few miles of Fence, will pay for the Right.

PERSONS WISHING TO BUY RIGHTS can have all needed information by addressing the undersigned, or may write to Editor Farmer, who will act as Selling Agent for the same.

This Machine can be seen in operation at the BROOKLYN HOTEL, where its working qualities will be courteously shown by the proprietors.

WARMAN & LITTLE.

Twenty-five Cents!

AMBROTYPES

JOHNSON'S
First Premium Gallery.

No. 649 CLAY STREET...SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR 25 CENTS.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for \$3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs the same heretofore taken at TEN DOLLARS for the first copy, will henceforth be THREE DOLLARS only; extra copies, One dollar. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG. We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work as our specialty.

Beware of Imposters!! The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it.

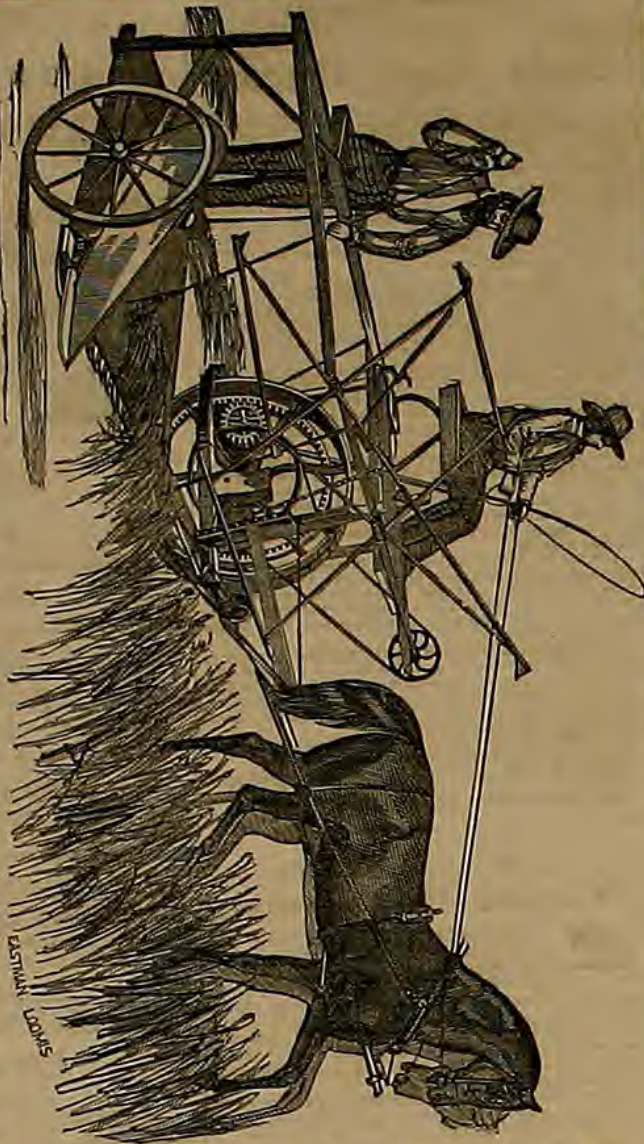
NEW-YORK COMBINED MACHINE.

MADE BY WANDER & CHILD, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON, Sole Agents for California.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, San Francisco.

Corner Washington and Davis streets.



REAPERS AND MOWERS.

WE OFFER TO THE CALIFORNIA FARMERS, AS USUAL, THIS SEASON, A MACHINE EVERY way adapted, in POWER, DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, AND CUTTING CAPACITY, suited to the demands of this great Grain-growing State.

The peculiar characteristics of the

New-York Combined Machines, are

- 1st. LIGHT DRAUGHT—working from a 3-foot Ground-wheel, and a light 30-inch Grain-wheel, opposite each other.
- 2d. TWO PINIONS OF DIFFERENT SIZES, the smaller one to give a quicker motion to the knife in MOWING.
- 3d. A DEEP LEVEL PLATFORM, which is elevated or lowered bodily, and is not turned to alter the Cut.
- 4th. THE FACILITY with which the Machine can be CHANGED from a Mower to Reaper, or the height of the Cut altered or the knife thrown out of gear, while in motion.
- 5th. EASE with which the REAPER gets off the Grain—AS HE STANDS UPRIGHT.
- 6th. THE GRAIN is laid in yards out of the way of the Machine.
- 7th. WILL CUT 6 to 6 1/2 FEET swath, and 18 to 20 Acres per day.

A MACHINE that will work equally well on the Side-hills and on the Plains.
A MACHINE that for the amount of labor performed is easier on the Reaper and on the Team, than any other in use.
A MACHINE that does not require constant visits to the Blacksmith-shop, and a frequent suspension of all field operations for repairs.

There are 600 of the New-York Machines in the hands of California Farmers.
Farmers, give us a call and judge for yourselves. EXTRAS of all kinds always on hand, with—

A full Assortment of Agricultural Implements,

For sale at the Lowest city prices.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE...Corner Washington and Davis streets...SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

A Tract of Land,

EMBRACING AN AREA OF FOUR HUNDRED Acres, has recently been surveyed and plotted out into Lots, which are now offered for sale on as reasonable terms as any ever offered by the various Homestead Associations in our city. The Tract is known as the

UNIVERSITY MOUND SURVEY,

and derives its name from the fact that the Directors of the University College have selected as site of about twenty acres in the center of the tract for their College Building and Park. This property is more beautiful than any ever offered in this market, and its location is such that it must in the natural progress of improvement soon be in great demand for places of residence. That this property will increase in value in as certain as the future of San Francisco. Persons desiring to locate in a place convenient to business, and where they can educate their children under the paternal eye and away from the corruption influences of central city life, will do well to examine this property before purchasing elsewhere.

Investments in Real Estate it is well known have paid as largely as any other, and insurance against risk of depreciation in value is secured by the sure and rapid increase of our population.

Invest in Real Estate, and you will find it more profitable than investing in wildcat mining stock, or loaning money that may be paid in depreciated currency.

The price for Lots in the above tract will remain uniform until after the holidays—that is, one-half cash, and the balance in ten equal monthly installments without interest. The title to the land is perfect.

For further particulars, apply to
HARVEY S. BROWN,
No. 19 Naglee's Building,
Merchant street, San Francisco.

Lithographic Maps can be seen and had at the above named office.

Washing Machine
"ECONOMY!"
INVENTED BY J. M. HORNER.

THIS IS A MACHINE THAT SHOULD BE IN USE in every Family, to be justly and fully appreciated.

This Machine is of great power and durability, with double malle, double actions and double levers, or simple and compound levers; so arranged that wood and iron perform FOUR-FIFTHS of the labor, while the operator is only required to expend ONE-FIFTH, i. e. this invention gives by means of the levers 400 per cent to the manual labor.

It is only 25 inches in length on the inside, and 25 high to the top of the box. Not liable to get out of order, very convenient, easily cleaned, neat as a butterfly, and any lady that can use a broom or wash a shirt can use it to advantage, without having her hands injured by soap or water. Laces, Stockings, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, fine or coarse articles, as well as large and small, are washed with equal facility.

No attention is required on the part of the operator after the clothes are put into the machine until they are ready to be placed in the second sud or rinsing water. In all this operation, however great the power, the most delicate fabric is never rent nor a button removed.

As a proof of the value of this Machine, any one desirous of testing its qualities can purchase one for the LOW PRICE OF \$15, or with NEW WRINGER \$25, and if after a fair trial it is not found to fully come up to the statement above, return the machine and the money will be refunded.

We wish to say to parties living in Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties, and having either of the Washing Machines known as "Chlorine," "Excelsior," "Little Giant," or any other brand, that we will sell them for \$10 each, and if they will not wash double the amount of clothes, and do it as well, with the same strength and time, or the same amount with half the strength after the alterations that they will now, then we will charge nothing for our labor. Besides the above advantages, they will be much smaller, easier cleaned; handier to work, and more durable.

The Machines are for sale at the Home of the Inventor, near Mission San Jose; also, at the city of San Jose, and at San Francisco.

All letters on business should be directed to me, at Mission San Jose.

J. M. HORNER

NEAR CENTREVILLE, Feb. 7th, 1863.

Mr. J. M. HORNER: DEAR SIR: By the bearer I send you the price you ask for your Washing Machine "Economy," and as you may be desirous of knowing what I think of it, I will state that after several weeks' trial I can give it my most qualified endorsement; and for several reasons—prominent among which are the following, viz:

1st.—Ease of action and rapidity of execution.
2d.—Capacity—it washes twice as many clothes as any machine of its size, in as short or shorter space of time.
3d.—No machine can turn the clothes better, as it keeps them rolling all the time.

4th.—It washes clothes perfectly clean.
5th.—It washes clothes of any texture without wear or tear. This is done by squeezing instead of rubbing.

Yours truly,
J. M. SELFRIDGE.

The undersigned being owners of J. M. Horner's Washing Machine "Economy," endorse the above five reasons as being perfectly correct.

WILLIAM HOPKINS,
A. O. RIX,

MRS. ANNA MACK,
WILLIAM Y. HORNER.

WANTED.

WANTED—Purchasers for several FARMS and ORCHARDS, where the purchase-money can be made in installments for two or three years.

ALSO—Renters for FARMS and DAIRIES, where industrious can earn a Home and a fortune. Apply at the FARMER OFFICE.

A Grand Chance.

A Good Business Store, with Stock of Goods, Dwelling House, Garden, Orchard and all other conveniences for a Home, and a good permanent and profitable business can be secured, if applied for in a little time. Enquire of the Editor of the Farmer.

Locust Trees.

ONE THOUSAND LOCUST TREES OF VERY SUPERIOR quality and healthy growth, many of extra size. There are not many Ornamental Trees that can surpass the Locust Tree, and when in blossom with its long racemes of flowers it is one of remarkable beauty. Those who wish a quick and profitable sale of their Locusts, will do well to send early. Enquire at FARMER OFFICE, 14

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer (Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street, April 24.

The grain and produce market for the past week has been dull and of animation—the tendency is still downward. With the exception of a moderate local trade, a light demand for the northern coast and mines, and a limited China export demand, there is nothing to note. Suitable tonnage is at present not to be had for grain charters. The bulk of such ships as would be suitable, that have arrived, were under charter. This fact has operated unfavorably for our grain exporters. The low price or decline at which grain is now selling, gives us reason to hope that large portions of our surplus will yet be required—a matter that is of material interest to all in view of the prospects of an abundant crop; and we shall hail with pleasure the news of fresh charters. The large fleet of ships now on order will doubtless afford the means of transportation, stimulate and improve trade.

We note the clearance of the Danish bark Cecilia, for Hongkong, with an assorted cargo consisting in part of 6718 lbs Wheat, 75 bbls Flour, 200 bbls Quick-silver, and \$25,547 treasure. The Imperial also took an assorted cargo, consisting in part of 17,300 lbs Wheat, 200 bbls Oats, 100 bbls Hay, 550 bbls Quick-silver, 2450 bbls Flour, etc. By the steamers and sailing vessels north, our shipments of Flour, Feed, and Feed-Grains, have been liberal, and give promise of material increase.

Potatoes, in consequence of a speculative move, have improved somewhat, but at present rates afford the producer nothing that is remunerative.

Barley and Oats have materially declined; offerings are very liberal, and buyers few.

Our receipts of Produce from abroad for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 11870 bbls, Oats 653 bbls, Cornmeal 92 bbls, Flour 4513 grs, Wool 210 bales, Rye 52 bbls, Barley 2390 bbls, Beans 41 bbls, Bran 459 bbls, Hay 165 tons, Potatoes 24 bbls.

Also, Coastwise: Wheat 1140 bbls, Barley 681 bbls, Beans 79 bbls, Wool 141 bales, Oats 1000 bbls, Potatoes 400 bbls, Flour 40 grs.

Wheat, 100 lbs	1.40	1.40	1.40
Shipping ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
do Am. Full ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
do do ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Oats, for feed ..	2.00	2.00	2.00
do ..	2.00	2.00	2.00
Rye ..	3.00	3.00	3.00
Barley ..	2.25	2.25	2.25
Beans ..	5.00	5.00	5.00
Onions ..	5.00	5.00	5.00

Wool, Oregon ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
do Am. Full ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
do do ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
do do ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
do do ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
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do do ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
do do ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
do do ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
do do ..	1.40	1.40	1.40

Better, Cal. ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
do Eastern ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Eggs ..	1.40	1.40	1.40

San Francisco Cattle Market—April 24.			
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Average slaughterers' prices.			
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BEEF—American, first quality 7c to 7½c; 2d quality, 5c to 6c; Spanish, 6c to 7c; 3d quality, 4c to 5c.			
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Wool—Stock Hogs 10½c; fat Hogs on foot 7½c; Mutton—dressed, 6c to 6½c, according to quality.			
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Mutton Cows—1st quality 20c to 24c; 2d quality 15c to 20c.			
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Retail Prices at Washington Market—April 24.			
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Apples ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Pears ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Vicars ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Duchess ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Windsor ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Malaga ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Mediana ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Eastern ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Seckel ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Full ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Golden ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Swet ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Strawberries ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Blackberries ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Cherries ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Apricots ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Nectarines ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Plum ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Watermelons ..	1.40	1.40	1.40

Ducks, pair ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Goose, pair ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Geese ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Chickens ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Turkeys ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Hens ..	1.40	1.40	1.40

Butter, Cal. ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Eggs, Cal. ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Do Eastern ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Farina ..	1.40	1.40	1.40

Asparagus ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Artichokes ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Brussels ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Beets ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Broccoli ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Cauliflower ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Celery ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Carrots ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Corn ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Cranberries ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Dried ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Green ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Green Peas ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Green Potatoes ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Green Beans ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Green Peppers ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Green Corn ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Green Onions ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Green Tomatoes ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Green Potatoes ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Green Beans ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Green Peppers ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Green Corn ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Green Onions ..	1.40	1.40	1.40
Green Tomatoes ..	1.40	1.40	1.40

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BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH, DATES TO APRIL 24.

During the past week, gold has tumbled again, falling to 144@147. Considerable fighting has been going on at various points, with generally favorable results to the Union cause. In Virginia detachments of the army, a have repulsed and dispersed the rebel troops, and capturing prisoners and property. In Tennessee, reconnoitering expeditions from Memphis, had several engagements with the enemy, killing and wounding many, and capturing prisoners and material. Considerable change in the plans and movements against Vicksburg, and on the Mississippi, seem to have been made, with prospect of favorable results. The ironclads at Port Royal were having their decks heavily plated with iron, and were nearly ready for a determined attack on Charleston, the former attack having been only intended as a heavy reconnaissance. The U. S. troops occupy Seabrook and Folly Islands. Gen. Foster ran the blockade from Washington, N.C., in the steamer Escort, with loss of pilot killed and several wounded. Over 200 shot and shell were fired at the vessel, besides musketry, etc., and 16 cannon shot took effect on the steamer. Gen. Foster has since left with an expedition for the relief of Washington. The K. G. C. armed with rifles and revolvers, attempted to break up a Union meeting at Danville, Ind., on the 18th, and several persons were wounded. Next day, in a difficulty between the knights and Union men, one person was killed and five wounded. Several of the leading disturbers had been arrested, and measures taken to suppress the Society.

The steamer from Newbern, 19th, reports that Gen. Foster, with a brigade, left for Washington, N.C. The captain of the steamer reports that the monitors were all off Hilton Head on the 16th. Gov. Wise has been recalled from the command in front of Williamsburg, and Gen. Hood placed in command.

The fire at Denver City, Colorado Territory, on the morning of the 19th, destroyed property valued at a million and a half. A large quantity of flour and other provisions were burned. The fire broke out in the Cherokee House, in the center of the business part of the town, and in less than an hour the greater part of four blocks were in flames.

New York, April 22.—In the matter of the claim of the U. S. District Attorney for the mails of the Peter Hoff, to be given to him to be disposed of, Judge Betts gave a verbal opinion in the U. S. Court. He held that the District Attorney was master of the case, and that, as a public prosecutor, he had a right without such evidence, in cases he might see fit, and that if he refused to let the mails be opened, he might do so. On this decision the mails will be delivered to District Attorney Smith, and by him transmitted to the British Consul, Mr. Archibald.

An Official dispatch, dated off New Orleans 13, says: On the morning of the 27th ult., at day-break, Com. Farragut, with gunboat Hartford, engaged the batteries at Warrenton, near Vicksburg, and passed below. On the morning of the 20th, the Albatross also passed the batteries. These two, in company with the Switzerland, then moved down the river, and on the evening of the 31st, engaged the batteries at Grand Gulf, for fifteen minutes, received no damage, and then proceeded to Bayou Sara, where they destroyed about 10,000 sacks of corn and beef. On the 6th, the vessels arrived and anchored five miles above Port Hudson.

Port Royal advice, by the Ericsson, state that all the monitors are being iron-plated on decks. A number of artificers from the army are assisting. Attempts are being made by the rebels at Charleston, to raise the Keokuk, with what success is not stated. The weather is getting uncomfortably warm. Health of the troops good. Large steamer reported to have run out of Charleston on the night of the 13th.

It was stated by parolee seamen from the frigate Mississippi, who had reached New Orleans, that the rebel gunboat Webb had been destroyed in Port Hudson in a fight, and that our fleet did great damage to the batteries. In one battery alone 25 rebels were killed. The enemy several times were driven from their guns, and one of their batteries spiked.

A letter from New Orleans, the 14th, says the news from New Orleans is of the utmost importance. The enemy evacuated the works at Centerville last night, but they will probably be captured, as the entire force is inclosed between Grover's forces on the one side, and those of Emory and Weitzel on the other. The enemy is leaving his guns and ammunition behind him. The steamer Diana, lately taken from the United States will certainly be captured, as the U. S. steamer Clifton has removed the obstructions in the river, and is rapidly approaching her. The ram Queen of the West was recaptured from the enemy, in Grand Lake. Capt. Fuller, her commander, and all her officers and crew, numbering 90, are now prisoners at Berwick Bay. The capture of the Queen of the West is most important, and the whole affair is considered a victory of immense advantage to the Union cause.

Official report from Fort Monroe, April 19—To Gen. Halleck: I deem it due to the forces at Suffolk, to notice briefly their gallant conduct for the last six days. On Tuesday the enemy's advance was gallantly met by Foster's light troops, the former being driven back to their line of pickets by Anderson's Division. Again, at the same time, on the water front with our gunboats and batteries, and they suffered materially. On Wednesday, a rebel battery of twenty-pound rifled guns was silenced effectually, and an attack on Smith Briggs' Quartermaster's boat was repulsed. Repeated attempts were made upon our lines, but all failed. The storming of the enemy's battery, near West Branch, on the Nansemond, by Gen. Getty, and a gunboat under Lieut. Lawson, of the Navy, and the capture of six guns and 200 prisoners, close the operations of six days against the enemy's large force, in a very satisfactory manner.

J. A. Dix, Gen. Commanding. Banks was in the field at the head of Grover's and Webster's corps. Gen. Weitzel's force advanced to Pattersonville. It was intended to bring the rebels, who number 8,000, between two fires. Col. Daniels, with 180 colored troops went to Pascagoula, Miss., and captured the place. He was subsequently attacked by 300 cavalry, and a company of infantry, 20 rebels were killed and a large number wounded. The rebels retreated, leaving their colors behind. The enemy brought down large reinforcements, and Daniels returned to Ship Island.

Farragut's Secretary arrived at New Orleans with dispatches. Farragut was blockading the mouth of the Red River. On the trip down from Vicksburg his fleet had an engagement at Grand Gulf. The Hartford and Switzerland were hit. One man on the Hartford was fatally wounded. A portion of Porter's fleet, laden with a large number of soldiers from Grant's army, has succeeded in running the batteries at Vicksburg, and are now in a condition, either to help Banks, attack Port Hudson, or make an assault upon Vicksburg from the South.

Payetteville, Ark., was attacked on Saturday morning by 3,000 rebels, with four pieces of artillery. Our force was less than 2,000, and repulsed the rebels with considerable loss. Our loss was five killed and seventeen wounded. They retreated in disorder towards the Ozark. Our troops were all Kansas recruits, poorly armed and equipped, and without artillery.

An official dispatch from Gen. Peck, Saturday evening, says: Gen. Getty, in conjunction with the heavy battery at West Branch, captured 6 guns and 700 men of the Forty-fourth Alabama regiment. The Eighty-ninth New York and Eighth Connecticut were the storming party.

New York, April 22.—Sterling bills more active, 163; Gold irregular, opening at 44½, closing at 47½@47¾; Sixes of '81, coupons, 105½@105¾; 7-30's, 105½@105¾; Pacific Mail, 188½.

From Mexico, reports come of severe fighting at Puebla, though conflicting as to the results. It is pretty evident, however, that the Mexicans 'hold their own' with the French, and will worst them, unless the latter are heavily reinforced.

Europe.—Dates to 9th: The Union Emancipation Society of Manchester, held a meeting, protesting against the building of war ships for the rebels, and adopted a memorial calling on the Government to vindicate the honor of England, by stopping such proceedings.

The Polish insurrection is reported as increasing in various directions. Sundry conflicts are reported with various successes.

Another rebel privateer, called the Japan or Virginia, sailed from Greenock, notwithstanding official efforts to prevent her.

Soldiers, Attention!—Pain, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet will be unsupportable, but armed with HOLLWAY'S PURIFYING & STRENGTHENING PILLS you can endure all these and still retain good health. Only 25 cts per box or pot. 230.

S-T-1860-X DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS They purify, strengthen, and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and calve the mind. They prevent malarial and intermittent fevers. They purify the blood and acidity of the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are endorsed by Nature's great restorer.

They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Caligua Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & Co., New York. CRANE & BRIGHAM, Agents San Francisco.

JAPANESE Fruit Trees, Plants and Seeds. JUST RECEIVED FROM KAN. Agawa, ex steamship Scotland, and for sale by WM. HASELTINE, At The Japanese Bazaar, NO. 321 MONTGOMERY ST. A very extensive and rare assortment of Fruit & Ornamental Trees, Grape-Vines, Evergreens, Seeds, Etc., Comprising the following choice varieties: Apple, Cherry, Peach and Pear Trees; Apricot, Plum, Pomegranate and Fig Trees; Persimmon, Orange, (in bearing condition); Camellia, Locust, Button and Lacquer Trees; Hibiscus, Variegated Pine, Tea Plants, and 'Alc' Trees; Grape-Vines, Evergreens, Etc.

—ALSO— Grain, Vegetable, & Flower Seeds of Japan, of 1862, Together with all the varieties of RICE SEEDS raised in Japan, all which was selected with great care by Mr. Eugene Van Reed, resident of Kanagawa, expressly for market, and are in the most perfect and healthy condition.

OAKLEY & JACKSON, STATE SALT COMPANY, SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE San Quentin Salt; Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast.

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds: 200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's 300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's 3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 9's. 3000 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock. —ALSO— 300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK; 400 do CARMEN ISLAND; 250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price OFFICE—318 and 320 Front street. SAN FRANCISCO

PACIFIC RAILROAD. THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company to the amount of \$3,000,000, will be open at my office, 424 Montgomery street, from this date. Ten per cent of each subscription to be paid in cash, and the balance in installments during the next eighteen months. The liberal aid granted the Company by the United States Government, in bonds, lands, and timber, renders it unusually attractive for investment.

The division of the Pacific Railroad to be constructed by this Company, commences at Sacramento, passes through Nevada county, and terminates at Virginia Station, on the Truckee, near the State line—length, 155 miles. Reports and maps prepared by Chief Engineer Judah, comprising survey, cost of construction and estimated revenues, Stanford, Esq.

It is not proposed to receive subscriptions beyond the sum of three million dollars, as that amount, added to the Government loan for this division, \$4,750,000, will nearly complete the Road. A. W. JEE, Agent C. P. R. Co. San Francisco, Dec. 20, 1862.</

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

NUMBER 10.

VOLUME XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1863.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. E. PHILLIPS & CO

No. 728 Montgomery Street (up stairs), near Jackson
SAN FRANCISCO.

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Old Letters and Pleasant Memories.

We give our readers this week, a garland of beautiful and happy thoughts; they come from the treasure box of "old letters" of our esteemed correspondent, who always has the faculty of extracting the pure gold from the roughest rock, and inhaling the fragrance of every wayside flower.

The original spot of this bright picture in Alameda, as it was seven years since, has materially changed. The pioneer artist and florist has been called to another part of the great vineyard of human labor. The nursery trees have been sent abroad, scattered over the land, and thousands of beautiful gardens have been made from the one; the pet greenhouse plants have been transplanted into other pet gardens, and to be petted by other hands; the hundreds of plants have been made thousands, and the whole ground of the pioneer nurseryman "Myers," has, in these seven years, undergone many changes. The conservatory has fallen to decay, for the hand that built no longer touches it; the walks are no longer there; the little trees have become a forest, and the whole estate and management has passed to new owners and new destinies. The pretty cottages, remodeled, have found new tenants; the singing-birds have gone—but the little humming-birds, true to their instincts, still dart among the many bright flowers and sing their wondrous melodies.

We remember the spot well. We remember him also, who labored long and hard, but against fortune and fate. But his labors were not all in vain; his many efforts accomplished much for the cause of horticulture and rural adornment, and secured a greater success than it was his lot to receive. We have often visited that spot, for it was beautiful and may be so again. We shall always keep it green in our memory, for it was linked with stirring memories of our own; and, as we read the letter of our correspondent, we could say:

"Thy words have touched a chord of memory's lyre,
And waked the key-note of the saddest dirge."
That ever swelled the throes of human life."

EDITOR FARMER: Looking over my writing desk a few days since, I came upon this letter, written—but from the fact of my unexpectedly seeing the friend to whom it was addressed, never sent—as you will see by the date, nearly seven years ago. The garden of Mr. Myers was then considered the pioneer nursery of the Pacific Coast, and was indeed remarkable for its luxuriance and fertility. It has occurred to me that it might perchance interest some of your readers—especially those who bring home in such quantities, and quality, to the market. A queen-bee then was worth from sixty to eighty dollars in gold; and for my first pound of honey I paid the trifling sum of four dollars.

You see, also, my prophesy of our wines is being realized, and the strawberry, and peach yield, as refined. "People will laugh at your enthusiasm," said Mr. Myers, when I read my description of his nursery to him. "But here is a cherry, for which I was offered one dollar, to reward you," and he handed me an "ox-heart," one of the largest I ever saw. Since those days I have eaten cherries at a "bit" a pound.

Respectfully, MRS. JAMES NEALL.

ALAMEDA, May 29, 1868.

Where the Bay of San Leandro ripples in quiet beauty against the green banks of the Encinal, stands a sweet little cottage embroidered in floral loveliness and surrounded by spreading oak trees. Here I am, ruralizing, glad to escape from the noisy bustle of San Francisco, and gain time to look over a few volumes of poetry, which have been long lying untouched in my library. For in this "fast country" the prose of life is so continually before one, that colour de rose seldom blends its lovely hue with the soberer shades. "Wait until we return" is the oft repeated exclamation. This pleasure is to be enjoyed among those left behind—this incident is for the ear of a cherished intimate—this thought waits congenial response from some dear friend beyond the broad seas. And we are lost, actually deprive ourselves of many a pleasurable emotion; because we do not take

time for its development. The Present goes by unheeded, and the hope for the Future feeds on all its green pastures, mars the calmness of all its still waters. Resolving it should be so no longer, I have shaken from my feet the dust of the great city, and settled down here for a season in the full enjoyment of Nature.

Alameda is one of the most enchanting little Edens to be found in the world; and it is so easy of access from San Francisco, that I marvel it is not more of a resort for the lover of nature, for the weary, for the invalid. For there is beauty here to gratify the senses of the first; rest and refreshment of mind and body, for those whose energies have become relaxed by constant occupation, and health in every breeze that comes perfume-laden, for those suffering from physical weakness.

It is a perpetual delight to walk into the Nurseries, and flower gardens here; such exuberance of healthy vegetation I never before beheld, and I am constantly reminded of the beautiful passage in Deuteronomy: "For the Lord thy God, bringeth thee into a good land; a land of brooks of water, of fountains, and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat, and barley, and vines, and fig-trees, and pomegranates; a land of oil, olives and honey; a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness—thou shalt not lack anything in it; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayst dig brass."

And truly this is a good land. The loveliest brooks of water run gurgling in and out amid the greenest spots—and herein are the speckled trout, the pride and delight of amateur fishermen, just such as you have seen at Trenton Falls, when, with a copy of worthy Isaac Walton's "Complete Angler" in one hand, and your line and rod in the other, you have said, as Simon Peter did, "I go a fishing;" just such as are to be found among the streams of the Adirondack mountains, where you four, including the talented "Heady," used to rascally for weeks, and come home so bewitched with your angling adventures, that one almost forgot the cruelty of the sport in listening to the glowing descriptions you gave of them. Here, too, are wheat and barley; already the heavy heads of the bearded grain are beginning to bend to the winds sweeping over them from seaward; and as you ride along the even road, field after field, promising a rich harvest, meets the eye. We plucked several of the stalks with the intention of measuring them, but they were of such an incredible height, concluded to leave it, till they had their full development; for, as Mr. N. remarked, it was more than probable they had not done growing. Here, also, are vines, and fig-trees, and pomegranates. Twining their tendrils around the frailest support, or clambering up the hillsides, or trained over a lattice-work of wire, in every direction we see the grapevine, and from present appearance, ere long the purple clusters will droop heavily from the stem, and Alameda will rival Los Angeles in the richness and abundance of the crop. California wines will probably, in time to come, be as famous as California gold; and as the quaffer sips from goblets of fair Bohemian glass, the juice of the native grape, he will recall the adventures of days of '49, when, perchance, he sojourned here, with but little thought of the splendid future of this Eldorado. That the fig-tree "will bear fruit in her season," is evident from the flourishing condition of all that have been planted; and the pomegranate promises its rosy richness, even more plentifully than heretofore—a land of oil, olives and honey. The native olive is certainly finer than the Spanish olive, though perhaps not quite equal to the French, and I have frequently wondered some speculator had not ere now exported them to the Atlantic States. Their preparation is so simple: a little salt and water, and an air-tight cork, is all that is needed to render them impervious to injury for the long sea voyage, and an article in more general use it is difficult to find.

"Prove the honey!" I hear you exclaim. That I have tasted California honey is certain, but not in sufficient quantity to satiate the appetite is equally as certain. But that any member of the honey manufacturing fraternity, when once located here, would neglect inviting his species to make a bee-line for this country of flowers, I cannot credit; and it must be a drone indeed, who would forfeit the luscious sweetness to be found in the gay chalice Mother Earth holds up to the sunshine, for the more stunted measure to be divided among so many at home.

The nursery of the Rev. A. H. Myers is a perfect wonder of thriftiness, neatness, order, and plenty, and where less than two years ago the soil was only carpeted with wild blooms, it now yields a harvest of fruits, vegetables, and a variety of the sweetest and rarest cultivated plants. It is situated within an inclosed lot fronting the house, and the ground slopes gradually down to the Bay. A broad path leading through the center, is flanked on either side by a grove of young apple, peach and pear trees of many varieties. Little seedlings of a year's growth are in blossom, and trees one foot and a half in height, are filled with half-ripe

ened but perfect fruit. On some of them are seen the curious phenomenon of every stage of bearing, and on the same bough may be traced the swelling bud, the just opened flower, the full blossom, the first formed fruit, the same of a larger size, and finally apples as large as an egg. A gentleman who walked through the garden with me, observed that he had never before seen such a thing, and regarded it with the greatest interest, as an evidence of unsurpassed fertility. Plums, nectarines, and cherries, rapid in their growth, are loaded with their wealth; the almond tree flourishes, and on the 25th of April, Mr. Myers gathered ripe cherries from a tree, transplanted only last February, from Oregon. Currants, gooseberries, and delicious strawberries, display their green or crimson fullness, and I doubt not that ere long, we shall hear in San Francisco, the welcome street cry of "Here's your fine strawberries—strawberries from the Encinal!" while rich peaches will be carted about in such abundance, that the poorest can afford to feast upon them.

The hospitable and gentlemanly proprietor of these fair grounds, has by indefatigable industry and perseverance, made "the wilderness to rejoice and blossom as the rose," and has been the means of introducing fruit trees largely into this section of California. Other gardens and orchards have sprung up around him, and although several of these are finely kept, that of the originator bears the palm, and the green-house of the "Pioneer" Nursery contains some of the finest specimens of flowering plants in the country. Scarlet Fuchsias droop their heavy heads lazily in the warm atmosphere, while the Geranium, and Calceolaria, proudly fold their robes of gay colors about them and court the gaze of their many admirers; creeping vines, too delicate to bear the kiss of the rough winds, look out of their glass houses at their sister blooms in the open air, and modest little foreign plants blush at my ignorance as I ask their names and praise their beauty.

The house itself is a little gem of a cottage; the spreading branches of the great oak trees bend in loving embrace over the roof, shielding it from the mid-day sun; the light breaks in among the green leaves and throws fantastic shadows upon the wall of a pleasant chamber, which for a few days past has been devoted to my use. My little girl chases the sunbeams, and as her clear laugh rings out, I sometimes fancy she catches their brightness at least. A green lattice forms the sides of the front porch, and over this the ivy geranium creeps, and a white rose stands pure and pale beside it. Swinging in a cage overhead are a couple of tiny Chinese birds, their bodies, about two and a half inches in length, present the most perfect harmony of form I ever beheld, and the beauty of their plumage is wonderful. The wings, of dove-color, are flecked with white round spots, about the size of a pin-head; the body and breast of a faint yellow, lined with crimson; the tail, bright-red spotted with white, shaded down towards the end into a dark-brown; and the bills look like specimens of the finest red coral. But their most attractive charm is the exquisite melody of their notes; they warble out their music with a distinctness and flexibility of expression, such as no artist ever yet was able to compass. And as they sit to and fro, from perch to perch in their curious cage, their love-tones to each other are so tenderly delicate, that this gross mortality is incapable of their interpretation, and can only imagine them symbolical of the still finer "soul utterances" of two beings blended into one.

To-day I sit in the studio; before me spreads out the garden, in which are fifty-two varieties of flowering plants; the beds are bordered with a species of native cactus, of a peculiarly rich green, and bearing a purple blossom. The pathway leading to the gate is fringed with daisies, and on either side the white palings forming the fence, sweet-peas clamber, and hold themselves up by twining their tendrils round the posts. A wide road runs between the nursery and garden, and beyond the former the Bay of San Leandro winds its clear waters; over against this are the hills, lofty and majestic, while still beyond, forming a grand and sublime background to this picture, are the ever-enduring mountains—and the dim haze rising from their proud summits, reveals them in their solemn and unchanging repose, symbols of eternity, types of the glory and greatness of their Creator.

As the old oak tree throws its dark shadow athwart the window at which I sit, I listen with delight to the innumerable choristers thronging its arches, and as the swelling anthem of their little voices chanting praises for the gift of life, and light, and beauty, comes sweeping over me, I marvel at the perfect harmony of the choir.

But the most singular and distinct song proceeds from a humming-bird. It dashes its bill for a moment into a crimson chalice, upon which the sunshine rests, and slips its sweetness; then, perching on a bough, begins its solo. Till I came here I never heard the song of this bird, and could scarcely credit the delicious strain came from its tiny throat. The Chinese pair exceed it in the fluency of their notes, but the gushing gladness

of our little "Ole Bull" is without measure. It warbles a moment with a low soft cadence, like the first hum of a leaf when the wind touches it, but rising, ever rising, the tones grow wilder and louder, and lovelier, till the charming songster can no longer bind his impassioned melody to earth, and is lifted heavenward in a very ecstasy of joy, as he flings out his beautiful wings and mounts higher and higher, till fairly out of sight. Even then you hear, away in the dim clouds, the outpouring of his joyous little spirit; and as he darts down again with extravagant and riotous gladness, it almost seems as if the exuberance of sound was too much for this small frame, and the light branch on which he settles trembles as the last thrills come gurgling from his throat. The poor little foreigners look out from their prison house upon this free-air rover, and as they warble out their plaintive, but exquisite song, I fancy it is the dying strain of captives, and that some morning they will be found in their gilded cage, cold and dead.

Tobacco and Cigars grown and made in the year 1863.

It will undoubtedly always interest the growers of tobacco to receive any and all the information possible, relative to this plant, and it will be new to many persons who are growing it the present year in large quantities, to inform them that a plant, so tender as the tobacco, may, in a sheltered and warm location, be made a biennial, or almost a perennial plant, yielding a good crop the second and third year from the same root.

While at Stockton the past week, we visited the gardens of the Asylum, at Stockton, under the charge of Mr. Wynkoop, and to whom great praise is due for the excellent condition of all its arrangements; and while there we were shown the different stands of the tobacco plants, quite a number of rows of strong plants, some the second and some the third year's stock, the second having 4, 5, and 6 leaves, and the third having 8, 10 and 12 leaves, strong, healthy, and very fine foliage—some plants already topped. Mr. Wynkoop showed us the grounds—fine rich loam, with a heavy body of ashes mixed with the earth makes it dry and very lively and warm; from this bed the old roots had started and made bold and vigorous growth, and from these plants Mr. Wynkoop had culled the strong leaves, dried them and had already made cigars and twists of head tobacco; samples of each are received and can be seen at our office. We simply give the facts as they are, and leave the results for practical men to think and act on. Mr. Wynkoop informs us that the quantity is less the second and third year, the leaves not being so large, yet from the evidence before us we should think the quality would be fairer and stronger.

Tobacco growers should call and see our samples, and, if possible, should visit the Asylum and see the plants. Information of value will thus be derived by every intelligent practical man.

Special Notice for Seeds.

We have scattered over the State (with other seeds) a goodly number of packets of the Mangle Bean, from Tahiti. Those who have received these seeds will be interested in the following history of this bean, which we have just received from our kind correspondent there:

"These are 'Mangle Beans,' indigenous of that island alone. They are called 'Seven-year Beans,' as the vine lasts and bears that length of time. They are great runners, covering all the stone-walls dividing the native lands. They are very prolific, and are a good eating bean. They are certainly a new species, unknown to commerce. I have used them, and I pronounce them good. I send you enough for you to give them a trial also."

We really hope those who have received them, will be careful to grow them, and appreciate them according to their merits, and report their success to this journal.

Highland Rice.

We hope this valuable product will be carefully grown in every county in our State the present season, and thoroughly tested. We have already scattered many hundreds of parcels, and having received a goodly quantity again, we shall be glad to furnish all who desire it, parcels to suit their wishes, according to the quantity we have received, so that it shall accomplish the greatest good.

The Highland Rice will grow and produce as early as wheat or barley, and can be planted for weeks to come.

We would recommend it being planted in drills, in good, deep, and well pulverized soil.

REAPERS AND MOWERS.—We invite Grain-growers and Haymakers, to read the several advertisements in our columns. The very best houses in our State are now offering the very best implements, so that the very best farmers can be suited in the very best manner.

INDIAN SEED.—We are indebted to Samuel Norris, Esq., from Nicaragua, for a parcel of Indian seed, which we shall scatter for general good.

Scab in Sheep.

The sheep-growers of our State will find some useful hints in the following brief practical essay upon the scab, and cause of it in their flocks, and, as we are on the verge of the shearing season, now is the time to apply these lessons:

MR. EDITOR: In looking over the Scientific American (date March 28), I noticed a very able article, copied from the Scottish Farmer, upon the subject of Scab in Sheep. There certainly can be no more important subject to Wool-growers in our State, than therein treated.

After speaking of the origin, nature, and destructive tendency of these parasites, which seem to affect the flocks in all parts of the world, it says: "In Australia, etc., the evil has got to be so serious, that the greatest attention is paid to the matter, and recommends frequent washings with soap and water, together with the use of dry sulphur, well rubbed in the wool and skin."

This affords me an opportunity of calling the notice of all interested, to the results of my experience in the East, which I doubt not will prove beneficial to many.

Without any technicalities, and in plain language, I may state, there is nothing more injurious to the welfare of the fleece, than the vermin which infest the flock.

That these parasites worry and torment the animal, there can be no doubt—keeping up an excessive irritation of the skin, affecting the roots of the hair, and of necessity operating upon the quality of the fleece, in acting upon the nervous system, thence the blood, and so on to the fluid which permeates the fine tube of every filament, the healthy condition of which is so important to a good crop.

Without going into a description of the different species of vermin, on which so much has been written, the important question, how to dispose of the evil, presents itself to the mind of every practical man.

In my profession (medicine), to find a remedy we must seek the cause, and here I may say, the more we apply science to husbandry, the happier the results. In treating the inferior animals, the same principles should be applied as to the human race.

Cleanliness is the most important of all means to improve the condition of man or beast.

Though the majority of raisers are satisfied that vermin infest the flock by contagion, yet very few seem to think that the germs exist naturally in each animal; the strong fetid, penetrating odor, caused by the glandular secretions, which are always in excess, together with the great heat imparted by the wool, are the primary and direct causes of vermin.

Various remedies have been suggested, disagreeable in their nature, ineffectual from the manner of their application, expensive and troublesome, and, with the exception of the article above mentioned, I have never seen or read of any attention paid to the chief cause, namely, a want of cleanliness. Sulphur and its various compounds, particularly the chloride, I have found to be all that is desired, and the manner of employing the same has been made the subject for Letters Patent, which I am expecting daily.

I impregnate a large body of water with the gas, no way injurious to the animal, and possessing many advantages over the ordinary methods. It dispenses with the washing in soap and water, carries its specific influence to every hair, destroys all fetor, more economical—as one pound of the material goes a greater way, there being no waste, breaking up the beds or haunts of the parasites, and removes the earthy deposits upon the wool, by chemical decomposition, thereby rendering it finer, and softer to the touch and eye, with the gradual bleaching or whitening effects of the sulphur upon the wool—a desideratum also. Should any of your many readers desire further information upon the subject, I shall be pleased to give it, as I apprehend the day is not far distant, when quality and not quantity, will be the object sought after by Wool-growers.

L. I. H.

The Hubbard Squash.

We hope this most superior squash will be planted extensively this year, as it is the very best squash known, and were it now in the market, would command a high price. It is a good keeper, produces largely, and being of a hard rind, is not liable to decay like other squashes. It should be remembered, however, that the only way to cook it properly is to bake it. Saw the squash in halves; bake it, and bring it on the table in the shell; thus prepared it is superior to the sweet potato.

Oakland Flouring Mills.—Our neighbors the other side of the bay are making superior flour, corn-meal, buckwheat and rye flour, and our Contra Costa friends luxuriate in the good things of life—this is, I suppose, one reason why so many of our city-folk reside "over there." Messrs. Kimball, Potter & Co., Proprietors of these mills, are doing themselves great credit for the excellence of all kinds of flour, meals, etc., sent out from these mills. They are wise indeed to establish so good a name for these manufactures. They turn out 60 barrels per day and find ready sale for all they make.

American Horticulture.

The following interesting article we copy from the Atlantic Monthly. It will be found interesting to our readers:

Horticulture in the United States has, except in a commercial sense, been subordinate to the pursuit of wealth. Before man can indulge in objects of elegance and refinement he must have secured the comforts of life; the *utile* must lead the *dulce*, a well stocked kitchen-garden precedes the parterre. We have now, however, in the older sections of the Union, at least, passed through the ordeal of a young nation; elegance is following the plain and practical; the spacious mansion with its luxurious appointments, is succeeding the cottage, as this in turn was the successor of the cabin. The perception of the picturesque is a natural result of earlier steps in the path of refinement; man may build from a vulgar ambition for distinction, but he seldom plants unless prompted by love of Nature and elevated impulses. Lord Bacon, in his essay "Of Gardens," says, "When ages grow to civility and elegance, men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely; as if gardening were the greater perfection." A case which seems to confirm this position occurs to us. The site of a noble building, erected for our Government, was adorned by wide-spreading trees, the growth of generations, which, after the building was completed, the architect cut down before his ax could be arrested. On being reproached for his vandalism, he retorted, "Trees may be seen everywhere, but such a Grecian portico as that—where?"

Among a young people like ourselves, the nursery and the market-garden hold prominent places in horticultural pursuits; the latter yields a prompt return for the investment of capital and labor, and just in proportion as demand increases, so will be the exertion to meet it. Thus we find the markets of the cities amply supplied with every luxury of fruit and vegetable; the seasons are anticipated by artificial means, glass is brought into requisition, and the tables of the wealthy are furnished with a profusion unknown to royalty in an earlier age.

The capacity of Americans to mould circumstances to themselves rather than adapt themselves to circumstances, to remove obstacles, to accomplish by the aid of machinery much that other people reach through toil alone, has passed into a proverb; hence it need hardly cause surprise, if unexampled success attend efforts at market-gardening, bringing to the very doors of the comparatively poor, vegetables and fruits, which in Europe are enjoyed only by the higher classes.

An illustration—where, but in America, are peaches planted, by a single individual, by tens of thousands, and carried to market on steamboats chartered for the special purpose, in quantities of one or two thousand bushels at a trip? The earlier American nurseries were few in number, and compared with some now existing of quite limited extent, though equal perhaps in proportion to population. The first of which there is any record, and probably the earliest established, was that of John Bartram, near Philadelphia, about the year 1730. Here were congregated many of the prominent native plants and trees, preparatory to exportation to Europe; also the fruits and plants of the other hemisphere, obtained in exchange for American productions. The specimen trees planted by the elder Bartram and his descendants still adorn the grounds, classic to the botanist and the lover of Nature; long may they stand, living memorials of generations passed away, our earliest evidence of a taste for horticulture!

The next nursery in the order of date is that of Prince, in Flushing, New York, established, we believe prior to the Revolution, and continued by the family to the present day. Flushing has become a center in the nursery trade, and many acres thereabout are covered with young trees intended for transplantation. A stroll round the village would lead one to suppose the chief interest of the inhabitants was bound up in the nursery business, as is that of Lynn in shoes, and of Lowell in cotton goods. Prominent among the Flushing nurseries are those of Parsons, which, though of comparatively recent origin, abound in rich treasures.

The nurseries of the brothers David and Cuthbert Landreth appear to have been the third in order of succession. They were established at Philadelphia shortly after the Revolution, and within the limits of the city. The increase of population and their expanding trade caused a removal to another and more ample field of culture, which, for nearly half a century, was the resort of most people of taste who visited Philadelphia.

Nurseries are now found everywhere. The Far West has some which count the young trees by millions, and fruit-trees, of single kinds, by the hundred thousand. The Hoveys, of Boston, have long been prominent, not only as nurserymen, but as writers on horticulture. Elwanger and Barry, of Rochester, New York, have a large breadth of land, we forbear to state our impression of the number of acres, covered by nursery-stock. Professional florists also have multiplied to an unlimited extent, exhibiting the growth of refining taste. Plants suited to window-culture, and bouquets of choice flowers, are sold on street-corners, and carried from door to door. Camellias, of which we recollect single flowers having been sold at a dollar, can now be purchased at fifty cents the plant.

It might be curious in reference to this subject of horticulture, to institute an inquiry as to the cause and effect. Have the increased means of gratifying taste expanded it, or has taste rapidly developed created the means of supply? Doubtless there has been reaction from both directions, each operating on the other. One striking exhibition of pure taste among us is the formation of picturesque arboreta, especially of terebinthaceous trees, and others allied to the Coniferae. This taste, so diligently cultivated in England, has found zealous worshippers among us, and some admirable collections have been formed. The cemetery of Laurel Hill, at Philadelphia, under

the critical eye and taste of the proprietor, Mr. John Jay Smith, that of Mount Auburn, in Cambridge, of Greenwood, New York, and the cemetery in Cincinnati, have afforded fine specimens of rare trees, though from the nature of their purposes picturesque effect could not be reached, except so far as aided by irregularity of surface. And here we would remark, in connection with this subject, that one regulation of the Cincinnati cemetery is worthy of imitation. No arbitrary railings, or ill-kept hedges, bound the individual lots; all is open, and the visitor, as he drives through the grounds, is charmed by the effect—a park studded with monuments; the social distinctions, which, perhaps, necessarily separated in life, have disappeared in death.

In connection with landscape-gardening, one American name stands conspicuous—the name of one who, if not, in point of time, the first teacher of the art in this country, has at least done more than any other to direct attention to it, to exhibit defects, suggest improvements, create beauties, and invest his subject with such a charm and interest as to captivate many minds which might otherwise have been long insensible to the dormant beauty within their reach, or that which they themselves had the power to produce; we refer, of course, to the late Andrew J. Downing. With natural fine artistic perceptions, his original occupation of a nurseryman gave direction to his subsequent pursuits. Under different circumstances, his taste might, perhaps, have been turned to painting, sculpture, or architecture; indeed, to the last he paid no inconsiderable attention; and, as the result, many a rural homestead, which might otherwise have been a bleak bonze, is conspicuous as the abode of taste and elegance.

Among the prominent private arboreta in our country, may be mentioned that of Mr. Sargent, at Wodenash. Mr. Sargent, as may be seen by his supplement to Downing's "Landscape-Gardening," is an enthusiast in the culture of conifers; he is reputed to have made liberal importations, and the result of his attempts at acclimation, given to the public, have aided others in like endeavors. Judge Field, of Princeton, New Jersey, has a pinetum of much value; some of his specimens are of rare excellence. He, also, has been a diligent importer.

(To be Continued.)

Experiments with Chinese Sugar-Cane.

We have recently received a treatise entitled Contributions to the Knowledge of the Nature of the Chinese Sugar-cane, by Charles A. Goessmann, of Syracuse, N. Y. The information furnished in this treatise is scientific and valuable. In 1857, while in Philadelphia, he made several chemical experiments to ascertain the quantity and nature of the juice of the sorghum cane. The results of his investigations, with information regarding sugar-cane obtained while on a recent visit to Cuba, are now given to the public for the benefit of those who may engage in a more complete elaboration of the subject. Mr. Goessmann's experiments were made with Chinese sugar-cane plants, which had been grown on soil consisting of crumbly syenite slate, previously manured with calcareous loam and stable manure. According to his analysis fresh sorghum-cane juice consists of: water, 78.34 parts; soluble matter, 10.22 parts (of which 9.5 parts are cane-sugar); cellulose, 8.20 parts; cerosine and insoluble earthy compounds, 1.24 parts; albuminous matter, 1.40. It yields about as much sugar as beet-root juice, which consists of water, 83.5 parts; cane-sugar, 10.5 parts; cellulose, 0.8 parts; albumen etc., 1.5 parts; fat acids and saline matter, 3.7 parts. The tropical sugar-cane juice yields about 20 per cent of cane-sugar—double the amount of beet-root and sorghum. According to Dr. Goessmann a full grown Chinese cane, deprived of leaves, seed, head and root, weighs about two and a half pounds. In estimating the product of an acre at 18,000 stalks, the yield will be dry seed, 142 pounds; dry leaves, 4,435 pounds; cane stalk, 36,000 pounds, from which 25,200 pounds of juice and 10,800 pounds of moist bagasse will be obtained. J. S. Lovering, of Philadelphia, has made at the rate of 1,400 pounds of sugar and 74 gallons of molasses, from 18,000 stalks per acre; more than half the sugar in the juice was thus obtained. When the first Silesian and French beet-root sugar manufactories were started, only about five per cent of the sugar in the beet was extracted and the rest left in unpalatable molasses. Sorghum molasses are sweet and pleasant, and whatever sugar may be left in them is not wasted as in the beet-root sugar manufacture. From such experiments and examinations it is evident that the manufacture of sorghum sugar and molasses affords far more encouragement to our people than the manufacture of beet-root sugar did in Europe when first introduced.

As the juice of sorghum contains several organic and inorganic impurities, these must be removed to obtain the pure saccharine matter—sugar and sirup. According to Dr. Goessmann, slaked lime added in small quantities to the fresh juice, is about the best substance that can be used for this purpose. It was first applied to beet-root juice and it is equally valuable for sorghum juice. He states that when a small quantity of slaked lime was added to the fresh juice and then heated up to 167° Fah., a bulky coagulum was formed which increased in quantity until the boiling point was reached. When passed through a filter a limpid liquid was obtained, which, when concentrated, yielded crystals of sugar. On the other hand, fresh juice which had been concentrated without lime only yielded a dark red sirup, for some months. Caution is enjoined upon manufacturers of sorghum sugar in the use of lime. If an excess of it is employed and the boiling of the juice continued too long, the color of the juice will become very dark.

The term "sugar" was formerly applied to all sweet substances, and the acetate of lead was designated sugar of lead from its taste. At present the term is of more limited application, being confined chiefly to three organic compounds, which

resemble one another in their sweet taste and their ability to form alcohol and carbonic acid under fermentation. These three sweets are milk-sugar, grape-sugar, and cane-sugar. Grape-sugar can be formed artificially from starch and vegetable fiber, with sulphuric acid, but not cane sugar. The latter is the chief sweetening substance used in domestic life. The occurrence of cane-sugar in any considerable quantity is limited to a few plants, some palms, the maple and the beet.

The cultivation of sorghum in all sections where it can be raised presents several advantages. It yields a large amount of true cane-sugar and sweet sirup, and its leaves afford good food for cattle. Its seed also yields a bright red dye and considerable fatty acid, thus rendering it a valuable cereal for feeding cattle. The expressed cane also yields 3 per cent of a strong flexible fiber well adapted for the manufacture of paper; and by improvements in its preparation, it may be profitably employed for making cloth. The hypochlorite of soda bleaches it without injury to its strength.

It is estimated that about 30 pounds of sugar a head are annually consumed in the U. S., or nine hundred million pounds for a population of thirty millions. Of this amount, taking the maple-sugar product at seventy million pounds and the Louisiana crop at two hundred and fifty millions, there is still left five hundred and eighty million pounds for the imported crop. At 6 cents a pound in the raw state this costs no less than \$34,800,000. Besides this amount of foreign sugar shipped annually into our country, about 25,652,000 gallons of foreign molasses were consumed in 1862. What a large market we have for a cheaper home product! It is well known that the common sugar-cane flourishes best in very warm latitudes; the beet-root in the more northern climates; while the sorghum cane seems best adapted for temperate latitudes—embracing all our Middle and Western States.

By the careful selection of seeds and judicious culture the quantity of sugar in this cane may be increased. This has been the case with the sugar-beet in Europe. New and improved species, such as the Olabietan variety, may also be successfully cultivated.

Viewing this question in all its aspects, it appears to us that very favorable prospects are presented to our people for the extensive cultivation of the sorghum. Every article of common use that can be profitably produced within the boundaries of any country, tends to increase its prosperity and strengthen its independence.—[Scientific American.]

San Rafael.

San Rafael is cosily ensconced in a small but beautiful valley, surrounded on all sides, except the east, by low hills, which, at this season of the year, adds a charm to the place that none but a sojourner can appreciate. A short distance in the west Tamelpal rises his lofty peak, and, like a faithful sentinel, from his cloud-capped head, signals the approach of the rain storm, or by his broad shoulders breathes the fierceness or freshness of the wind or sea-breeze. The Mary of the blast is turned aside, and gentle zephyrs fan, at noon-day, the dwellers in the valleys below. To the east is San Pablo Straits, through which flow the waters of San Pablo and Suisun Bays, San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers, with their tributaries. Here in full view, pass and repass, daily and hourly, all kinds of water craft, from the puffing ocean steamer, and the ship-of-war, to the tiny sailboat or bongo. Beyond lie the plains of Contra Costa, studded all over with beautiful homesteads, with their orchards and grainfields. Then the foothills gently rising in the distance, and off on the horizon the grim visage of Mount Diablo and the Coast Range of mountains closes the scene.

But San Rafael is the charmed center of this, the loveliest landscape in the world. The balmy, salubrious atmosphere, laden with the aroma from the shrubbery and flowers that carpet the hills and valleys, gives to existence here an indelible luxury. Its importance as a place of residence cannot be exaggerated. The sanitary influence of the pure air and equable climate—sufficiently remote from the bustle and excitement of the crowded city, renders it a place where families may dwell and revel in the delights of peaceful and social retirement.—[Marin Co. Journal.]

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—In the Coso Range about 180 miles from Los Angeles, is Brimstone Mountain, a volcano in active operation. Its altitude is about 1,000 feet. The exterior of the mountain is pure brimstone, hard, but yielding to the pick. The brimstone is worth \$25 for 100 pound in Los Angeles. About two and a half miles from this mountain, is a large number of hot springs with a temperature up to boiling heat. About three miles from the Brimstone Mountain is the Iron Mountain, so called. It rises to 3,000 feet above the ocean level, is of a reddish color, and contains iron ore. It exhibits strongly the action of fire. A few miles distant from Brimstone Mountain rises another called Glass Mountain, an extinct volcano. At a former period it disgorged large quantities of glass. The glass is strewn over the surface of the earth for a distance of over 20 miles. Some pieces weigh from 100 to 200 pounds. All of it is perfectly free from impurities, and perfectly translucent.—[Ex.]

My best presentations of the gospel to you are so incomplete! Sometimes, when I am alone, I have such sweet and rapturous visions of the love of God and the truths of his word, that I think if I could speak to you then, I should move your hearts. I am like a child, who, walking forth some sunny summer's morning, sees grass and flowers all shivering with drops of dew. "Oh," he cries, "I'll carry these beautiful things to my drops in his little palm, and all the charm is gone. There is but grass in his hand, and no longer pearls.—[J. Taylor.]

To make Potato Starch.

Starch made from the common potato furnishes an excellent substitute for arrowroot, as a wholesome nutritious food for infants. It also makes a good cheap pudding for the table, if cooked like sago; and as it has not the medical properties of arrowroot, it is much to be preferred as an article of food, except for children who are subject to diarrhea or summer complaint. The process of making the starch is simple and the time required so short as to put it into the power of everyone having the means at hand. Wash any quantity of potatoes perfectly clean, and grate them into a tub half full of clean cold water; stir it up well; let it settle, and then pour off the foul water; put the grated potatoes into a fine wire or coarse hair sieve; plunge it into another tub of clean cold water, and wash the starch through the meshes of the sieve, and throw the residue away; or wash it again if any starch remains in the pumice; let it settle again, and repeat this process until the water comes off clear; scrape from the top any remains of the pumice; then take the starch out, put it on dishes to dry in a warm room, and it will be fit for use immediately.

When wanted for use, mix as much as may be needed in cold water, and stir it into boiling milk, or water if preferred, and it requires no further cooking. It also makes a stiff and beautiful starch for clearing thin muslins and laces.

Physiology of Swimming.

The medical authorities of the French army especially recommend that men inclined to diseases of the chest, should be continually made to swim. The following are the effects (which M. le Docteur Duden attributes to swimming) on the organs of respiration:

"A swimmer wishing to proceed from one place to another, is obliged to deploy his arms and legs to cut through the liquid, and to beat the water with them to sustain himself. It is to the chest, as being the central point of sustentation, that every movement of the limbs responds. This irradiation of the movements to the chest, far from being hurtful to it, is beneficial; for, according to a sacred principle of physiology, the more an organ is put into action the more vigor and aptitude it will gain to perform its functions. Applying this principle to natation, it will easily be conceived how the membranes of the chest of a swimmer acquire development—the pulmonary tissue firmness, tone, and energy."

EXTRAORDINARY SPECTACLE.—A considerable portion of the town of Red Bluff, says the Beacon, was agog on Saturday, to see a most prodigious train of wild geese flying over and sailing northward. They came in flocks, strung along in various forms for miles, and each band in the other's wake. They were several hours in making the transit, and filled the sky with clamor. Their windings and bendings, soarings and sinkings, in the air, were pleasing to look at. Now a flock would be formed in a vast triangle, like Satan's forces, when he had his concealed artillery in the space, and when he shouted, "Vanguard, to right and left—the front unfold;" soon it would stretch out into a long line of undulating motion, like a huge serpent of the ethereal ocean, and anon roll out like long black ribbons rippling in the breeze. It was the hugest army of wild geese we ever saw.

In 1862 no less than 55,720,160 bushels of grain were exported from Chicago, against 49,363,381 the previous year.

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to rend our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture, modern application of the science of Chemistry, that however staid coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains, and our And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

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California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.
INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
FOURTH SERIES.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.

Books on California—Father Begert's History. The issue on Friday appears a communication entitled "California Documents in Bavaria," in which the writer mentions a history of California by Father Begert, of Bavaria, published in Munich 1772, which is alluded to by Clavijero in his history of California, and which your correspondent thinks is not to be found in this State. Your correspondent will doubtless be glad to learn that a copy exists in the Odd Fellow's Library in this city.

Clavijero says of this work: "Afterwards Father (Jacob) James Begert, an Italian Jesuit, who in seventeen years a missionary in California, returned to his native country, composed in German, and published at Munich in 1772, a new history of that country (Lower California), which, though it has a high reputation in Germany, we are not been able to use because it has not come into our hands."

Clavijero probably spoke of this work from oral reports which he had received, and so naturally fell into two errors, indicated by the two words italicized. Begert was not an Italian, but a German. At page 312 of his book he says: "We were, in all, 16 Jesuits—15 priests and 1 lay brother—8 Spaniards, 2 Mexicans, and 8 Germans." He then gives the names and birth-places of them all, and concludes: "Also myself, from Upper Rhine." The work was not published in Munich, in Bavaria, but at Mannheim, in Baden. It is well known that the Catholic missions in Lower California were founded by the Jesuits, at least in 1767, as a consequence of the vigorous attempts made about that time to suppress the Society of Jesus, the brothers of that order were compelled to cede the missions in Lower California to the Franciscans; who, it may be remarked, passed, in the year 1771, in their turn ceded these missions to the Dominicans, reserving to themselves Upper California as their field of spiritual conquest.

Father Begert, being thus driven from his field of labor, returned to Germany, where, finding, as he states, the most incredible fables in circulation respecting the productions and wealth of Lower California, he published in German a book whose title reads in English as follows: "Historical Sketches of the American Peninsula of California, with two appendices of false accounts. Written by a Priest of the Society of Jesus, who lived there many years just past. Published with the permission of my superiors. Mannheim, 1773." He announces his object to be, to refute the false accounts which are current respecting "the mineral riches and pearls of Lower California, which he describes as a sterile land of naked rocks and stone-quarries, of sand-hills and stunted bushes, having neither wood nor water, with a mere handful of inhabitants, but one remote from the beasts of the field." The first part contains an account of its natural history; the second part its social history, ethnology and linguistics; the third part of civil and religious history. The two appendices state and relate the various accounts furnished by preceding English, French, and Spanish writers on California; it being borne in mind that the California of the geographers was at this time only Lower California, for no white man lived in Upper California until the year 1769. The volume is a small octavo of 358 pages, illustrated with copious plate engravings, including a map of Lower California, the Gulf, the region of Sonora, Sinaloa, the valleys of the Colorado and Gila, and the country of the "Barbari Gentiles Apaches." Upper California, as low as latitude 34 deg. and below that of Los Angeles, is laid down as "Terra Incognita." Localities on the main land sometimes marked with inscriptions like this: "Here, in 1759, Father Tello, a Spaniard, and Father Rhuon, a German, both Jesuits, were killed by the Pimo Indians;" or, "Here was the Mission of Guaymas, which was destroyed by the apostate Sero Indians;" brief records of the tragedies which terminated the hopes, the labors and the lives of these wise, pious and heroic men.

The Odd Fellows' Library Association, which is exceedingly rich in works illustrating the archeology of California, collected with great perseverance upon a systematic plan, succeeded last season in importing this work of Begert from Europe at a large price. I understand they are about making arrangements to have it translated. J. W. D. [S. F. Evening Bulletin, June 23, 1892.]

California Documents in Bavaria—Hints to the Society of California Pioneers. I have just received two numbers of the Steamer Bulletin (June 23d and July 1st), where I find two notices entitled "California Documents in Bavaria," and "Father Begert's History of Lower California." I am pleased that the patriotic and learned people in your State have noticed my statements about the documents which exist in this city concerning the history and geography of California and the other countries on the western coast of the Pacific. Your correspondent "J. C. B." wishes me to send a catalogue of all the works, printed or manuscripts, on the California and Pacific Mexico to the Bulletin. I shall do so by and by, and shall translate the most remarkable passages of such works.

At the moment, I have merely time to say a word or two as to the literary collections where the documents may be found. There exist two large libraries in our city—the library of the University and the library of the State and Court (State and Hofbibliothek). The former is the old library of the University of Ingolstadt, which has sent out many Jesuit missionaries to different parts of the world. These missionaries have written many reports, of which a good part has been

printed in Ingolstadt. Such old prints are now exceedingly scarce, but there are copies of them in that library. The State and Court library is a collection of all the manuscripts and books which were found at the Bavarian monasteries at the time of their secularization in the beginning of the present century. Besides these two libraries there exist two archives, the Secret State archive, and the House archive, or the archives of the reigning family, with many thousands of manuscripts. Here are the most valuable works, letters, and records, but which can merely be copied, provided the Bavarian government grants permission. I can procure such permission, and young men may be found who are able to copy correctly the documents. These most certainly be paid for. Perhaps your legislature may grant a trifling sum for having copied all the documents relating to California and the western Pacific coast, not merely in our libraries and archives, but also in those of Vienna, Bamberg and some other cities of Germany. In my next I will give you a description of the original map of California, by Father Kino or Kubo, which is in my possession. Father Kino, before he went to America, was a professor of mathematics at the university of Ingolstadt.

As to the knowledge of the California mines by the Jesuits, your correspondent, "J. C. B." may read Father Begert's History, pp. 77, 78, 83, 353. In the note on the page 353, he will find the following extract from a Spanish work: "De sola yerva de aquel pais iba anualmente un millon de pesos fuertes a Roma: quantos irian de la riquissima California?" Father Begert certainly says that "riquissima California" is a shameful lying. We now know better! I am convinced that Lower California, Sonora, and Sinaloa are not less rich in gold and silver than Alta California.

Mexico known to the Chinese. Speaking about literary matters, I may take the liberty to mention that I have, some years ago, shown that Mexico was known to the Chinese under the name of Tusang, as early as the fifth century of our era. The small work, in which are printed the extracts out of the Chinese annals concerning this historical fact, has been several times translated into English, and has been printed in the Knickerbocker of 1846 or 1848. I don't remember correctly the year. If I am correctly informed, a Mr. C. G. Leland has lately written some articles on my work in the New York Continental Magazine for April and May, 1892, under the title "Ante-Norse Discoveries of America."

The foregoing extract, in answer to a note of ours, is from the Munich correspondent of the S. F. Evening Bulletin, of 15 October, 1892. This able writer makes us aware of the existence of several other deposits of California ante 1800 literature in the German States, outside of Bavaria, not hitherto known to American scholars. It is highly desirable that a catalogue of these materials should be given in a California Journal. Some notes on the Chinese discovery of Mexico are given in the four series of the Indianology, particularly in the August 1892 numbers of the Third Series, which very likely were originally collated from the writings of the Munich correspondent of the Bulletin. We may fairly, however, challenge the Munich savan to show from any truthful record that the Jesuit, or any other Catholic missionaries ever sent one hundred dollars in gold or silver metal from the Californias from 1700 to 1846. We know that Begert speaks the truth; no gold or silver were produced in the Californias for export before 1825, and then only a little silver from the Real de San Antonio, near La Paz. The old priests knew of the wealth of Arizona before 1725, but only before 1848 suspected the gold deposits of Alta California.

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THE BEST MACHINE IN USE.

And is conceded so to be by Farmers in every section of the State. It has great improvements over any other Two-wheel Machine.

THE BUCKEYE AS A REAPER.

The important advantages which belong to the Buckeye as a Mower, are retained in the Reaper.

We sold a large number of them last season, and all who had them say the BUCKEYE is

The Machine for California.

It will adapt itself to every surface of ground; will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other reaper. The Reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform, where it adds greatly to the draught.

We have a NEW AND IMPROVED REEL and ZINC Platform, with other improvements, on the BUCKEYE this season.

We are also Sole Agents in San Francisco and Marysville, for the

Haines "Illinois" Header,

Which has proved itself to be the BEST HARVESTING MACHINE IN THE STATE, it being the only Header which has stood the test for the past five years.

....ALSO....

Sole Agents for the celebrated—

Sweepstakes Thrasher,

Manufactured by
G. AULTMAN & CO., Canton, Ohio.

Together with a full assortment of

Agricultural Implements.

Farmers, send for a BOOK with full description.

HAWLEY & CO.,

Corner of California and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

And—
GEO. NORTH & CO., E and First streets,
MARYSVILLE.

THE
AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

The Original P. P. Stewart!

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing
LARGE OVEN

Summer and Winter Air-Tight

COOKING-STOVE

—FOR—

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1890.

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the Addition of the celebrated Patent Double-sheet Bottom Plate.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, DURABILITY—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1833.

2d, MANUFACTURE—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, EXTENSIVE CONTROL OF HEAT—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE—By which a compressed and inverting action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, BROILING—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WAXES BACK—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

Beware of the numerous imitations to the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine.

For sale by
CALLED M. SICKLER,
9-3m 422 Kearny, bet. Cal. and Pine sts., San Fran.

O. E. COLLINS,

602 Montgomery street,
AGENT FOR THE

American Watch Factory.

WATCH REPAIRING
AT NEW YORK PRICES!

BOWEN BROTHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY



GROCERIES,

Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores,

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared a SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.

TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.

PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.

SPICES Innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest.

BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated dairies; also, choicest Eastern.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc., or for medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury. SPANISH OLIVES, of superior quality.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES.

Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Calinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessities, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of carriage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—

BOWEN BROTHER,

Corner California and Montgomery streets,

San Francisco.

BRANCH STORE—Hunter street, Stockton.

BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICE---Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Capital Represented, over \$9,000,000 !!!

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ASSETS OVER \$5,000,000 !!

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF NEW YORK:

Purely mutual. The only only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall be divided pro rata among the policy holders.

Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York.

Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN:

Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for one-half the annual premium.

Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.

The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF HARTFORD, CONN:

ASSETS, \$1,000,000 !

DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS,

\$50,000 !

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK:

ASSETS, \$1,800,000 !

Letters of Credit for \$240,000.

Washington Fire Insurance Co.

Niagara Fire Insurance Co.

Arctic Fire Insurance Co.

Security Fire Insurance Co.

Park Fire Insurance Co.

Phenix Fire Insurance Co.

Park Fire Insurance Co.

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San Francisco.

BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,

AGENTS.

THE "GOLDEN HARP,"

....AND....

THE "LEADER,"

TWO SPLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED STOVES,

just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited;

....ALSO....

The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enameled and

Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,

BAKE-OVENS, SADD-IRONS,

&c. &c. &c.

For sale by—

B. C. AUSTIN,

Pacific Tin-Works,

324 Clay street, below Battery

SAN FRANCISCO.

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARRISON, Apisarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE

Author with great care and the devotion of much

time. From the experience of many years as an

apisarian, the Author has given results that must be

of great value to all who have bees. Every person

who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.

This Book is for sale by the Author, at Sacramento, and at

the FARMER OFFICE.

THE
UNION FARM
AND PLANTATION
MILLS.

THE BEST MILL

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Greene, Heath & Allen,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

FOR SALE.

A LADY'S WORK-BOX, made out of Yosemite manzanita, inlaid with "pyramid" of live-oak, white-oak and red-oak interspersed with the base of Indian arrow-wood, mountain mahogany and Washoe silver.

This unrivalled piece of work is of home manufacture—a California production in workmanship and material. It was made, not as a matter of profit, but as a practical illustration of what can be done with our rare California woods. It has been exhibited at the Fair, the maker now offers it for sale to anyone who is willing to appreciate its worth.

On exhibition at Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine Agency. [see 241]

ADOLPH BIRNING.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....MAY 1, 1893.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this pamphlet marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

Our Traveling Agent.

We have commissioned Mr. ALDEN THRESHER to act as a Traveling Agent to make collections and solicit subscriptions, and also to obtain any and all information upon Agricultural interests. We commend Mr. Thresher to the kindness of our friends wherever he may visit. At present he will visit Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, and the Russian River district, and we have all who feel an abiding interest in the advancement of Agriculture, will have in their names and become co-workers with us.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

A PREMIUM.

We will present six packages of fresh seeds to every new subscriber, that desires the same. The seeds will consist of coffee, cotton, tobacco, rice, and other new and valuable varieties. Clubs of five or ten subscribers, in one lot, will be entitled to an increased number of parcels each. Should other seeds from those mentioned be preferred, let the subscriber name, and he will receive them. Also, to old subscribers paying arrears and renewing, do we extend the same terms.

To our Patrons, and to Farmers and Dairymen in Tomales and Punta Reyes District, Marin County.

Now that we have a Post Office at Preston's Point and Tomales, so that those who wish to get newspapers regularly can do so, we invite those who are interested in the great cause of Agriculture, to become subscribers to our Journal. Col. Preston, Postmaster, at Preston Point, Messrs. Keyes & Brees, and Mr. Dutton, Postmaster at Tomales, will act for us, and we hope to have many friends read that district.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them. Our charge will be five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should be accompanied by references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "business," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We return thanks to our numerous correspondents for their favors. "Sketches of Emigrant Life" will appear next week. Lines—"April Skies grow Blue" from C. E. D. H., will also appear next week; and we hope to hear often from this gifted writer. A valuable article on Wine-making and Preserving, by A. Haraszthy, is unavoidably deferred till next week.

Success of TEMPERANCE HOTELS.—A most happy event it is to record the fact that Temperance Hotels are flourishing in our city; and to no one is individual is this cause indebted more than to Mr. Weygant, of the Tremont House, for this result. He has made that hotel so popular by his attention to the wants of his patrons, that it was not large enough, and he has now taken the International Hotel also. To a few days after his opening there it was full, showing that his excellent way of receiving and caring for his guests is so much appreciated by the traveling public, that he can fill two hotels. This is most creditable for him, and speaks well for the cause of temperance also. See the card of the hotel in another column.

Grain Bags.—How long will it be necessary to urge farmers and grain growers to secure their bags in the spring. Already our market has been swept of about all the material for bags, all the imported bags on hand, and to arrive. This will prove to grain growers the importance of getting their stock on hand in season. The prices of material for, and ready-made bags, have advanced materially the present week. We refer our readers to the advertising card of Messrs. Lewis & Detrick. They are fully posted on the bag business, and can supply all orders on the most reasonable terms.

New Cotton-Seed and Cotton-Gins.—We would call public attention to the advertisement in our columns this week, of new Sea-Island Cotton. We hope all who desire an extra quality of seed, will secure some at an early day. We also remind those who have planted a quantity of cotton, that they can secure cotton-gins at this office, as per notice.

WINE FROM KNIGHT'S FERRY.—We received a sample of very fine red wine from C. G. Ernest, Esq., while in Stockton, made at Knight's Ferry. We found it of superior quality, not like the ordinary red wine, but more like the Burgundy. It is of a rich color, fine and clear, and ranked among the best we have seen this season.

BEE BUSINESS AROUND STOCKTON.—The extent of the bee business may be estimated by the fact that Mr. A. J. Brown, of Stockton, at the Mechanics' Mills in that place, made and sold three thousand bee-bites the last year—principally of the Langstroth pattern.

HIGHLAND RICE RECEIVED.—Through the courtesy of Collector Rankin we have received a case of superior highland rice from Japan—part of a lot destined for distribution. We shall be happy to scatter it to those willing to try the culture.

May-Day.

"The merry May hath pleasant hours, and dreamily they glide,
As if they floated, like the leaves, upon the silver tide;
The trees are full of crimson buds, the woods are full of birds,
And the waters flow to music, like a tune with pleasant words."

MERRY, happy May is upon us, and light hearts have shouted, "Wake and call me early, mother, for I'm to be Queen of May!"

Nothing tends more to the security and happiness of a community, than social gatherings of families in the glorious season festivals—and May-Day is the queen festival of the year. We are glad our publishing day falls on this auspicious day. We rejoice to see the clouds have dispersed so that the hearts of all may be gladdened, and their voices join in a joyous anthem on this glad festival day. May the sunshine of joy penetrate every heart and make it happy. We rejoice to see the hundreds and thousands saluting forth from their seclusion, for a day of unalloyed pleasure, and to see the preparations made on every hand for the general enjoyment—God bless the workers.

To the country! to the country! Let all that can repair there and be happy. Now is the time to go to the country. The earth has put on her bridal robes, and decked in her lovely attire she stands, inviting all who are lovers of the beautiful, to fly to the country, and there be wooed by her sweet and fragrant kisses—that are free to all. She invites all to come and gather lovely flowers, and be happy. To the country, then, all who can, now is the bridal month of the year—the merry month of May.

The Family of J. W. Osborn.

We are glad to see the noble public spirit that is being evinced in behalf of the family of the late J. W. Osborn, Esq., whose death has recently created so much excitement. We see with much pleasure the generous and truly sympathetic feeling which is being shown for those who have been thus suddenly deprived of their protector and guardian. Something over \$7,000 has already been subscribed towards a fund for the benefit of the widow and family of the deceased; and we hope that an extensive interest may be manifested until a generous sum shall be raised, sufficient, if possible, to redeem the homestead.

We would sooner see \$50,000 raised for this purpose, than \$5,000. Every act of this kind fosters those generous feelings which are too apt to be smothered amid the exciting and controlling passions of the present day—all strained in the pursuit of gain.

Mr. Osborn has done much, very much, for the cause of human progress, and has expended large sums in testing experiments, the results of which, though disastrous to his own finances, will eventually tend to the good of the State—and it is but just that the public who are thus benefited, should make some return for it. Let it be a liberal one in this instance—an evidence of our sense of justice and the possession of generous feelings for the afflicted.

Mr. Osborn has done great good, not only by his many valuable essays upon agricultural and commercial interests, but by stimulating all within his influence to the rapid prosecution of matters identified with our prosperity.

No better or more substantial evidence of appreciation for such labors can be publicly adduced—than by protecting and shielding the family he has left under distressing circumstances. Let the public pulse beat with a munificence that shall be a monument of praise.

Pleasant Memories.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters and you will receive it again after many days."

With the last mail we have received a letter from a dear old friend in the "way down east land," containing the leaf and flower of a native plant, the parent stock of which we found upon one of the fairest spots of earth, a beautiful little hill by the sea-side. That native plant, in those years long since, we carried many miles and placed in the home-garden of a friend, and now, after a lapse of many years, we find these words in the letter with the pressed leaf and flower. We shall treasure them all in our album of "pleasant memories." The letter reads thus:

"Do you remember, on that fairest of spring mornings, you brought a root of Mountain Geranium in your hat from the Verandah [the name of the hill] and planted in my garden here? Mother has cared for it during my absence, and it has bloomed ever since. I saved the last simple, delicate flower of the summer and inclosed it. Does the plant renew itself by seed yearly, or has the root really lived 15 years? I would like you to tell me. Perhaps this plant is an exception and has bloomed since 1848 simply as a reminder."

So we find the simple act of giving a little plant has kept alive a train of happy memories, and after a lapse of 15 years, the time we planted this beautiful native flower, we receive a rich reward in kind remembrance and a treasured flower—thus is the scripture fulfilled, and our bread is returned to us here in this far-off-land with a gift also for the poet's corner, "as sweet and musical as bright Apollo's late strung with his hair."

[This simple but beautiful native plant is perennial, like friendship, and lives forever if properly cherished and fostered, giving its abundant blossoms in the degree of the care bestowed upon it.]

RICH ORES.—In these times of wonderful discoveries in our own State and its adjacent Territories, the specimens of rich ores constantly exhibited are wonderful. When at Oakland yesterday we were shown a collection of ores, from the San Francisco mine, of La Corveta, at "Sonora," that promise very rich. These mines belong to A. & E. Newland of Oakland, are being worked by common arrastras, and by the notices there, under all the difficulties attendant upon the imperfect manner of getting out the riches, yet they are of great promise. One of the Messrs. N. have been there for the last fifteen months, and is now here getting machinery of better character. We received some very fine specimens to show the riches of that country.

Washington.

There is one picture, one face, and one character, in our country and her history, that stand out in bold relief above all others—the "Father of his Country."

Before this picture—gazing upon this face, remembering his character, and what he did for his country, every soldier, patriot, statesman and citizen, should now come and bow in reverence, and seek by the inspiration which such a contemplation should infuse, to learn and know his duty in this great hour of our country's peril.

We believe that no better, no more potent influence, could be brought to bear upon the people throughout our land, than to cause a picture of George Washington to be hung up in every tent, in our halls of legislation, colleges, schools, academies, and in every home where there are seeds of goodness and love of country. Wherever lies the germ, the features of George Washington will wake it to life and the full bloom and fire of patriotism—and our country would be saved.

We rejoice in the knowledge of a general revival in the desire for this picture. Let every child be brought to, made to bow before, and taught to reverence the godlike features of that pure patriot—that great and good man.

One of the finest pictures now on exhibition in our State, can be seen in the window at the bookstore of A. Roman & Co., and it was this beautifully finished picture that has awakened these thoughts. We have no doubt that the effect of a similar visit by almost any one, would operate for his good. It elevates the heart above petty and minor considerations, and resolves him to feel and act for his country alone. "Our country, one and undivided."

A Splendid Large Stallion.

W. C. Myers, Esq., of Ashland Mills, Oregon, is the owner of a large and splendid bay stallion, which, we believe, is the largest and heaviest stallion on the Pacific Coast, if not in the United States. If he can be beat, we should like to have the lucky man give us the facts and particulars.

The weight of the stallion is 2,300 pounds, when in moderate condition; his height, fair measurement, on the withers, 17½ hands—18½ the way some measure. He is a beautiful bay, without a white hair, a remarkable fine coat. He is well formed, clean nice limbs, free from that long hair usually on large horses, thus giving him more the appearance of a thoroughbred. He was brought across the plains in 1861. His sire was the large stallion imported from England, called Coburg.

This stallion is both kind and gentle; a lady rode him, and drove him part way across the plains.

Mr. Myers has a fine mare, the dam of a colt he exhibited at the State Fair, in 1888, at Marysville, which we saw and admired very much. The colt weighed 900 pounds, at 15 months old. This colt is now in Tabama, a fine, large, and very valuable animal. The mare has now a colt by Coburg.

This is the class of horses we now want on the Pacific Coast, and to this kind of breeders we would recommend the attention of those who are interested. Mr. Myers has been an attentive observer of stock for more than 30 years, and any animal that he would select, we should think had the good points.

We hope Mr. Myers will give to this fine animal the name of the "Ashland Chief," for he must be the chief among stallions.

Books Received.

Transactions of the Rhode Island Society, for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, an interesting volume of 100 pages, containing doings of the annual meeting, reports of the several committees; also action of the Society to confer with General Assembly in relation to securing the national grant of lands for the establishment of an Agricultural College. Our State, we regret to say, neglected to secure this grant. The Treasurer's report shows; the Society to be in a flourishing condition, having money at interest. Many of the reports are of great interest, of which we shall speak hereafter. We have received a copy of the Act to provide for the maintenance and supervision of Common Schools, which we shall quote from or publish.

Tobacco Culture—a pamphlet of 48 pages, just published by Orange Judd, New York. It appears to be a valuable work, containing practical details and plain directions, as given by 14 experienced cultivators, residing in different parts of the United States, most of whom have had long practice in the growing of tobacco.

An Excellent Pump at a Low Price.

We witnessed the completion of the digging of a well, and the putting down the pipe and pump, and the completion of the whole thing in one day—a well of 50 feet depth, and water found in abundance—the whole cost, boring, shield, pipe, pump, and labor, all for less than \$40.

This well was dug for Mr. W. H. Derrick, of Stockton, at his blacksmith shop. The well borer, Mr. Harkness, who deserves credit for his very good management and industry. The well was bored 50 feet deep. The galvanized iron shield was 20 feet long, six inches in diameter—the pipe for water inside the shield, 30 feet long, 4 inches in diameter; these cost \$21 50; the force pump and fixing, \$5; and the whole labor \$12 50, making \$39. The pump, pipes, etc., were from the manufactory of C. H. Ernst, Stockton. This we call good work and low cost.

WINE FROM THE MOUNTAINS.—We had a pleasant call from one of our mountain vine-growers, Mr. Althoff, of Coloma, who has been one of our most practical and successful cultivators, and can well attest to the true doctrine of hill-side cultivation, which this Journal has advocated for many years. Mr. Althoff, we are glad to know, has been successful in making the *Catumba Wine*, and Isabella, which will be among the very best wines made on this coast. He has made the present year about 2500 gallons, mostly of these two sorts. He anticipates making 7000 gallons the present year. His vineyard contains 22,000 vines, all in bearing this year.

The International Hotel.

This hotel, so admirably and so centrally located—being near the corner of Montgomery street, but on Jackson, has been for years quite celebrated as the central hotel for travelers; and although it has had many changes, it has always been one of the principal hotels, and until the erection of the Lick, the Russ, and the Occidental, it ranked as a No. 1 hotel.

The International Hotel has now passed into the hands of Mr. Weygant, the enterprising proprietor of the Tremont House, and has just been opened as a No. 1 hotel upon temperance principles. He is one of our most popular landlords, and greatly in favor with the traveling public. Having been so well and favorably known he is now able to fill two hotels, winning praise from all sources. The International, under the new administration, has been almost entirely renewed in its interior arrangement. It has been neatly painted and papered, and the principal rooms furnished with the best quality of furniture. Neatness, cleanliness, and real comfort, have been the objects of the proprietor in fitting up this hotel for the public. Each room is furnished with rich and genteel furniture, and there are none but the best spring mattresses used (two to a bed). There are suits of rooms for families, and a splendid "bridal chamber" has been prepared at a cost of about \$1,500. Every provision has been made to render the house agreeable to the wants of the traveling public.

The culinary department is in good hands. The arrangements for the bakery, and all branches of cooking, are of the most approved kind, enabling the proprietor to furnish his tables with every luxury—a matter of importance and satisfaction to patrons.

The Hotel International is five stories high and contains about one hundred and fifty rooms. It is conveniently located for the steamers, both up-river and elsewhere, the railroad passes the door, and carriages belonging to the house are ready to convey passengers at all hours.

Families from abroad and strangers traveling who desire quiet and comfort, can go to the International and feel at home, as we can assure them nothing will be wanting on the part of the proprietor to make their stay pleasant and satisfactory.

The success of the proprietor of this hotel is a proud evidence of the moral tone of society, so far as it regards temperance hotels (as we mention in another column). For more particulars in relation to this hotel, we refer the reader to the advertisement in our columns elsewhere.

Terrible Explosion and loss of Life.

The steamer Senator arrived from San Pedro, last evening in charge of Mr. J. S. Butters, first officer, Captain T. W. Seeley being among the killed on the 27th, by the bursting of the boiler of the steamer Ada Hancock, belonging to Banning & Co., as she was conveying passengers and freight to the steamer. The purser of the Senator gives the following account of the disaster: "The Ada Hancock a small propeller, owned by Mr. Banning of San Pedro, was used for the purpose of towing the lighters of freight, and carrying the passengers between the town and the steamers anchorage. She left on the 27th, with about 60 passengers for the steamer, among whom were a number of persons just returned from the Colorado river. When about a thousand yards from the town her boiler was exploded, tearing the boat into fragments. This occurred about four o'clock P. M. The explosion was seen and heard from the steamer, and also from the shore. Boats were sent immediately from the ship, and from Camp Drum, by the officers and soldiers stationed there, who rendered all the assistance in their power. Those reported dead were no doubt killed instantly, with the exception of W. Ritchie, Express Messenger, who lived about two hours after the explosion. No cause can be assigned for the catastrophe.

Killed.—Capt. T. W. Seeley, Captain steamer Senator; William Ritchie, Wells Fargo & Co's Messenger; W. T. B. Sanford, partner of Banning & Co.; Fred. Kerlin, Surveyor General Beale's nephew; Oliver, from the Colorado, cut in two; R. M. Hall; Dr. H. R. Myles, from Los Angeles; Thos. Workman, clerk for Banning & Co.; Capt. Nye, Jr.; L. Schleissinger, of Los Angeles; M. Levy, of San Bernardino; Richard Price, colored man; Joe, colored man, Capt. Hooper's servant; Charles Kinney; John Rodgers, Sydney Johnson, Hubbard Kimball, Morrison, Achille, Yeary, and Mr. Pratt, from the Colorado, and about 25 others, names unknown.

Wounded.—E. Banning, badly bruised; Mrs. Banning, seriously injured; Willie Banning slightly injured; Mrs. Sanford seriously injured; Miss Sue Wilson, slightly injured; Charles Cunningham, seriously injured; J. L. Tucker, leg broken; Mrs. Cohn and child; and 6 others in the military hospital.

The tug was 80 feet long, and about 50 or 60 tons burden, rigged with a double propeller of novel pattern, and was a smart boat. The steamer an anchorage in the open roadstead of San Pedro, side and convey passengers and their baggage to New Pedro, some five miles distant. The presence of so many residents of San Pedro on board the tug, at the time of the accident, was on account of the projected departure of the wife of Mr. D. B. Banning and Sanford were accompanying her to the Senator, intending to return after the departure of the steamer.

A dispatch from St. Johns, N. S., April 27, says: 360 passengers, and 84 of crew, with 24 more other boats have arrived off Cape Race, wrecked 4 from the wreck by ropes and spars, and 24 more other boats have arrived off Cape Race in consequence of the fog. Seven more persons who came a heavy sea-fog, and the commander is supposed second officers, and surgeon were saved. The stricken. Several persons clung to the rigging rendered. Guns are being fired at Cape Race, to attract the attention of the missing boats. At two boats this steamer Dauntless picked up persons. The weather is very clear on the coast. The dispatch from the Mail officers of the Anglo was lost, and 297 lives lost, out of a total of 445 persons on board.

Fresh Cotton-Seed.

1,000 POUNDS FRESH SEA-ISLAND GIN BRAND, warranted. This is the best brand known.

This parcel of Seed has been selected by JOHN T. ZORN, Esq., a gentleman who came passenger on the Cotton Manufacturing, having resided with J. time in Egypt and the East Indies, making himself familiar with the article; he has brought this invoice here to introduce into California as the BEST COTTON KNOWN well known in the Agricultural World.

This seed was carefully packed by C. W. STARR, Esq., well known in the Agricultural World.

This seed will be offered at mere nominal prices, as follows:

One Packet of Four pounds \$2.50
Three do Twenty pounds 10.00
Six do Forty pounds 18.00
Fifteen do Sixty pounds 30.00

It is offered at these low prices to induce the cultivation extensively.

COTTON-GINS.

Those who will want Cotton Gins the present year can also have the same imported to order, on application. The well-known

EXCELSIOR COTTON-GINS.

For Long-staple Cotton—from \$100 upwards, according to size and power.

...ALSO...

The Double-cylinder Saw-Gin.

For Short-staple Cotton, the best Gin now made. These Gins have from twenty to eighty saws, in two rows, working in double action, and with admirable power, thus reducing the feeble space to one-half of the old Gin, keeping the cotton in constant action, separating it freely from the seed, and avoiding clogging the Machine, which takes place in the single row of saws.

Orders should be furnished immediately to secure them in season for this crop.

The SEED can be had of—

ZORN & CO., Government House.

Or at the Farmer Office, at the above rates.

John T. Zorn. A. Exp.

ZORN & CO.,

General Agents.

...AND...

Commission Merchants,

506 WASHINGTON STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

11 BECKMAN STREET,

NEW YORK,

AGENTS for a number of Manufacturers in the United States and Europe; they purchase and sell any kind of Goods on Commission.

FOR

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

They have the very best facilities, under an arrangement with Mr. Chas. V. Hayes, the well known Agricultural Implement Agent, New York.

ZORN & CO. do a Commission Business exclusively, confining themselves to a moderate Commission, according to the amount of a transaction. Having correspondents over the globe they can promise satisfaction to all reasonable expectations in all business entrusted to them, and have especially the farming public to give them a trial.

Letters addressed to them in German, French, Italian, or Spanish, will be answered in the same language.

ZORN & CO.,

506 Washington Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

10

Galvanized Iron Lift Pumps,

FOUR SIZES, 3, 4, 5, and 6 INCHES.

—WITH—

Stock's San Jose Patent Valve,

Better than any now in use, and

WARRANTED TO RAISE WATER 125 FEET.

Made and Sold only by

CHAS. G. ERNEST,

Corner of Main and Sutter streets,

STOCKTON.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING

For Decayed Teeth,

Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching teeth or mere shells can be filled with it, and restored to use and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (see page 1200), at his rooms No. 653 (old No. 10) 1/2 Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite Work, rendering the Extraction of root unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVE

Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price 50 cents by express.

AUTOMATIC OPERATIONS will receive the attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and cannot have none in future. His office has been established in San Francisco—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Office in the State of California.

JAMES PEARSON & S.

Doane's Hay-Press.

THE Proprietor of this highly improved PATENT HAY-PRESS, offers it to the Public with the confidence that it will be found the most efficient Press for pressing Hay, and at the same time, it is the most economical; when built of iron, it will press 1000 pounds; when built of oak, 1400 pounds.

This Press is easily worked by a wheel, and is easily baled in a day. The Press can be easily taken down and moved to any place, and is conveyed to the Press by mules or oxen, and is formed of 2 feet 2 inches of iron, weighing 250 to 300 pounds each bale.

These Presses have been approved and purchased by the U. S. Army, and the Navy, and others, to whom references may be made.

These Presses can be purchased at the Manufactory, near Clay and Drum streets, San Francisco; or at the Editor FARMER, to whom the Proprietor is permitted to sell, and of whom Presses can be ordered. Price \$100 and \$125.

10

GOD MADE MAN, MAN MADE MONEY.

God made Beer, and Beer made Money.

Men and Money, and Money and Beer.

There are spurious kinds of all of these things.

But if you want Pure California Honey.

Come to Washington Market with your money.

In all shapes you'll get it, if you call.

A. M. E. HOWARD'S HONEY STALL.

The stall, some folks Honey mix.

But it is always pure at 70.

Now when your friends to market you bring.

Be sure and come to the Eastern Wing.

SUGAR-BEET.

SUPERIOR Seed of the Genuine Improved Beet for Sale at this Office.

New Hotel at Stockton.

We are glad to hear and to know that Stockton is moving for a new and splendid hotel. Subscription books are opened, and considerable sums are already subscribed. It is to be a large, spacious, and elegant structure. This is right. Stockton needs a No. 1 hotel, and from her position in regard to the great Pacific Railroad, and other roads now in contemplation from that city, with the rich resources near to her, and the sure increase of our population all over the State, of which the San Joaquin Valley will secure her share, it is right, proper and wise, that Stocktonians should have a splendid hotel.

The site proposed is very near the City Hall, corner of Hunter and Main streets—a grand location, and will be an ornament to the city. Go ahead, gentlemen, and show that, as you say, the second city in the State shall not be without a splendid hotel.

Subscription books should be filled up without delay, for the people are coming on our steamers and over the plains by thousands, and tens of thousands, and they will want homes temporarily, until they can build permanent houses.

Artesian Bath-Rooms, Stockton.

While at Stockton, we tried the famous artesian water-baths, and therefore can testify as to their excellence.

We were surprised that so few of the citizens ever go and enjoy this great luxury, for it is a luxury every one should enjoy. We want all to improve this opportunity, and to enjoy these baths, as this water brought from a depth of 1,000 feet, is highly invigorating, causing a genuine glow of health, and infusing into the mind great joyfulness. Warm and cold baths can now be had, and electricity will be applied soon, if the enterprise is only encouraged as it should be. The proprietor is ever attentive to all who call. The swimming bath, both for ladies and gentlemen should be liberally patronized.



BAGS! BAGS!

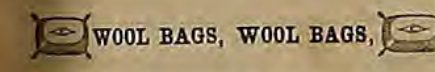
LEWIS & DETRICK,

CLAY STREET BAG FACTORY,
No. 218 Clay street,

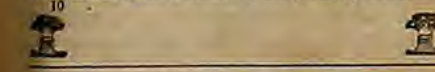
BETWEEN DAVIS AND FRONT STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.



GRAIN BAGS of every description on hand and for sale at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.



WOOL BAGS, WOOL BAGS, WOOL BAGS made to order. Flour, Salt, Ore, and Spade bags made to order. Count Merchants and Farmers supplied at the lowest rates, on time with city acceptance. A liberal discount made for cash. Orders promptly executed.



Original of the Inventor of the Ohio Mower and Reaper.

To this Machine, as a MOWER, was awarded the highest number of credit marks (61) at the Great National Trial of Reapers and Mowers, held at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1857. This fact becoming known to certain members of the firm of Ball, Aultman & Co., who were more deeply interested in the Buckeye Machine, which had only received thirty-six credit marks, a letter was written, without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Ball, though a member of the firm at the time, to the Chairman of the Committee, who, upon the authority of said letter, and without consulting the other members, changed the award to the Buckeye Machine, which had only received thirty-six credit marks, as above stated. (See Table D, page 75, Report of Committee.)

There have been two circulars addressed to each member of the Committee, upon the subject of this award, to which a large majority of them have replied, and but one says that he was in favor of giving the first Premium to the Aultman & Miller Machine, while several of them say that it was unanimously awarded to BALL'S OHIO MOWER. We therefore claim for this Machine the GRAND GOLD MEDAL, offered at that Trial.

CAUTION

....TO....

California and Oregon FARMERS.

We would caution the farming community and dealers in agricultural implements in the States of California and Oregon against buying, selling, or using certain Reaping Machines, or Headers, introduced this season into those States by Treadwell & Co., or their agent, Mr. Palmer. The machines referred to are quite similar to those sold by Treadwell & Co. in the season of 1865, called the "Farmer's Friend," and are a gross infringement on the Haines Patent, now owned by us; and we shall prosecute to the fullest extent all persons infringing our rights.

The machines were manufactured and shipped in a manner so speedy and clandestinely, that we had no opportunity to effectually proceed against them here; and hence our only recourse is to follow them to California, or wherever used or sold, and to obtain, by suits in United States Courts, the heavy damages resulting to us by such use or sale.

We shall take prompt and vigorous measures to protect our interests and property, and shall not quietly allow any one to practice so great an injustice upon us as is attempted in this matter by the firm of Treadwell & Co.

BARBER, HAWLEY & CO.

OAKS, ILLINOIS, January, 1863.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

JACKSON STREET,

A few doors above Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.



FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING.

MOST CONVENIENT TO THE
Steamers' Landings, Business Streets,

....AND....

Places of Amusement.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Reduction in Prices.

Five Bathing Rooms attached to the Barber Shop.

WARM AND COLD SHOWER BATHS,

FREE TO GUESTS.

Thoroughly Renovated and Newly Furnished this Spring. EVERY ROOM OPENS TO THE LIGHT and AIR. Every Room is furnished with a first quality Patent Spring-Mattress and Hair-Mattress. The International offers to guests the greatest number and BEST FURNISHED FAMILY ROOMS; and also SETS AS GOOD A TABLE as any House in the City.

I am determined that the INTERNATIONAL shall be the most comfortable, best regulated, and in all respects superior to any like establishment in the State, and shall aim to merit a continuance of the popular favor it has enjoyed heretofore. It will be conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

F. E. WEYGANT,

Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE,

418 and 420 JACKSON STREET,

A few doors below Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

This fire-proof building possesses many advantages to the traveler for convenience. It is only half a block from the Post Office and Custom House, and about the same distance from the principal places of amusement.

The City Railroad Cars Pass the Door.

The House is conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES, which secures to our Guests QUIET.

The prices for Board and Room are very moderate—by the Day, Meal, or week. WE SOLICIT A CALL FROM ALL.

F. E. WEYGANT, Propr.

For the accommodation of my many guests I have taken and refurnished the International Hotel, and will carry on the two Houses in connection, so that citizens wishing to put up at either House, may take the Tremont or International Coach and be taken to either House, with their Baggage, FREE. F. E. WEYGANT.

10

R Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

The sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprejudicedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their purgative properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel diseases. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of fraud. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent before named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints: Constipation, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from indigestion, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid function of the Bowels and pain arising therefrom, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as: Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia, and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

The Agent put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other can give you such a complete cure, and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of fraud. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for \$1. Sold by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco; H. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento, and all dealers in medicine.

THE NEW STYLE HAT, COME AND SEE.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

JAMES C. COLLINS, AGENT FOR

G. ROSENBERG, EAGLE HAT STORE, New

544 Fellows' Hall, 323 Montgomery street.

Our old friends and the public generally are cordially invited to call, and see our

New Spring and Summer Style of

SILK HAT FOR 1863.

We also keep on hand a full assortment of the latest style Men's, Boys', and Children's FANCY CAPS. Also, a full assortment of Boys' and Children's STRAW CAPS.

Our many years' experience as well known manufacturers and dealers in this city will, we trust, secure to us a generous share of public patronage.

DR. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

NO. 61 CLAY STREET, RADE'S BUILDING,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours: From 9 A. M., to 5 P. M.

ALL WORK IS WARRANTED!



TERMS CASH

WHEN WORK IS

FINISHED!

PRICES LIBERAL.

1863.

THRASHING MACHINES!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE IN RECEIPT DIRECT from the Manufacturers of a superior lot of GENUINE

PITT'S, and C. M. RUSSELL & Co's

CELEBRATED

EIGHT AND TEN-HORSE

THRASHERS and SEPARATORS,

BOTH BELT AND GEARED.

These Machines are of the latest and most approved Manufacture, and acknowledged to be the best Machines ever offered to the Public.

....ALSO....

4, 6, 10, and 12-Horse

16 and 22-foot Stackers,

FARMERS are especially requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

DE WITT, KITTLE & CO.,

9

Sansome street, near Pacific.

PRIZE MEDAL

OHIO

MOWER & REAPER!

E. BALL'S PATENT.

Patented August 12, 1856, and December 1, 1857.

In England July 20, 1857. Improved 1861.

1. The carriage of the Machine is mounted on two driving wheels. In connection with each of these, is a spur wheel and piston, making the Machine stronger and more durable than any single-gear Machine can be.

2. The relation between these two driving-wheels is such, that they operate jointly, or separately, as circumstances may require. The result of this is, that when a Machine is moving on a curve, either to the right or left, the usual speed of the knife is retained and clogging avoided, and in turning and backing the Machine throws itself out of gear.

3. The weight of the Machine being placed upon two wheels instead of one, the Machine is not so apt to sink on soft ground, having a bearing surface of ten inches instead of six.

4. The weight of the carriage and gearing attached to it, as well as that of both raker and driver, is thrown directly upon the two driving-wheels; by which the following advantages are gained: First—The wheels are prevented from slipping on the ground, and thus prevent the Machine from clogging. Second—A powerful and efficient stroke to the knife is produced, enabling the Machine to cut any kind of grass or grain without difficulty. Third—No weight being thrown on either the platform or cutter-bar, but that of its own, side-draft is obviated and the Machine made to run lighter.

5. The Machine, both as a Reaper and Mower, has a flexible cutter-bar, which invariably adapts itself to the uneven surface of the ground. This is the first successful Machine that ever combined this principle, and it is now almost a universally admitted fact among intelligent farmers and mechanics, that it is impossible to construct a good MOWING MACHINE without having a flexible cutter-bar and two driving wheels.

It cuts six feet wide as a Reaper, and Four and a-half feet as a Mower.

ITS ADVANTAGES AS A REAPER.

1. The grain is delivered at the side of the platform, entirely out of the way in the next round.

2. The raker rides on the carriage, where his weight don't increase the side draft, and where he can perform his work with most ease, and deliver the grain in the best condition for binding.

3. The position of the raker and platform being in the rear of the driving wheels, all unnecessary weight is removed from the necks of the horses.

4. It cuts a swath six feet wide, and will cut one acre per hour, with one span of horses, without injuring them.

5. It can be changed from a reaper to a Mower in fifteen minutes, or vice versa.

JONES & HEWLETT,

Agents for California and Oregon.

JOS. F. LUNDIN,

Agent, Napa City.

9

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, & C.

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

Y192

PREMIUMS

AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR.



MEDAL

AWARDED TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON

Sewing Machines,

....AT THE....

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

LONDON, 1862.

First Class Gold Medal

....TO THE....

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

Paris Exhibition, 1861.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Are Universally Acknowledged

TO BE THE BEST

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

JUST RECEIVED.

Call and examine before purchasing.

H. W. WADSWORTH, Agent,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

SAN FRANCISCO.

24

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

WITH

New Improvements,

JUST RECEIVED,

ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES

....FOR....

STITCHING,

BINDING,

HEMMING,

CORING,

QUILTING,

TUCKING,

FELLING,

GATHERING,

....AND....

EMBROIDERING;

AS ALSO,

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Family Sewing Machines,

IN USE.

Call and see the New Improvements.

H. W. WADSWORTH,

AGENT,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

....OF....

And will Sell Cheaper than any House

in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS,

CHIMNEYS,

WICKS.

CAMPENE,

BURNING FLUID,

ALCOHOL,

TURPENTINE,

COAL-OIL,

KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

MACHINERY OIL,

RAPE-SEED OIL,

CHINA NUT OIL.

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL,

SHARK'S OIL,

NEATSFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain, our prices before purchasing from travelling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

3

Japanese and Chinese Fancy Goods.



JUST RECEIVED, EX STEAMER

SCOTLAND, from Kanagawa, by

WM. HASELTINE.

—AT THE—

Japanese Bazaar,

No. 321 Montgomery street.

A valuable invoice of Goods, embracing a full assortment of:

RICH LACQUERED & INLAID FANCY GOODS, CABINETS, ETC.

TORTOISE-SHELL, IVORY and SANDAL-WOOD WORK, in great variety;

FANS, of every style;

Home Miscellany.

For the California Farmer.
THOUGHTS BY THE SEA-SIDE.
BY C. E. D. H.

The majestic sea—Oh, I love the sea—
With its waves appearing, so bold and free;
Like white-plumed warriors on their come,
To the martial beat of their wild sea-drum,
And I shrink like a child, in sudden fear,
As their threatening steeds come prancing near.

They are falling back for another charge,
And I stand in awe, as their troops enlarge,
Or list to the rush of the battle roar,
As their armies march to the sounding drum,
With the wild refrain of their ocean-thrum,
Forever repeating—we come—we come.

How in their grandeur of freedom they roll,
Like mighty thoughts through a passionate soul!
Now ebbing away in a mournful knell,
Like dreams in the bosom we strive to quell,
Or a prisoner, who, in bondage pines,
To struggle away from his dark confines.

Afar speeds the ship with her snowy sail,
Like white wings outspread to the summer gale;
The clouds may hang dark o'er her chosen track,
The seas may be rough, but she turns not back.
Thus—thus—should we ever our course pursue,
Though life's sea be dark, or its sky be blue.

She speeds like a bird o'er a quiet lake,
But she leaves on her course, yon sunny wake,
And though she is lost to my eager sight,
I know where she sailed by that path of light.
Thus would I pass through life's mutable clime,
Leaving a wake on the Ocean of Time.

Portland, Me., April, 1863.

(For the California Farmer.)
RAIN-DROPS.

[We know the readers of the Farmer will appreciate the following beautiful and most happily expressed thoughts. They contain so much that is morally beautiful that it makes the poetry truly musical, and will chime naturally with the noblest feelings of every good and generous heart.]

Sorrow the tiny rain-drops fall on the thirsty earth;
Though trifling in their seeming, who shall tell their worth?

Ask of the drooping verdure—can their price be told?
Bid the desert wanderer name it in yellow gold;
Ask the spring by the wayside how its source is fed,
Or the gentle rippling river through verdant pastures led;
Ask the mighty Ocean whence its constant store;
Then feel that the little rain-drop is trifling—nevermore.

Softly the kind word falleth on the listening ear;
But who may tell its influence, in drying sorrow's tear?
It comes like the rain-drop, to the scared and weary heart.

Assuaging half the anguish, caused by affliction's dart;
Go ask you trembling sufferer, the trifle to resign,
He'll tell you that its richness exceeds Golconda's mine,
That not for gold or jewels, he'd yield the precious store.

Then let kind words as trifles be counted—nevermore.
Good deeds, though often quickly wrought, with little toil or care,

Are like these trees, whose genial shade makes even deserts fair;
Their power o'er human sorrows, has never yet been told.

Youth knoweth well their influence; the middle-aged, the old,
May each and all bear witness to their all-healing way.

As darkness does at morning, before the sun's bright ray,
So kindness may for aching hearts, the balm of comfort pour;

Even small acts of kindness, call them trifles—nevermore.
God saw the inner motive, when the widow gave her mite,

Though small, 'twas gladly given, and holy in his sight.
He giveth all things freely, to his children here below.

Even the means of giving, from his great goodness flow.
Then let sympathy and kindness, freely as dews of heaven,

Be everywhere by brother, unto suffering brother given,
Till these tiny rills of happiness, relieving human woe,
Become one mighty Ocean, resistless in its flow.

ALBANY.

HOME VALLEY, March 25.

Our Daughters.

As this country grows older the necessity increases of each individual being able to earn a living. Hitherto, we could afford, in a measure, to allow our sons to grow up without the knowledge of any handicraft, as there were other avenues for employment; but already has it become important, in cities and large towns, that the daughters of a family should be able to earn something for the general sustenance of the household. Some give lessons in music, others teach school, most on many are driven to the heart-crushing, health-destroying, and life-wasting stitch, stitch, stitch.

There seems to be a general repugnance against putting our daughters in public places, in shops, stores, and the like; and, as for making nurses, and chamber-maids, and waiters, and cooks of them, it is not to be thought of, yet awful. But we must come to it at last. Other nations will be able to supply us with hivers of wood and drawers of water, with carriage drivers, and enials for the household. The older nations fill our stations with their own poor; there is no efficient reason why we should not do the same. Let us submit that our children should be trained in their earlier years by those of a different religion, can only be accounted for in the existence of a false pride. The true wisdom of instruction and care of their children to those a like faith with themselves.

In France, three-fifths of the females grown are der the necessity of doing something towards earning a livelihood.

It is very certain that the consciousness of not being able to make a support, casts many a girl the street, compels others to marriages of policy, and takes from all, that independence of feeling, of character, and that self-reliance, which, of themselves, elevate, energize, and ennoble. Every girl it is becoming less and less possible, to support the half of our daughters to marry men

who can afford that they should do nothing towards earning a dollar. Hence, it is a true, a wise, and a high humanity to study out ways and means by which young girls can be placed in circumstances by which they can sustain themselves—something to fall back upon, in case of being thrown on their own resources, by orphanage, widowhood, or unfortunate marriages. A young widow, of the State of New York, with a wise and humane charity, has inaugurated by her influence and money, an establishment on Long Island, for training young orphan girls in the art of horticulture, including the raising and preservation of vegetables, fruits and flowers, the breeding of poultry, and everything connected with a farm life, which women can do easily and well. If it is true that the man who rears a son, without having him taught the means of earning a living, rears that child to large chances for a life of crime, it is not the less true, and is becoming daily more so, that the daughter who is ushered into womanhood without the knowledge and ability to earn a dollar by honorable means, is raised to chances of a position too painful to contemplate.—[Hall's Journal of Health.]

THE LOST KEY.

"My dear Philip, have you seen my portemonnaie?"
Mr. Walter's brow contracted slightly at the words, and he drew away the hand which had been caressing his wife's pretty hair.

"Is that portemonnaie lost again?"
"Now, Philip," said the little woman with a world of pretty penitence in the lengthened monosyllable, "don't scold! Upon my word, it's the first time I've mislaid it this whole morning."

"It is too provoking, Jane," said the husband, pushing back the books on the table before him, with a movement denoting intense irritation. "Will you never break yourself of this careless habit, my love?"

Jane was silent, looking down like a very naughty child, who had been chidden.

"You don't know what an annoyance these headless habits are to a methodical man like myself, dear," he added, in a gentler tone, as the coral lip began to tremble, and the eye to suffuse.

"Do try to be more thoughtful for my sake! Here is your lost treasure," he added, quietly drawing a tiny case of pearl and gold from his pocket. "I found it lying on the stairs, and thought it a most excellent opportunity for giving my careless little wife a lesson."

Jane clasped her hands at the sight of the restored treasure, and danced out of the room in girlish glee.

"A perfect child," murmured the husband, looking after her with a smile and a sigh, blending unconsciously into one another. "Well, if I don't make haste, I shall be too late for that engagement in the city. Let me see—the notes are in my iron safe, I believe. Nothing like locking up things and keeping the key yourself. If Jane only followed my example—"

Mr. Walter paused abruptly, seeking in his various pockets with nervous haste, for something which seemed not to be forthcoming. "Very strange," muttered he, biting his lips, I always put it in that waistcoat pocket. Possibly I may have laid it on the table among those papers."

The aforesaid papers rustled hither and thither, like animated snow-flakes, as Mr. Walter hurriedly sought among their masses, but it was all in vain.

"I can't have lost it," he exclaimed, in dire perplexity. "And every one of those notes is locked up in the safe, with no earthly chance of ever getting at it! But I am certain the key can't be lost—I never lose anything! It won't do to wait many more minutes—I'll just put on a clean shirt and run down town. Hang that confounded key!"

Mr. Walter hastened up to his dressing-room to complete the details of his toilet, ere he left the house, but his trials were not yet destined to terminate. He was a methodical man, therefore his wardrobe was carefully locked; he always kept things in one place, therefore the keys were snugly reposing in one corner of the inaccessible iron safe.

He rushed frantically back to the library, hoping faintly that the key might be on the mantelpiece, where he had not yet searched. No, it was not there; but a treacherous inkstand was, the contents thereof, by an unlucky sweep of the elbow, descended in an ebony cataract over his shirt-front—the shirt-front upon which alone he had depended.

"Well, here is a catastrophe!" he murmured gloomily, stanching the ink flow with his pocket handkerchief. "However, I can button my coat over for the present. Let me see—there is that money which I promised to pay Smithson to-day, and—"

He stopped short, a cold dew of dismay broke out on his forehead—the money-drawer was a fixture of the iron safe.

Penalities and shiftness, what more desperate state of affairs could his worst enemy desire for him? There was a lower deep yet, however—would he not be characterized likewise, if his wife should, by any inopportune chance, discover that he, the model of rule and order, had lost his key. So thought Mr. Walter, as he went off to a day of perplexities and mortifications in the city.

"If ever I tease Jane again about losing things," he muttered inwardly, as he entered the room on returning home, "I hope to be drowned, with a hundred-weight of keys about my neck! It's certainly a judgment upon me!"

He unbuttoned his coat as he spoke, forgetful of the inkstains of the morning. Jane uttered a faint scream, and shrank back exclaiming:

"My dear Philip, what is the matter with your shirt?"

"The matter! Oh!" said he, coloring and laughing, "I remember now—I spilt a little ink over it this morning. It don't signify much."

"Do let me get out another, dear!"

"No, no," said he, eagerly detaining her, "it isn't at all worth while. Do sit down, and be easy my love!"

But Jane started away to carry her baby up to

the nursery. Just as she reached the door, something tingled softly in the pocket of her little silk apron—she stopped in the passage.

"Oh, by the way, Philip, here is the key of your iron safe. I found it on the dining-room table this afternoon; and," she added, with an arch sparkle in her roguish eyes, "I thought it would be an excellent opportunity for giving by husband a lesson!"

She laid the key in his hand and ran out of the room, as he recoiled involuntarily from the sound of his own pedantic words. As he contemplated the gleaming wards of the little steel mischief-maker in mingled delight and mortification, the echo of Jane's merry laughter on the stairs reached his ear, like a chime of silver bells.

He laughed too, he couldn't help it.
Mrs. Jane Walter was a discreet little female. She never alluded to the subject of keys again, and her husband was never after known to reproach her for carelessness.

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Home Again. Gideon's Band.
Good News from Home. Cam Plum Gam.
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CALIFORNIA,
opposite

ANTIOCH and NEW YORK,
at the mouth of the
San Joaquin and Sacramento
Rivers!

Has been regularly laid out, surveyed, and put
upon record.

TITLE PERFECT,
being

A PATENT
from the
UNITED STATES.

5,000
Building Lots!
500
TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

... OR ...
DISTRIBUTED FREE!

To such as shall first make application, and a
GOOD, CLEAR DEED given at once (uncondition-
ally), leaving it to the option of the party

TO IMPROVE OR NOT;
but it is expected that those taking one of the Gift
Lots will use their influence in directing persons
seeking a Home in California, to the
NEW CITY AND COUNTY.

By so doing, they will be the means of getting
more to settle, than if they were to improve them-
selves.

Money Loaned

To Such as Build Immediately on the Prem-
ises, at a Low Rate of Interest.

A glance at the Map of California is all that is
necessary to satisfy any reflecting mind of the ju-
dicious selection of this magnificent site for a
NEW CITY,

and never subject to overflow from the flooding
or rise of the river or bay in winter, as the wharf
and warehouses were built at the time of the
HIGHEST FLOOD LAST WINTER.

The vast region of fine country around it is rap-
idly filling up, and if the uninterrupted naviga-
tion from San Francisco to Sacramento increases
as it has done for the last five years, there is no
reason why Collinsville should not become a

Great and Commercial City,
it being a midway stopping-place for the steamers
daily from San Francisco to Sacramento.

Already, at and around Collinsville, there is a
large number of inhabitants. They have, also, a
Post-Office, Store, large warehouse, and a

Magnificent Wharf,
Two Hundred feet long by One Hundred feet wide,
which cost the present proprietors upwards of

\$10,000.

The Farming Country in Solano County can
not be Surpassed,

Fine soil, springs of pure water, etc., etc. The
climate is milder, both in summer and winter,
than almost any other part of California.

A CITY
with such a situation, surrounded by so magnifi-
cent a country, cannot but have

A GREAT AND GLORIOUS DESTINY.
A ferry is about to be established between this
Port, Antioch and New York, making the distance
only 35 miles, by land, to San Francisco, being a
saving of

Over One Hundred Miles to those who Drive
Stock to that Market.

Some persons, not realizing the immense rise in
property in new cities, may say: "How can we af-
ford to give away so many lots, not knowing how
many will be actual settlers?"

Why, gentlemen, if by giving away five hundred
lots, we can induce one hundred to settle, then
the rise of our lots more than pays us for those
given away, and those holding the remaining lots
are the owners of a handsome property.

The Very Lots You now Receive may in
less than Three Years be Worth
Thousands of Dollars!

We would, therefore, say to those who desire to
avail themselves of this liberal offer, to address us
at their earliest convenience.

Farms of 5, 10, 20 or 40 Acres for
Sale, in Immediate Vicinity,

at a low price to those who will make improve-
ments during the coming year.

TO AGENTS.

Any person who will act as Agent, and get up an
interest in their town, and send us the names of
five mechanics, we will give them an extra lot.
For Plan of the City, showing the location of
Blocks and Lots, or Bills, or any other informa-
tion, please call on, or address by mail, or express
to

Collinsville Land Company.
OFFICE:

318 California Street, S. F., Cal.

Box No. 1015 Post-Office, San Francisco.

Literary Shrubbery.

Controlling Temper.

Fools, lunatics, the weak-minded, and the igno-
rant, are irascible, impatient, and of ungovern-
able temper: great hearts and wise, are calm, for-
giving, and serene.

The most imperious and the ablest disputer
of his age was the Scotchman Henderson. When
a glass of water was thrown into his face by the
ungovernable rage into which an antagonist had
allowed himself to be thrown by the anticipation
of inevitable defeat, the Scotchman calmly wiped
his dripping cheeks and remarked with a smile
"That is a diversion; let us proceed with the ar-
gument."

It is said of one of the ablest men of a past
century, that, having completed the manuscript
of a work which he had been preparing for sev-
eral years, he left the room for a few moments to
find on returning, that a favorite little dog had, in
his absence, turned over the candle, and reduced
his writings to ashes; on observing which he
exclaimed, "Oh! Diamond, little dost thou know
the injury thou hast done," and immediately set
about the reparation of the damages.

Philip the Second, after having sat up to a late
hour in the night to complete some important
State papers, waked up one of his drowsy secre-
taries, who was so hurried at this breach of duty,
that he dashed the contents of the inkstand over
the manuscript, instead of the sandbox. "It would
have been better to have used the sand," was the
royalty's remark, on sitting down to the repro-
duction of the document.

Washington, when high in command, provoked
a man to knock him down. The next day he
sent for the person to appear at his headquarters,
and asked his pardon! for, in reviewing the in-
cidents of the case, he found that he was himself
at fault. A magnanimity, a self-control, a mas-
tery of temper, which is a nobility to strive for.

Mirth especially is to be encouraged. It is
God's medicine. Everybody ought to bathe in it.
Grim care, moroseness, anxiety—all the rust of
life ought to be scoured off by the oil of mirth.
It is better than emery. Every man ought to rub
himself with it. A man without mirth is like a
wagon without springs, in which one is caused
disagreeably to jolt by every pebble over which
it runs. A man with mirth is like a chariot with
springs, in which one can ride over the roughest
road, and scarcely feel anything but a pleasant
rocking motion.

A St. Louis paper says a physician of that
place paid a morning visit recently to a patient in
one of the hospitals, in the upper end of the
town, and on entering the room of the sick man,
the following dialogue took place: "I say, doc-
tor, I've got you cheated this load of poles!"
"How?" asked the doctor. Raising on his elbow
and looking across the room, he replied, "Look
there, doctor, at that fellow lying there; I got him
to take that pill you left for me, and it killed
him in an hour."

A messenger having requested a clergyman to
announce "If Dr. — was among his audience,
he was urgently wanted," the clergyman added,
from sympathy, "And let us pray for mercy on the
poor patient!" The doctor, in a rage, demanded,
and received, an humble apology.

A hungry man does right well to eat the egg;
for he might starve before it got to be a pullet.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

A Tract of Land,

EMBRACING AN AREA OF FOUR HUND-
red Acres, has recently been surveyed and platted
out into Lots, which are now offered for sale
on reasonable terms as hereafter offered.

Various Homestead Associations in our city. The Tract
is known as the

UNIVERSITY MOUND SURVEY,

and derives its name from the fact that the Directors
of the University College have selected a site of about
twenty acres in the center of the tract for their College
Building and Park. This property is more beautiful
than any ever offered in this market, and its location is
such that it must in the natural progress of improvement
soon be in great demand for places of residence. That
this property will increase in value is as certain as the
future of San Francisco. Persons desiring to locate in a
place convenient to business, and where they can edu-
cate their children under the paternal eye and away
from the corrupting influences of central city life, will
do well to examine this property before purchasing else-
where.

Investments in Real Estate it is well known have paid
as largely as any other, and insurance against risk
of depreciation in value is secured by the sure and rapid
increase of our population.

Invest in Real Estate, and you will find it more pro-
fitable than investing in wildcat mining stock, or loaning
money that may be paid in depreciated currency.

The price for Lots in the above tract will remain uni-
form until after the holidays—that is, one-half cash, and
the balance in ten equal monthly installments without
interest. The title to the land is perfect.

For further particulars, apply to

HARVEY S. BROWN,
No. 19 Nagle's Building,
Merchant street, San Francisco.

Lithographic Maps can be seen and had at the above named
office.

RASCHE & SONS,
131 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter

DEALERS IN

PIANOFORTES,
SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.,

Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers, A. H. Gale
New York; C. Meyer, Philadelphia; T. Gilbert,
Boston. Whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand,
for SALE and for RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet
Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is con-
stantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer
from the principal publishers in the East. They have a
full supply for the following combinations: Violin and
Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and
Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large,
etc., etc.

PIANOS AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL
INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Musical composed and arranged for all instruments; New
Music published; Music arranged and bound;
Genuine Silver Strings manufactured on order.

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1863.

NUMBER 11.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
BY J. E. PHILLIPS & CO.

No. 723 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson
SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For
advertisers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis.
City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number,
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Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid
in advance.

JOBS.—Of every description, done with prompt-
ness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

All letters on business connected with the office should
be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

The State Bounty as Premiums for Industry.

[We have the following letter and document from
the new Corresponding Secretary of the State
Agricultural Society, which we publish with pleas-
ure, as it will undoubtedly give information of in-
terest to the growers of many of the new crops
planted this year, such as cotton, tobacco, flax,
hemp, rice, etc. We return thanks to the Sec-
retary for his attention in this matter of calling our
mind to so important a subject. We give the
bounties as announced in the original Act, and
this will lay the whole subject before the people.]

RECEIVED OF CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
SACRAMENTO, May 4th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR: Inclosed please find a copy of a
law passed by the Legislature at its last session.
It is supplemental to the law for the "Encourage-
ment of Agriculture and Manufactures," and you
will see it corrects the mistake made in that law,
by reducing the quantity of the article to be pro-
duced, so that every farmer may become a com-
petitor for the premiums offered; and consequen-
tly the experiments will be more numerous, and
will sooner solve the question whether the arti-
cles for which the premiums are offered, can be
produced in California to the advantage of the
State and profit of those producing. I receive
and read your paper weekly, with interest and
instruction, and file the same away for future refer-
ence. Very Respectfully, your obedient servt.
I. N. HOAN.

Following is the Supplemental Act referred to:
An Act supplemental to an Act entitled an Act
for the encouragement of Agriculture and Man-
ufactures in California, approved April 25, 1862.
Section 1. Any person producing or manufac-
turing any one of the articles or things named in
the Act to which this Act is supplemental, in one-
fourth or one-half the quantities named therein,
and exhibiting the same in like manner and form
as provided in said Act, shall be entitled to one-
fourth or one-half (as the case may be) the pre-
mium offered in said Act, for the production or
manufacturing of said article or thing; to be
awarded by the Board of Judges therein named,
and in accordance with the provisions of said
Act, provided, however, that no person shall re-
ceive a premium under this Act for any article or
thing in any given year, when a premium has
been claimed and awarded for the same kind of
article or thing, in the same year, under the Act
to which this Act is supplemental, and claims for
premiums under said Act shall not be prejudiced
by claims under this.

Sec. 2. This Act shall be in effect from and
after its passage.

Approved April 27, 1863.

Suggestion to Cattle-Raisers—Jerked Beef.

The great surplus of beef beyond the consump-
tion of our State, suggests to me the propriety of
calling the attention of our herds-men, to turn
their stock to profitable account by preparing
jerked beef for the use of our army, by which
process the greatest part of the meat, now but
utilized would obtain a commercial value,
and the tallow rendered, of the leaf-fat, and
bones from the bones.

The distressing ravages of sickness upon the
ranks of the Union army, is, in a great measure,
traceable directly to improper dietetic habits of
the soldiers, which however unfortunately are con-
sidered of a state of war, would be greatly
ameliorated by substituting for fat pork a ration
of jerked beef. The gold of California is the means
of buying up the national exchequer, and the
gold of California could be the means of doubling
the effectiveness of our armies as far as subsis-
tence is concerned. Viewing this measure in
light of economy, or the far more weighty one,
the saving it would confer on the brave soldiers,
it ought to be brought forward to the considera-
tion of our Government.

Agricultural Commission Warehouse.—We are
happy to call the attention of the agricul-
tural community of our State to the card of Messrs. Zorn
& Co., which is found in our columns. It will be
seen by that card that they have unusual facilities,
for storing many of the new and valuable imple-
ments now needed in our rapidly progressing
State. Any person wishing implements of any
kind, is invited to their order from any part of the
State, and have their business done promptly and
with entire satisfaction by this house.

WINE-MAKING.

Diseases and Treatment of Casks, Barrels, etc.

[We commend the following instructions to every
wine-maker in our land. These hints, so gener-
ously given, come from one who has spent years
in Europe among the wine-growers and wine-
makers in the most celebrated districts; and we
are exceedingly grateful to the writer for the pa-
triotic spirit he evinces in giving the results of
his knowledge and experience for the good of our
State; and we feel justly proud of the compli-
ment so very handsomely paid us in the third pa-
graph of the letter, by making the CALIFORNIA
FARMER the medium for imparting his valuable
suggestions to the world. We shall be happy to
comply with his request for copies.]

Sonoma, April 1, 1863.

EDITOR FARMER: The greatest drawbacks our
wines experience in becoming popular, may be at-
tributed to three causes: Ignorance, downright
carelessness, and prejudice of the consumers.
The first is easily cured; the second never can
be; and the third needs time.

To do away with the former, every wine-maker
should lend a helping hand. He ought to be made
to understand that in working for the mass, he
works for himself. This is a law of society and a
law of nature. Every one who knows anything
about wine, or pretends he does, should consider
himself bound to make it known to the commu-
nity, and for their benefit, through some agricul-
tural paper that is worthy that name.

Without any more words, I proceed with a de-
scription of the various operations that barrels
should undergo to keep them sweet, or if they have
taken any foul tastes, to make them disappear. It
is useless for me to state the importance of keep-
ing wine in vessels void of foul tastes or smells
—it will strike every one at first thought.

As soon as your cask is empty, wash it out
cleanly with a chain, and if you are not going to
use it immediately, the same day, sulphur it
doubly, that is, with two inches of sulphurous
match. Then put it in a place where there is
plenty of light, without being too dry, and where
the air is almost still. Every three months that
your barrel is empty, burn a sulphurous match as
above indicated. In such a place, and with this
simple cure, your casks will outlive you all.

If the cask is to be used the same day, it must
be examined inside and outside, as I have already
described to you in my letter of the 24th of Feb-
ruary (in No. 1 of this volume). Hunt up care-
fully every worm-hole and plug it up. Few per-
sons have an idea of the quantity of wine that will
leak through a worm-hole in the short space of
one night. The amount of damage done by worms
to casks in California, is something astonishing.
Basing myself on my personal experience, I do
not hesitate to say that the damage is tenfold
greater than in Europe. I am perfectly at a loss
to account for this! Can any one else do so? It
is a thing well worthy of interest, and ought to be
looked into.

In France, and particularly in Burgundy, after
washing the casks with a chain, they rinse out
with spirits of wine, brandy, or infusions, etc.
This system is excellent, especially if you are a
little doubtful of the cask. I advise every one to
employ them, and above all when the cask has
lain empty for some time.

The general quantity of spirit or brandy used
is about a half a bottle per hundred gallons. As
soon as this has passed over the whole interior
surface, it should be let drip out; some leave it
in, but that is bad.

The next formula, and it is the most common,
is to take, per two hundred gallons, two pounds
of salt dissolved in two quarts of water, and put
into the barrel. The water must be boiling hot.
This is left to drip out, and then two or three
quarts of hot wine poured in its place, which in
its turn is let run off after agitating the barrel in
every direction. If during the vintage, the hot
wine can with advantage be replaced by ferment-
ing must.

The infusions consist of different aromatic flow-
ers mixed with a couple handfuls of peach leaves
—a gallon of boiling water is poured over them,
and runs into the cask, which is rinsed out with
it. The smell this leaves the barrel is highly
agreeable. Any flowers, most, having an agree-
able aroma, may be made use of. You may even
do without flowers altogether.

The common diseases, or foul tastes, that bar-
rels impart to wines, are: the "barrel," "musty,"
and "sour tastes." These are the exclusive ones
I will speak of, as the others, and there are many,
only present a certain amount of interest to sci-
entific men, and little or none at all to wine-makers.
All these diseases are most pernicious to the qual-
ity of the wine, and no care can be considered too
great, if they are avoided.

The barrel taste is, according to my idea, a fer-
mentation of the wood; the wood either ferments,
or undergoes some change in its intimate parts.
Judging from the taste of wines that have acquired
a barrel taste, I should say that this supposed fer-
mentation (of the wood) was a putrid fermentation.
Casks that are liable to communicate this disease

may be recognized by certain spots on the inside,
which are invariably covered either with a light
white or yellow foam. The latter is the most dan-
gerous. If the foam is white, take five pounds of
unslaked lime, put it into the cask, pour on about
five gallons of water, and instantly, while the lime
is hot, begin to agitate the barrel in every direc-
tion. This effected, rinse out the barrel either
with one of the infusions spoken of before, or with
some spirits of wine.

If the foam be yellow, take out one of the heads
and scratch the spot until entirely effaced; then
pass over it a red-hot iron, and rinse out as above.
You would also do well to make use of lime as in
the first instance before rinsing out. Should you
find underneath the yellow foam, a black spot,
the barrel is irredeemable, and ought to be imme-
diately destroyed, as its use would be sure de-
struction to the wine—no matter what was done
to it. I recommend all persons, even where the
foam is white, to take out the head and scratch
the spot out. If you have no lime on hand, you
can with almost as much propriety, make use of
fresh wood-ashes—you only have to employ boil-
ing hot water, instead of cold as with lime. For
a gin-pipe of 135 gallons, take 2 gallons of ashes,
and 5 of water; rinse out as above.

Very often barrels have not yet been spotted,
and are still capable of communicating to the
wine a most disagreeable barrel taste. In this
case the work is hard and you can only be guided
by your own doubts.

The only objection there is to the use of lime or
ashes is, that they flatten the wine, make it hard,
and engender a small loss of alcohol. These ob-
jections may be considered as null however, when
you have to make use of a cask, and it is foul.
There is another way to render the barrel sweet,
but it is out of the reach of most persons, that is,
the use of sulphuric acid. It is much more ef-
fective than either lime or ashes. Wash out the
cask cleanly with cold water; let every drop drip
out; then, when perfectly dry, pour in, for 135
gallons, 1 pound and a half of the strongest sul-
phuric acid; bung up and roll the barrel so that
the acid will reach every point on the inside; let
it run off; then rinse out with cold water, and
afterwards with spirits of wine or an infusion of
peaches and flowers.

The musty taste comes from a greenish vegeta-
ble matter, which seems to grow on the inside of
casks, and always takes a very great development
whenever the cask remains in the dark and in a
still air for any length of time. All the washings,
acids, etc., will do the musty barrel no good.
Take out its head and burn shavings in it until
the interior surface is completely charred; then
scratch the whole inside well; put back the head
and wash out with cold water and the chain. Sour
casks are treated this same way, and often barrels
having the barrel taste—but for the latter I prefer
the methods already indicated.

But the king remedy for all these diseases I
have kept for the last, as hardly any are able to
make use of it. This remedy is steam. It not
only cleans the cask of all foulness, but penetrates
the pores of the wood and extracts all bitterness,
coloring matter, tannin, and resins. It is the only
remedy I employ.

A cask having had red wine in it, after being
steamed, may without the least danger be used
for white.

To steam a cask, I open the bung and faucet-
holes, and conduct through an India-rubber hose
the steam from a boiler to the bung-hole of the
cask. The steam escapes with violence through
the open faucet-hole. Twenty minutes cleans the
cask completely, after which I rinse it out with
water twice, then use.

This is the sovereign of all remedies, and ought
always to be made use of whenever it is possible.

If my letter, in your mind, merits publication,
would you be kind enough to forward me several
numbers. I intend to disseminate them in France,
Germany, Spain and England.

Believe me, sir, most respectfully yours,

APAD HARABZHY.

Steam on City Railroads.

Two bills are now pending before the Legislature
at Albany, relative to the adoption of the dummy
engines, on the Brooklyn Central Railroad, and it
is reported that the members generally are in favor
of the machines. It is to be hoped that the bills
will be passed, and the steam cars will come into
use forthwith. The advantages arising from them
are too palpable and apparent to every intelligent
person to be here discussed. A new era of things
has been inaugurated by using steam for the fire-
engines, and it only remains to extend the prin-
ciple to the city railroads, to make it extremely
popular. It has been proved that cars can be run
by steam as safely, and much more economically
than by horse-power, and should we have such a
system, as the one here advocated, we may look
for a lower fare for the same distance than is now
charged.—[Scien. Am.]

STOCKTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The municipal
election in Stockton, May 4th, resulted in favor of
the Union ticket, by a majority of about three to
one. About 800 votes were polled.

Letters from Sonoma County.

SANTA ROSA, April 27, 1863.

EDITOR FARMER: Being wearied with city life,
and fond of "adventures" (anti-Quixotic, not hav-
ing any Dulcinea), I thought me of ruralizing.
Consequently, I found myself on board the good
boat Petaluma, which landed me safely at its des-
tination. Of Petaluma I can say nothing new.
The good people there have just elected Union
city officers, which fact speaks well for their in-
telligence and patriotism.

So far as my observations have extended, the
prospects of farmers here are excellent for an
abundant harvest. The wheat, in some instances,
about Petaluma, is too rank, and has begun to
"lodge." I have not heard any complaints in re-
lation to this here, so I presume the injury is very
limited.

The apple trees have blossomed well, and it is
but reasonable to expect a good fruit season, with
the exception, perhaps, of peaches, which do not
look well—the curl-leaf being very prevalent. In
many places, also, the caterpillars are very trou-
blesome and numerous.

I am surprised at the limited cultivation of flax.
A gentleman with whom I conversed, and who
resides near this place, informed me he had raised
20 pounds of seed from 1 pound. Let others pro-
fit by this, if they will.

I have visited many quiet and pleasant homes,
and have been kindly received and entertained—
so many, in fact, that it is not possible to particu-
larize. I am sorry to say there are a great many
who have comfortable homes and good property,
whose prosperity has been secured by our laws,
and their industry; men who should know and
do better; whose best efforts should be directed
towards sustaining the best Government the world
ever knew—a Government which gives them the
largest expression of thought, and which they can-
not improve; yet doing all they can to sow the
seeds of disaffection, by finding fault with the Ad-
ministration and its exertions to sustain our laws,
and uphold our institutions. There are some who
would remain neutral; that condition may be pos-
sible now, but if ever the strife of war should
come here, they would be compelled to show
their hands and choose their colors. Therefore,
I would advise every man who can appreciate our
manifold blessings, and who desires the continu-
ance of our national prosperity and honor, to
come out now, and do what little he can for the
Stars and Stripes; and if it should be necessary,
give even his life for the cause.

Yours, most sincerely,

A. T.

HEALDSBURG, May 4, 1863.

EDITOR FARMER: Pursuing my "adventures"
from Santa Rosa, I have brought up here—after
visiting many people in the vicinity of each place.

The crops in this section, also, are looking very
finely, and the people are cheered with the pros-
pect of an abundant crop of grain and fruit—ex-
cepting, again, peaches, which are not promising,
generally. And, by the way, if there is any rem-
edy which is infallible for the prevention, or cure,
for the "curl-leaf" of peach trees, it would be
hailed with pleasure by your numerous readers—
nearly every one having a theory of their own in
relation to its cause, but no remedy; some be-
lieving it to be in the season, and others in the
kind of tree.

With Mr. Ferguson of Santa Rosa, who has a
fine orchard and vineyard of some 2,000 vines,
the varieties of peach which curl the least, are
the Yellow Cling and Snow Peach; while with
Mr. H. M. Wilson, of this place, the varieties least
affected, are the Morris' White and Crawford's
Late.

The majority of farmers in this region do not
seem to be very enterprising, for two reasons:
the first and greatest is the insecurity of land ti-
tles, which prevents many from improving and
beautifying their homes, or making experiments
with new seeds or plants. Another reason is,
constitutional or acquired laziness, and want of
taste, or appreciation of the beautiful in art or
nature. Possessing a fertile soil, a congenial cli-
mate and beautiful scenery, either of which might
tempt an appreciative mind to forget the Italy of
its imagination; they seem content to plod on in
the way of past generations; forgetting, or not
knowing, that we should strive to progress, and
excel in all that relates to human comfort or hap-
piness.

Hoping, dear FARMER, and friends, that you will
not be wearied with my ink-sheddings, I am,
most sincerely,

A. T.

Sheep and Wool.

The number of sheep in the United States, re-
turned by the census of 1850, was 21,723,220,
and the amount of wool, 52,516,959 pounds. In
1860, the number of sheep returned was 23,317,
756, and the amount of wool 70,511,343 pounds.

In addition to the number of sheep above men-
tioned as returned by the census, the assistant
marshals reported 1,505,810 as their estimate of
the number of sheep not included, because owned
by others than farmers, so that the entire number
of sheep in the United States, on the 1st day of
June, may safely be placed at 62,017,153, and a
proportionate amount may be added with prop-
riety to the clip of wool for the same period.

Loyal Acts of the Late Legislature.

THE California Legislature that has just adjourned
was as patriotic as the most Union-loving citizen
could desire. Below we give some of the acts
and resolutions of loyalty, which were passed:

Resolutions have been adopted complimentary
to Gen. Joe Hooker; to the gallant California
volunteers who whipped the savages on the plains,
and in honor of Gen. Sumner's memory. A radi-
cal Union Senator was elected to succeed Latham,
and his election served also to defeat and rebuke
an attempt to sell the new party to corruptionists.
A bill has also been passed, authorizing the is-
sue of bonds to the amount of \$600,000, for the
purpose of extra pay, at the rate of \$5 per month,
to California Volunteers in the service of the
United States. Another act extends the elective
franchise to our brave citizens in the field. An-
other appropriates about \$25,000 in aid of the
volunteer recruiting service. The militia law has
been revised so as to provide for thorough organi-
zation and drilling of the militia, and camps for
instruction, at stated periods in each year. The
sum of \$100,000 is appropriated for arming and
equipping our citizen soldiery. The general Gov-
ernment has been induced to forward cannon,
small arms, and ammunition, for the better de-
fense of the State, and to provide for the protec-
tion of our harbors. Acts have been passed mak-
ing the exhibition of rebel flags a felony, and to
punish secession sympathizers who openly veni-
late their treasonable opinions in other ways,
such as hurrahing for rebel chiefs, wishing
for the success of the Slave Confederacy, and cele-
brating rebel victories. Another act excludes
traitors and alien enemies from courts of justice
in civil cases, and requires attorneys to take the
oath of allegiance or quit the bar. Still another
Act provides for the punishment, by death or im-
prisonment, of parties fitting out piratical, priva-
teering, military, or other treasonable expeditions,
or treasonable enterprises, or who may aid in pro-
curing recruits for the rebel armies. A provision
in the new land-law debars from the privilege of
purchasing or locating on the public lands all who
refuse to affirm their allegiance to the Government
of the United States. No person will hereafter be
allowed to teach in Public Schools who shall re-
fuse to attest his or her loyalty by taking the pre-
scribed oath enacted for such cases. Besides all
these patriotic enactments, the Union party in the
Legislature subscribed about \$700 to the fund of
the United States Sanitary Commission. Surely
here is a record of which the State may well be
proud.

The Phenomena of Death.

THE London Illustrated News of Feb. 21, has the
following interesting extract from a lecture given
by W. S. Savory, the subject being the phenom-
ena connected with death, which he distinguished
into general death and special or molecular death.
The latter occurs some time after the last breath
has been drawn, since several functions of the
body, such as digestion, muscular contraction,
and the circulation of the body, may go on for
some time after the change we term death has taken
place. In this aspect the more important
functions of animal life are suspended much sooner
than those relating to our organic life. So also
cold blooded animals, and those with a very sim-
ple organization, such as polypes and worms, re-
tain vitality of various degrees under circumstan-
ces fatal to such complex organisms as ours. In
commenting on the various modes of dying and
the causes, whether arising from the suspension
of the action of either of the three great organs
often termed the "tripods of life," the heart, the
lungs, and the brain, Mr. Savory expressed his
own conviction that death was primarily occa-
sioned by either the sudden or gradual stoppage
of the supply of blood to the nervous centers. He
also expressed his concurrence with the statement
of the late Sir Benjamin Brodie that, in almost all
cases, the point of death is free from physical suf-
fering. He duly described and analyzed the signs
of death, viz: loss of heat, the muscular contrac-
tion termed rigor mortis, the coagulation of the
blood, and finally, decomposition. The last, he
said, is always going on in life, but is then ac-
companied by renewal; this ceases after death.
The body then becomes subject to the chemical
and physical forces, and is resolved into its com-
ponent elements to be taken up for the constitu-
tion of new organisms. Death, then, is a condi-
tion of life. Our limited space alone prevents us
from introducing some of the interesting details
with which Mr. Savory elucidated his subject.

The vitality of hair, finger and toe-nails long
after the body is stiff and cold in death, has been
a matter of common observation. In many cases
of sudden accidental death, the gastric juices of
the stomach continue their functions, and in the
absence of a supply of food, have been known to
attack and destroy the inner lining of the stomach
notwithstanding it is naturally so constructed as
to be impervious to their dissolving influence in
ordinary conditions of life.

Vallandigham was arrested at his residence, at
Dayton, May 5, by soldiers sent from Cincinnati.
An attempt to rescue him failed. He has been
brought to Cincinnati.

Land Titles in Sonoma and Marin Counties. The Bolsa de Tomales Claim.

The titles to the Bolsa de Tomales, having been happily decided in favor of the rightful owners, the settlers, we give below a review of the history and proceedings in the case, while in litigation some two years ago, by one fully competent for the task, which will be of interest at the present time:

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, on the 23d day of January last, Judge Hoffman delivered the opinion of the Court, confirming the claim of J. D. Galbraith to the Bolsa de Tomales, being for five leagues of land in Sonoma and Marin counties.

This case is one of immense importance, no less than 75 to 100 families residing upon the tract which will be covered by this grant, should the claimants finally succeed in getting a Patent for the same. My object in this communication is to review the law and the testimony, as well as the action of the U. S. officials, in connection with this grant.

This grant purports to have been made by Pio Pico, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1846, to Juan N. Paddilla, at a time, as the history of California clearly shows, when the country was at war with the United States, and when the grantees himself and his band of cut throats were actually engaged in perpetrating, upon the plains of Santa Rosa (see Bryant's "What I saw in California"), the most foul and brutal murders that have ever disgraced the history of any civilized community. The petition purports to have been made the 20th day of May, A. D. 1846, accompanied by a report of Manuel Castro, the Sen. Prefect, who resided at Monterey, at a distance of some 200 miles from the place upon which he reports and of which he had no knowledge, except what he had from the grantees himself. Now why did he apply to the Prefect at Monterey when the proper officer to give the necessary information as to whether the land was vacant and grantable, resided at San Rafael, within 30 miles of the Bolsa de Tomales? (See expediente in the case of Ramon Mesa of 1844, and also expediente of Canada de Jonive of 1846, and no doubt others which I have not had time to examine.) The reason is quite evident to my mind that the whole thing was concocted and carried out after Paddilla had fled from this portion of the country, and after Pio Pico had returned to Los Angeles after his celebrated trip to the north; after all the country north of Los Angeles had fallen into the hands of the victorious American forces, and just on the eve of the flight of Pio Paddilla and their retainers, to Mexico. Therefore the conclusion is inevitable that this grant was ante-dated some weeks, because, had it been ante-dated some months the fraud could at once have been detected. That it was made for the purpose of speculation, in a word to sell, and not to carry out the colonization policy of Mexico in accordance with the laws of 1824 and the regulations of 1828, which are clear, plain and unmistakable.

The parties fled to Mexico, where they remained until the ratification of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, when they first discovered that the Mexican nation in this treaty with the United States, pledged her faith that no grants of lands were made in California after the 15th day of May, A. D. 1848, and that none made after that date should be respected by the U. S. Government. Upon making this discovery, Paddilla, or some one for him, erases the word "Junio" in the grant, and substitutes the word "Febrero," and had the Land Commission scrutinized these cases as closely as they might have done, this to them would have been, I think, quite apparent, and they would not have been obliged to say as they did say in their opinion confirming the claim, that the "motives of the grantees in doing this were not very apparent, but certainly it was neither laudable nor honest." They say further "that there are many things connected with this claim which render their decision the have come to, not quite satisfactory to themselves, but that the claimants have made out a prima facie case, which in the absence of any testimony on the part of the Government, entitles the claimant to a decree of confirmation." And here I will call your attention to the zeal, or rather the want of zeal, the indifference or the inefficiency of the official or his associate who had charge of these cases for the Government at that time before the Land Commission. He, however has gone to his final account, and it is becoming in me to deal gently with his memory. I will therefore state facts, "nothing extenuate nor ought set down in malice," which is the spirit in which this entire communication is conceived.

After the proofs were in on the part of the claimants, I examined them and found they had three witnesses who testified to the possession, one of the name of Westgate, one of the name of Ford, and Paddilla himself. I being somewhat acquainted with the old settlers then in this section of the country, made inquiry touching the accuracy and truthfulness of the depositions of the witnesses on file in the case. The result was, I found abundant testimony to contradict the witnesses. I found, moreover, that Westgate was a professional witness, whose testimony would have no weight in a court of justice where his character was known, and whose testimony in this case could be successfully impeached by many witnesses of undoubted truth and veracity. I found others who had served with H. L. Ford and who were with him at the time when he was in pursuit of Paddilla and his murderous band, and who have resided in this portion of the country ever since, and who are and were quite familiar with its topography, who know that the house referred to in Ford's deposition, was the house situated upon the ranch of Paddilla, known as the "Rancho de la Misericordia." And here I will say out of respect to the memory of Mr. Ford, with whom I was not personally acquainted, that it is my firm conviction that he was honestly mistaken, because all who knew him, with whom I have conversed, agree that he was a man of truth and veracity, but to those who knew that this portion of

the country in 1849 and 1850 (when the deer, the elk, the antelope, and a few wild cattle held undisputed control, when not a house or a habitation was to be found in all this region, except the settlements at Bodega, at the Laguna de San Antonio, Jack Martin's, Black's, and Garcia's, all the region between these settlements and the Pacific Ocean was as I have stated, one unbroken wild, teeming with game, the very elysium of the sportsman, the like I never again expect to see), the mistake is easily accounted for. As I have said, I made these discoveries, I took the affidavits of these men, I placed them in the hands of the law firm of Calhoun & Blanding, who as I learned from themselves placed them in the hands of the Associate Law Agent for the purpose of showing the nature of the testimony which could be produced, which is now notwithstanding Judge Hoffman to the contrary, held to be of vital importance by the Supreme Court of the U. S., as I will endeavor to show before the conclusion of this communication. The result of all this was that these affidavits were not produced, the affidavits were lost, and the Commissioners, in their opinion confirming the claim, say "that in the absence of any testimony on the part of the Government, the claimants having made out a prima facie case, a decree of confirmation must be entered." I have thus set out this matter in detail, in order to show the want of interest manifested by the Government before the Land Commission.

The case was then appealed to the District Court and the testimony referred to was put in the settlers incurring all the expense and trouble of producing the witnesses; the claim was again confirmed by Judge Hoffman—he delivering no opinion whatever. An appeal was again taken on the part of the Government to the Supreme Court of the U. S., when the claimants used all their influence (and who that knows the wealth of the claimants will deny it is great), to have it vacated; but the then Attorney General of the U. S., to his eternal fame be it said, refused to accede to this great, grand and magnificent fraud; he refused to be a party to chocking off the case; he said it was destitute of merits; he pronounced it a fraud, a forgery, and in consequence it had to come before the order of the Supreme Court, and there the decree of the District Court was reversed and the cause remanded for further proofs—the opinion of the court stating that the proof of possession was conflicting, and that the case as presented to the Court was destitute of merits. The case comes back—further proofs are taken, and I am not aware that the District Attorney here at this time has ever appeared on the part of the Government in the case. The case, however, is argued by counsel on the part of the Government, employed and paid by the settlers. The Judge (Hoffman) after the close of the argument, took occasion to hold a sort of conversation with the counsel for both the claimants and the Government, in which he stated that he did not understand the decision of the Supreme Court; that they confirmed and rejected claims in which he could see no material distinction; that it was his opinion, or rather that the only reasonable construction that he could put upon their conduct, was that they had not time to read their previous decisions—what a sad, sad, commentary upon the intelligence of the Supreme Court, or upon that of Judge Hoffman, to which it properly belongs I will leave the public to draw their own conclusions—but that in his opinion if they adhered to their decision in the Fremont case, they must confirm such cases as this, but that if they adhered to their later decisions, which he thought was likely, they would not confirm any claim when the parties had nothing to show but a piece of paper. These are nearly the words of the learned Judge (certainly their import) in the conversation referred to. In a few weeks after this Judge Hoffman filed his opinion confirming the claim. He finds as matters of fact from the testimony; that the signature of Pio Pico to the approval of the Departmental Assembly is a forgery; he finds further that no possession has ever been taken by Paddilla, or his assigns, under this grant; he finds further that the date, as I stated in the outset, has been changed from June to February, and says quite plain enough to be understood, were it not that he considers himself bound by the decision in the Fremont case to confirm the claim—intimating that it may under the strength of this decision have passed into the hands of bona fide purchasers whose equities should be respected—he would reject it. And here I would ask: Are the Bankers, the Merchants, the Money-Brokers, and the Lawyers, of San Francisco, who are the present claimants, the only parties who have equities that should be respected by this Federal Court? Have the hardy pioneers who have braved the dangers of plain and ocean, who have under the most solemn acts of Congress settled in good faith upon lands that never knew the plowshare or the pruning hook—lands which knew no other inhabitant except the wild animals referred to—who have made this wilderness blossom as the rose, no equities? It would seem not in this Federal Court in San Francisco; but will the Supreme Court at Washington say so? No, it never will; and this the claimants know full well, and hence their extreme solicitude to choke it off, because they know, and Judge Hoffman ought to know, that the Supreme Court, in the decision of the Fremont case, put forward as the chief ground of the confirmation that the grant was made to Alvarado, not solely for the purpose of carrying out the colonization policy of Mexico, but in consideration of valuable services rendered the State. These are the equities which compelled the Court to confirm that claim, and justly so; and besides, all the conditions precedent, except the making of the map, were complied with, and this was shown to be impossible. It was also shown that it was impossible to comply with the conditions subsequent, on account of the hostility of the Indians. Now, Mr. Editor, I can see no similarity between the two cases. In this case (Bolsa de Tomales), none of the conditions except the naked petition, has been observed. There is no map, although Pio Pico in his dispatch to Bojorquez, of February or March, 1846, in reference to this same land, which is on file in the case, says that a map is indispensable; the inform is irregular, not being made by the proper officer, and not being made at the solicitation of the Governor after he received the petition, but made at the solicitation of the grantee, and previous to the Governor's receiving the petition, all of which is contrary to the laws of 1824, and the regulations of 1828. The strong presumption from all the facts and circumstances is, that the whole thing was fabricated just on the eve of the flight of the parties to this fraud from the Los Angeles, on their way to Mexico, after Pio's Pico and Paddilla, who were men of intelligence, knew the country was lost to them forever, and that they might as well try this as a matter of speculation.

And now in conclusion, the Supreme Court of the U. S. has never had a case like this before it.

There are many points in it that have never been passed upon by that Court (see their opinion in the Cambustin case, How, also their opinion in the Feantos case, 22d How.). It is utterly destitute of merits; it is now infinitely weaker than when it was last before the Supreme Court; and now what will strike the community with special wonder is that the present U. S. District Attorney for the Northern District of California, Calhoun Benham, Esq., positively refuses, unless specially instructed from Washington, to take any steps to carry this case up, stating that this has been his uniform practice; and not only this, but on the contrary, he has forwarded an abstract of the case to the Attorney General of the U. S. at Washington, and as I understood him, recommending no further proceedings on the part of the Government in the matter.

Will that officer consent to this? I hope not—I will say in advance that he will not. All that the Settlers ask, is that they may have justice. They ask to have the case passed upon by the Supreme Court, and whatever may be the decision of that tribunal, they will bow with deference to its decree. So far as I myself am concerned, I can show beyond the possibility of contradiction, when the proper time arrives, that I am not upon the lands embraced in this grant.

I intended at the outset to review the law as it appears to a non-professional mind, bearing upon these cases, but I find that my communication has exceeded the usual limits. My apology is its importance to this community. At some future period I will claim the privilege of a small space in your columns upon the same subject.

Respectfully, yours, JOHN KEYES.

Tomales, February 5th, 1861.

American Horticulture.

Traverse our sketch of the present state of horticulture among us is quite imperfect, affording but an indistinct glimpse of the ample field which invites our view, it would scarcely be pardonable were we to overlook a branch of rural industry in which horticultural success is interested, and without which the practical pleasures and family comfort of rural homes would be greatly abridged. We refer to garden-seed culture. It may be that the purchaser of a paper of seed for the kitchen-garden seldom stops to consider the minute care which has been required to secure its purity; most probably in many cases, he makes the purchase as though it were the mere product of mechanical skill, which, after the machinery is perfected, and the steam-engine has been set in motion, turns out the finished article, of use or ornament, with scarcely an effort of mind to direct its movements. Not so in the production of seeds; many are the hours of watchful care to be bestowed upon it, and stern and unyielding are its demands on the skilled eye and the untiring hand. It is because in some cases the eye is not skilled, and the hand often tires, that so many seeds of more than doubtful worth are imposed upon the market, filling the village and cross-road shops with the germs of disappointment. The history of the seed-culture in the United States is not without interest to those who, like many readers of this paper, reside in the quiet country; to every family thus situated, the certainty of obtaining seeds of trustworthy quality—certain to vegetate, and sure to prove true to name—is of more importance than can be appreciated by those who rely upon the city market, and have at all times and seasons ample supplies of vegetables within easy reach. On looking round for some individual establishment which we may use as the representative of industry, we naturally turn to Bloomsdale, as the most prominent and widest-known of seed-farms; and if the reader will join us in a trip thither, we shall be pleased with his company, and perchance he may not wholly regret the time occupied in the excursion. The period we shall choose for the visit is the close of the month of June.

On a bright day we take our seats in the cars at Jersey City, provided with the tallman to insure an attentive reception. Onward we whirl through fertile fields and smiling villages; Newark, Brunswick, Princeton, are successively passed; shortly we reach the Delaware at Trenton; a run of a few miles through Penn's Manor, the garden-spot of the Proprietary Governor, brings us to Bristol, the station from which we most readily reach our destination. As we approach the grounds from the front, a prominent object meets the eye, a noble white pine of gigantic proportions, somewhat the worse for many a winter's storm, but which still stands in all its majestic grandeur, as it has stood while generations have come and passed away. On entering the premises, we find ourselves in the midst of a lawn of ten acres in the English style. To enumerate the various trees, in groups or single specimens, which most invite our notice, would interfere with the main object of our visit. We have come for a special purpose, and we can only allude to a very few of the species to which our attention may be supposed to be directed. A white spruce, in rich luxuriance, measuring, as the branches trail upon the sward, upwards of sixty feet in circumference; the Himalayan white pine, with its deep fringed-like foliage, 25 feet in height; the Cephalonian fir, with leaves as pungent as an Aspic, 20 feet high, and many specimens of the same kind of nearly equal magnitude; yews, of more than half a century's growth; a purple beech, of 30 feet in height, its branches as many in circumference, contrasting with the green around; numerous specimens of balm of Gilead, silver fir, and Norway spruces, unsurpassed in beauty of form; the last presenting every variety of habit in which it delights to sport; these are some of the gems of the lawn. But we must hurry on to the practical business in view.

The harvest, which, in seed-culture, lasts for many consecutive weeks, has just commenced. The first important crop that ripens is the turnip—which is now being cut. The work is performed by the use of grass-hooks, or toothless sickles; stem after stem is cut until the head is full, when they are deposited in canvas sheets; as these are filled boys stand ready to spread others; men follow to tie up those which have been filled; others succeed, driving teams, and loading wagons, with ample shavings, with sheet-full piled on sheet-full, until the sturdy oxen are required to test their strength in drawing them to the drying-houses; arrived there, each sheet-full is separately removed by rope and tackle, and the contents de-

posited on the skeleton scaffolding within the building, there to remain until the seed is sufficiently cured and dry enough to thrash. These drying-houses are buildings of uniform character, two stories in height, and 50 feet square, constructed so as to expose their contents to sun and air, and each provided with a carefully laid thrashing floor, extending through the building, with pent-house for moveable engine. When the houses are full, and the hulls in a fit state for thrashing, the engine is started and the work begun. One man, relieved by others from time to time (for the labor requires activity, and consequently is exhausting), feeds the thrasher, which, with its armed teeth, moves with such velocity as to appear like a solid cylinder. Here there is no stopping for horses to take breath and rest their weary limbs—pull, pull, onward the work—steam as great a triumph in thrashing, as in printing or spinning. Men and boys are stationed at the rear of the thrasher to remove the straw, and roughly separate the seed from the shattered hull—others again, being engaged in thrusting the dried crop from the scaffolds, and placing it in a suitable position for the feeders. When one drying-house has thus been emptied, the engine is removed to another; the same process is pursued until the circuit of the buildings has been made, and thus the ceaseless round (ceaseless at least for a season) is continued. As soon as the crop in the first house has been thrashed, the work of winnowing is commenced, and skilled hands thus engaged follow on in the track of the engine. As each crop is cleaned and put in merchantable order, it is placed in bags of two bushels each and carried to the storehouses and granaries, there to await a requisition from the city-warehouse.

We have just witnessed the process of saving the crop of turnip-seed. And how much may that reach? is a natural inquiry. Of all the varieties, including the rata-baga, about 1000 bushels, is the response. We should have thought a thousand pounds would supply the entire Union; but we are reminded it is in part exported to far distant lands. And what is the crop so much like turnip, but still green, and apparently of more vigorous growth? That is one of the varieties of cabbage, of which several standard kinds are under cultivation. Another adjoining is radish; still another, beet; and thus we pass from kind to kind, until we have exhausted a long catalogue of sorts.

Let us stop our walk over the grounds for a few moments, taking seats under the shadow of a tree, and make some inquiries as to the place itself, its extent, the course of culture, the description of manures used, etc. Our cicerone assents to the proposal, and proceeds to answer our general inquiries. Bloomsdale contains in round numbers 400 acres; it has a frontage on the Delaware Canal, and is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. The soil is a light loam, easily worked, suited to rapid percolation, admitting of labor immediately after heavy rain, and not liable to suffer by drought. The manures used are principally crude, obtained from the city, and landed on the premises from shallops continually plying, laden with the "sinews of farming." Street-scrappings are more used than stable-manure; bone-dust and guano enter largely into the account; and the aggregate annual expenditure foots up a sum almost equivalent to the fee-simple of an ordinary farm. The culture is that denominated drill; but of course much of it is simply straight lines drawn by the plow, in which the roots for seedling are planted by hand. The ground with the exception of the lawn, and a portion occupied from time to time by grass for home use, is divided by wagon-roads into squares and parallelograms; cross-fences are not used; and each crop forms a distinct feature, accessible at any stage of growth. The several varieties of each kind, as, for instance, those of turnip, cabbage, beet, lettuce, are planted widely apart, to guard against possible admixture; but the chances of that result must be much less than is popularly supposed, efforts having been used experimentally to test its practicability, and that between kindred closely allied, without success. Although the extent of the grounds would appear to be formidable, even for a farm conducted in the usual mode, it is insufficient for the demands on the proprietors, without diligent exertion and prompt recropping—two crops in each year being exacted, only a small part of the land escaping double duty, the extent annually plowed thus amounting to nearly twice the area of the farm. The heavy hauling is performed by oxen, the culture principally by mules, which are preferred to horses, as being less liable to injury, and better adapted to the narrow drill culture practiced.

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THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
FOURTH SERIES.

No. 132 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of May 1, '83.

XXIII.—VI.—MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.

The Indians of Owens' Lake—and Southwards. Since May, 1862. Since our former notes on Owens Indians, a war broke out between them and the white settlers in April 1862, in which the Indians defeated the whites with the loss of several lives. The Indians fought with Minie rifles, muskets, and revolvers, and proved themselves no mean foe, to the surprise of the invaders, who had occupied their sowing and pasturelands with several thousand head of cattle and sheep.

The Monos, Cosos, and some other tribes occupy the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada, and are said to number some four or five thousand souls. The Tatagias, Lagunas, Coruanos and Curtakas are other southern tribes of Western New Mexico, bordering on California between the Tejon Pass and the River Virgin, some of whom from the following notice are now in San Francisco. Very little is known of the ethnological characteristics of these tribes, though the Americans have been acquainted with them two or three years.

A band of Indian warriors of the Tatagua, Laguna, Coruano, and Curtaka tribes—who inhabit a country somewhere on the other side of the Tejon Pass—has just arrived in this city. They propose to give a few exhibitions of their national customs, the first of which will take place on Thursday evening next, in the Music Hall. These "braves" are on their way, we are informed, to visit the World's Fair, where they will no doubt present one of the strongest and most interesting exhibitions ever witnessed in Europe. They are described to us as being all large, fine-looking, and really intelligent men. They will go through a variety of performances, consisting chiefly of war and feast dances."—[May, 1862.]

It is estimated that the Indians in Owens' Valley number from six to eight hundred, with about a hundred rifles in their hands, which they know how to use.

The Indians have run off considerable stock, amounting to, probably, 1,000 head.—[Los Angeles News.]

Note of 2d Sept., 1862. There would appear to be some remains of the ancient Indian earthworks in Old Oregon, as set down in the route of Mr. George Gibbs, of 1853, while serving with the Pacific Railroad Surveys. These are represented on Map No. 3 of 11th Vol. R. R. Explor. of 1861, as an earthwork on the Upper Yakima river, and an old Indian fortification on the Atahvan, or west fork of the Yakima, which last is a northern tributary of the Columbia and East of the Cascade range. These remains are not far from lat. 46° 30', long. 121° 15', about 4,000 feet above the sea, and on a line with Washoe, Coso, and Owens' river. The above maps are the only reliable ones of the country west of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Gibbs is well known in the literary world as an eminent Indianologist, and prepared lately a grammar of the above named Yakima River Indians, in whose vicinity he resided several years.

The 1860 and '61 Reports of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, contain valuable information on the status of all the Indian tribes west of the Rocky Mountains.

Fossil Mollusca in the Upheavals of Santa Barbara County—Sea-Lines.

On the line of the seaboard, in the high cliffs or *padrones* overlooking the beach, may be seen in a parallel line of over two miles in length, immense deposits of *Lutetia*, *Pholades*, etc., of the burrowing varieties, with *Mytilus*, *Ostrea*, and other families of the California Mollusca of the present day. The deposits are in many places 50 feet above the beach, on the face of the cliffs, in others not more than ten feet. A heavy deposit of rich loamy soil, in some places 4 feet thick, covers them. The deposits are in parts three or four feet in diameter, and are evidently an old beach upheaval by volcanic and subterranean action. The deposit is situated between the Canada las Armas and the *Uleta* of the Dos Pueblos ranch—2 miles above Santa Barbara. We think these cannot be taken for any Indian camp remains—they are too regular and extensive. Still, from the late discoveries of past populations in Denmark and Switzerland, in the Lacustrine deposits, it would be a subject of great interest one of these days, to have this immense parallel deposit examined for remains of human art. It is evidently the upheaval of the great claystone formations under the neighboring sea, which were filled with the boring mollusca, and also other shells of the *then* beach lines.

They are immediately on the line of the claystones, and have, in places, ten feet of soil over them. If these deposits, in a place easily situated for archeological explorations, should show the remains of human art and habitations, it will prove the great fact that the race of man existed at the epoch of one of the greatest dynamical changes which ever occurred on the earth, as its effects are seen all over the State of California, in the immense amount of fossil mollusca, *pholades*, *ostrea*, and marine fish, to be found in every district of the State.

New Mexican Item of 1860. One of the expeditions fitted out by the Viceroy and the Convents of Mexico (vide Davis & Geisinger), to recover possession of the New Mexican Missions after the revolt of 1860, and also insurrection of 1860, started from the town of Santa Barbara. It seems from late descriptions (1862) that this small town is situated on the Rio Grande, not far from Fort Thorne, and nearly opposite Mesilla, where the river is 150 yards wide—its population is about 700.

San Francisco City Archives. These MSS archives which are contained in some twenty large bound

volumes, are in possession of the City Government. They extend from about the year 1792 to 1846, and contain valuable historical matter relating to the early settlement and progress of the Mission Dolores and the relations of the Spanish and Mexican officials with the Indian tribes, wild and christian, of the bay shores and rivers, for a long series of years, as well as all relating to the European colonization of the same parts, from 1792 to 1846. As we have been informed, some of them extend as far back as 1776.

Santa Barbara Indians. Father José Sanchez lately also discovered an old catechism of the Acts of Faith, etc., of the Catholic Church, probably written by Friar Estevan Tapir, in 1815. These, with the Santa Ynez MSS, will make about fifteen octavo pages.

The San Gabriel Mission Indians, and their Language. Hugo Reid, in his letter of 1861 on these Indians (republished in the second series of the Indianology, 1861), says Padre José María Zalador reduced this language to grammatical forms (1825), spoke it well, and preached sermons in it. He died at the Mission of San Juan Capistrano, about 1830 or 1835; and we have little doubt that these curious and valuable philological material could be found by properly searching for it among the old archives and books remaining in one or the other Mission.

The Larva-Fly Food of the Indians of the Eastern Slopes, near Walker's and Carson Rivers, and Mono and Owens' Lakes. This singular species of Indian food is thus described in the Mariposa Gazette of December 1859:

"The Indians, I might say, are friendly, and that is about all, though they have not, as yet, molested man or beast. They are fine-looking Indians—eyes large and projecting, Roman nose, generally stout and healthy. They appear to be well supplied with 'fly-fruit' (I don't know what else to call it), which is furnished them, as you are aware, by the fly of Mono Lake, and which can be seen in swarms and balls upon the Lake at all seasons of the year, except winter, busily at work supplying Walla with his regular grub. The fly-fruit is gathered about the shores by the Indians, and prepared for use. They store it away in baskets underground, till wanted; they then take it, shake out a portion of the dirt, and make soup out of it that lays over any ox-tail I ever struck. The soup is rich and oily. The fruit, before being cooked, looks like the dark China rice. It certainly is a wholesome diet. Indians, dogs, coyotes, and everything about the Lake, are as fat as butter, and I am 'sum' in a bar fight myself."

The Beach of Monterey Littered with Fish. A correspondent of the Sacramento Union, writing on 18 January, 1863, from Monterey, says:

Our little town was thrown into great commotion last Friday morning, by the discovery of a most singular phenomenon. The beach around the bay for more than two miles was covered with herring, some alive, some dead, and others in the last agonies of death. All were apparently fresh and very fat. Nearly everybody in town has eaten of those that were taken from the water alive, and I have heard of no sickness from it. The Chinese and other fishermen have gathered from 20 to 30 tons of them, and are engaged drying and salting them for market. All the spare teams in town, and the surrounding country, were engaged all day Friday and Saturday in hauling fish for manuring gardens, orchards, and agricultural fields. Yet there are thousands of loads left, and the hauling will probably continue for the greater part of this week. In many places they still lie from twelve to fourteen inches thick on the beach, and out in the bay may be found acres of them so thick, that whalers find difficulty in getting through with their boats.

Conjecture has been at work to find the cause of this marvelous occurrence, but few are satisfied with any solution that has yet been given of it. The oldest inhabitants say nothing like it ever occurred within their recollection.

It is believed by some that these herring, in immense schools, have been pursued by whales and sharks from deeper and consequently warmer water, and have become chilled in Monterey Bay. A prevailing opinion is, that an earthquake, or perhaps an *oceanoquake*, has thrown them into confusion, and killed millions of them. A few are suspicious that there was some disease or epidemic among them, and hence they refrained from eating any of them, even those that are scooped up with baskets, while yet alive, in the bay.

A similar phenomenon occurred at the same place, in the fall of 1855, which was noticed by the writer, in the Monterey Sentinel, at the time.

The Crescent City Times, of August 1857, also noticed a similar placatory invasion in that vicinity, in the summer of 1857. About 20 years ago (1842) occurred a similar flood of fish, of all kinds known to our waters, along the coast of Santa Barbara County, from Concepcion Point to the Carpinteria, in which the whole beaches were piled with dead and dying fish. Many persons who ate of them were made sick. The country people could give no reason for this phenomenon, as it occurred in pleasant weather.—[Note 10. Feb. 1863.]

New Washing Machine.

"KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED."

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of the Public to his newly invented Washing Machine, which he flatters himself will surpass all other inventions yet made on this most important FAMILY HOUSEHOLD.

Wash, wash, scrub, scrub, wash, wash to-day, Good news I bring to all our friends, Hark! Work I've done away.

This efficient and simple New Invention, which has been entered for patent, will be offered to every family in our State at a low price. It is a wonderful labor-saving machine, which the inventor feels confident will not only surpass all others, but will meet the approbation of all house-keepers.

This Machine will be for sale in San Francisco by the first week in April, at ARTHUR & SON'S Agricultural Warehouse, Corner Washington and Davis streets. H. CLARK, Inventor and Patentee, Alvarado, Alameda County.

BUCKEYE MOWER.

THE SUCCESS WHICH THE
Buckeye Mower

Has met with in California, has led us to make large importations of them for the season of 1863. We feel confident that it is

THE BEST MACHINE IN USE.

And is conceded so to be by Farmers in every section of the State. It has great improvements over any other Two-wheel Machine.

THE BUCKEYE AS A REAPER.

The important advantages which belong to the Buckeye as a Mower, are retained in the Reaper.

We sold a large number of them last season, and all who had them say the BUCKEYE is

The Machine for California.

It will adapt itself to every surface of ground; will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other reaper. The Reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform, where it adds greatly to the draught.

We have a NEW AND IMPROVED REEL and ZINC Platform, with other improvements, on the BUCKEYE this season.

We are also Sole Agents in San Francisco and Marysville, for the

Haines "Illinois" Header,

Which has proved itself to be the BEST HARVESTING MACHINE IN THE STATE, it being the only Header which has stood the test for the past five years.

...ALSO...

Sole Agents for the celebrated—

Sweepstakes Thrasher,

Manufactured by

G. AULTMAN & CO., Canton, Ohio.

Together with a full assortment of

Agricultural Implements.

Farmers, send for a BOOK with full description.

HAWLEY & CO.,

Corner of California and Battery streets,

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And—

GEO. NORTH & CO., E and First streets,

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THE

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The Original P. P. Stewart!

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing

LARGE OVEN

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COOKING-STOVE

—FOR—

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1859,

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the Addition of the celebrated Patent Double-sheet Bottom Plate

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, DURABILITY—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1833.

2d, MANUFACTURE—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the cost of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, EXTERIOR CONTROL OF HEAT—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE—By which a compressed and lowering action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, BROILING—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER RACK—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its regular qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine.

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GROCERIES,

Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores,
OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared a SPECIALTIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.

TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.

PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.

SPICES, innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS, of the very choicest.

BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated dairies; also, choicest Eastern.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc., or for medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury. SPANISH OLIVES, of superior quality.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES, Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessities, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage. Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—

BOWEN BROTHER,

Corner California and Montgomery streets,
San Francisco.

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BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICE—Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Capital Represented, over \$9,000,000!!!

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ASSETS OVER \$5,000,000!!

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OF NEW YORK:

Purely mutual. The only only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall be divided pro rata among the policy holders.

Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York.

Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

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Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for one-half the annual premium.

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The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

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ASSETS, \$1,800,000!

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AGENTS.

THE "GOLDEN HARP,"

....AND....

THE "LEADER,"

TWO SPLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED STOVES, just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited;

....AND....

The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled and

Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,

BAKE-OVENS, SADDLE-IRONS,

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For sale by—

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Pacific Tin-Works, 324 Clay street, below Battery

13 SAN FRANCISCO.

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. H. HARRISON, Apiculturist, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an apiculturist, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book. This book is for sale by the Author, at Sacramento, and at the FARMER OFFICE.

THE

UNION FARM

AND PLANTATION

MILLS.

THE BEST MILL

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Greene, Heath & Allen,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

FOR SALE.

A LADY'S WORK-BOX, made out of Yosemite mazzan-

lito, filled with "pyramidal" of live-oak, white-oak and red-oak, interspersed with the base of Indian arrow-wood, mountain mahogany and Washoe silver.

This unrivaled piece of work is of some manufacture—a California production in workmanship and material. It was made, not as a matter of profit, but as a practical illustration of what can be done with our rare California woods. It has been exhibited at the Fair, the maker now offers it for sale to anyone who is willing to appreciate its worth.

On exhibition at Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine Agency.

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ADOLPH SINNING.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1863.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paper, marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by selling subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

Our Traveling Agent.

We have commissioned Mr. ALDEN THRESHER to act as a Traveling Agent, to make collections and solicit subscriptions, and also to obtain any and all information upon Agricultural interests. We commend Mr. Thresher to the kindness of our friends wherever he may visit. At present he will visit Potluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, and the Russian River district, and we hope all who feel an abiding interest in the advancement of Agriculture, will hand in their names and become co-workers with us.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, who have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

A PREMIUM.

We will present six packages of fresh seeds to every new subscriber, that desires the same. The seeds will consist of coffee, cotton, tobacco, rice, and other new and valuable varieties. Clubs of five or ten subscribers, in one lot, will be entitled to an increased number of parcels each. Should other seeds from those mentioned be preferred, let the subscriber name, and he will receive them. Also, to old subscribers paying arrears and renewing, do we extend the same terms.

To our Patrons, and to Farmers and Daymen in Tomales and Punta Reyes District, Marin County.

Now that we have a Post office at Preston's Point and Tomales, so that those who wish to get newspapers regularly can do so, we invite those who are interested in the great cause of Agriculture, to become subscribers to our Journal. Col. Preston, Postmaster, at Preston Point, Messrs. Keyes & Breese, and Mr. Dutton, Postmaster at Tomales, will act for us, and we hope to have many friends round that district.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our service, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them. Our charge will be five per cent together with the cost of packing, freight, drays, etc. Orders should be enclosed satisfactory references or the Cash, or bills should be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, etc., as this is our special "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

We RETURN THANKS—For the very liberal advertising patronage which is constantly sent to this office. We assure our friends that we mean it shall pay them well, for we will herald their business far and wide. We know those who send us their business will find their interests well promoted by advertising in the FARMER.

NEWLY INVENTED GRAIN BIN.—Grain growers will do well when in the city to call at Mr. Ellersbore's, on Clay street wharf, and see a newly invented Grain Bin. It is simple in its construction, movable, cheap and safe; the most economical plan we have seen for the storing of grain. It can be used in the fields with safety and economy.

Grain Growers of the San Joaquin Valley.—Look at the card of Messrs. Jones, Hewlett & Co., of Stockton. This house is prepared to meet your wants, and to supply them to the very best advantage. Years of experience have given them a knowledge of your wants, and they aim to do you service. Remember your friends when you go to purchase.

Bag! Bags!—Will the grain-growers look to their interest in season, and purchase their bags before it requires a fortune extra to pay for them? We advise them to call, when in the city, and see Messrs. Lewis & Detrick, at the Clay-street Bag Factory, No. 113 Clay street. No house engaged in the bag business can serve them better. See their card in the advertising columns.

True Sea-Island Cotton.—We have received from Messrs Zorn & Co., Commission Merchants, at the Government House (502 Washington street), a sample of the splendid long, staple cotton, which is advertised in our columns. It is of a remarkable superior quality, and, as reported, the sales of this cotton from which the seed now advertised was taken, sold for \$1 70 per pound, the highest price ever realized for cotton in the United States. Those who are growing cotton should call and see it, and procure some of the seed immediately as it really is invaluable.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE IN THE WASHOE COUNTRY.—We learn with much pleasure that there is an increasing attention to the culture of the earth in this science, as well as the precious metals. Many spots will soon blossom with flowers, and trees will soon give forth their fruits. Orders to a considerable extent have been coming in to "Moore's Seed Warehouse" for some time past, and we have noticed large parcels marked to the various sections of the Washoe mining country, soon to be made richer and more beautiful by the cultivation of the earth.

No less than 800,000 hogs were packed in Chicago, and 800,000 in Cincinnati, in 1862.

Broom-Making in our City.

The several Broom Manufacturers now in our city are sending forth over the State, brooms of a vastly superior quality to any that are imported. Our broom corn is of a superior character and quality, and the brooms made from our broom corn are cleaner, brighter, and neater made than those from abroad, reflecting the highest credit upon the mechanical and industrial skill of our State.

We have visited several of these factories recently, and seen the industrious workmen, and gathered many facts that show this branch of business to be of great gain to our State.

Mr. Van Laak's shop on Drum street, turns out about 300 dozen brooms per week; employ four hands, and furnish to the trade brooms from \$2 to \$6 per dozen, having usually about 300 dozen brooms as a stock to meet orders. The broom corn is grown by contract for him, the price being now about \$100 per ton; extra broom will command \$125 to \$140.

Mr. Ward, on Drum street, makes about 60 dozen per week; employ four hands; has made large quantities in former years in Sacramento, and has shown his work at our State fairs with great success. Mr. Ward, like other of the makers, has corn grown by contract, in quantities.

Mr. Harwood on Davis, and Mr. Steffins on Washington street, also have workshops; employ about the same number of workmen, and turn out about the same amount of work.

Messrs. Ames & Co. are large manufacturers, and were among the earliest to make brooms in this city, and turn out very fine work.

The quantity made per week in our city, will average about 300 dozen; and the successful manufacture of this article of our household goods, has almost wholly stopped the importation of them.

The best corn grown in this State comes from Yuba county. The deep, rich, bottom lands along the river banks, produce the best broom. Growers of broom should bear in mind that to produce fine, clean, white broom, the soil should be deep, rich, light loam. Our hard, lumpy soil, or land plowed wet, and left in lumps, will never produce good broom. Growers, to be successful and secure a ready sale for their broom, at good rates, should be careful to observe the following points:

The corn should not grow too late; the seed should not be permitted to get ripe, as it then changes the broom to a reddish color; this decreases the value of the broom more than any gain arising from the seed; besides, the seed will answer if not wholly ripe.

The broom should be more thoroughly cleaned off the seed; this would add to the value in market. The stock adjoining the broom should not be over six or eight inches long, and the bales should be compact, not over 100 or 125 pounds. The best attention should be given in putting up in bales, to see that the broom is dry, otherwise the color of the broom is changed; this always decreases the value, as portions have to be rejected. By attention to these matters, the growers will be gainers to a considerable extent. We gather these facts for publication, to benefit the growers and manufacturers, and also rejoice to herald the success of our home industry.

I never Take up a Newspaper and Read It without I Get some Good out of It.

What a difference in men! What a difference in reading men! And this difference is prominently made manifest in readers of a newspaper. Place ten newspapers in the hands of ten promiscuous readers, and take a seat in their midst, and after half an hour's reading, start a question upon the general news to be derived from the papers of the day, before them, and you can easily gain an insight into the business and character of each man by his remarks upon the contents of the journal before him. True as the needle to the pole, so true will the interest of each reader be awakened to what is set before him, and will speak of what is nearest to him in interest or feeling; this is certain!

Recently, in conversing with a stranger, in the San Joaquin District, after speaking of all matters of interest, the conversation then turned upon agricultural newspapers, and we found him sound upon the question of good papers. He said he was astonished at the general apathy of agricultural men, that so few were reading men, so few ever had a newspaper in their dwelling. "Sir," said he, "I never take up a newspaper and read it without I get some good out of it, and there is not a cultivator of the soil in our State, but what loses five times the cost of a paper by neglecting to read about his own business, and thus securing the practical results of others in the same business."

SICKNESS AMONG CHILDREN.—There is an unusual degree of sickness among children at this time by dysentery, and it behooves parents to guard their loved ones from their piercing wind, by clothing them warmly with flannels next the skin, and shielding their arms and legs from exposure. It is astonishing to see the wicked neglect practiced upon young and tender children for fashion sake; necks, legs and arms, all exposed, until the delicate skin is shriveled and blue. When will parents be wise? When will they love their offspring more than show and dress?

One of the most successful practitioners for diseases of children is Dr. Cushing, on Clay street, studios patient, and careful—life is precious with him.

International Hotel.—We take pleasure in again calling attention to this Hotel. It has been open only one month, yet it has secured a constant stream of trade, and we know of no Hotel that has a better prospect of a fortune before it. This Hotel is under the control of Mr. Weygant, as is also the Tremont—both of which are very liberally patronized, accommodating over a hundred guests per day, and what must be very gratifying to him, his visitors are all well pleased. See the advertisement.

The Pacific Railroad.

Let every well wisher of the State give his best influence to the furtherance of this cause, for it is intimately connected with the internal future peace, and present quiet, and general prosperity of all the dearest interests of the entire Pacific coast. There is no interest that will not be greatly promoted by the successful furtherance of this work; all our industrial relations will be greatly benefited; an immense opening for all kinds of labor; a vast and continued outlet and a prosperous market for all kinds of produce for the farmer; every article of product will not only be sustained at its present value but will be increased.

It is very important that the farming interest should thoroughly know the effect upon their property of all kinds by the speedy prosecution of this work, and there is no way the farmers and stockraisers could enhance that value so speedily as to step forward and subscribe according to their ability for the Pacific Railroad. The small per cent now required cash, will not only enable them to show their interest in it, but it will show to the world that the farmers do wish this great work to go on, and that they are its friends. Let every farmer that can go and subscribe, and place opposite his name the word "farmer," to show his occupation, and thus show a manifestation that he is with this grand enterprise. We trust that San Francisco county will soon speak as a voice well to be understood.

Wagon-Making in Stockton.

Stockton is famous for its great mule teams, its big wagons, and immense loads of goods. Eight, ten, and twelve-mule teams are an everyday sight.

W. P. Miller, Esq., was one of the first to build big wagons, and he has turned out some as fine work as could be found in the Union.

Stockton has more wagon-makers and blacksmiths, we believe, than any other place in the State; and a better lot of workmen cannot be found.

When in Stockton we visited several workshops, and examined the work. We saw a very fine two-seated rockaway, at Wm. Haffner's shop. It was made with a moveable top, of solid wood, but light and airy, made to move at pleasure. It could be used for an open wagon daily, or put in the top, and make a fashionable "go-to-meeting" carriage. Wm. Haffner made the iron-work, and Anthony Brant the wood-work. It was a credit to them.

We saw a very fine fancy wagon, from this same shop, made for Messrs. P. & D. Rosenbush, Brewers. It was a large and showy wagon, and was made to order, with all extras, and made to turn in a circle, the wheels forward running under the wagon. It was a superior wagon, and made genteel-made for the use of the Eldorado Brewery, in a solid and highly finished manner. The cost of this wagon was \$450—could be used as a business wagon, or converted into a family carriage, and carrying 12 persons. There are numerous other wagon-makers, and we were glad to find them all busy.

Mechanics of all classes are fully employed in this county. We visited several stock-farms, ranches, vineyards, and gardens, of which we shall speak hereafter, with notes of Insane Hospital, etc.

Celebrations, Etc., in San Francisco.

This has been a "great week" in San Francisco. On Monday, the annual parade of the firemen took place. Nearly all the companies in the city were out, numbering about a thousand men, and with their neat uniforms, and splendid machines gaily trimmed, formed a procession hard to equal.

On Wednesday, the Grand Celebration by the Odd Fellows of the 46th anniversary of the Order in the United States, came off, including also the dedication of their new hall (formerly Tucker's building), on Montgomery street. The Grand Lodge being in session here, with many Odd Fellows from other places, made the demonstration very imposing. A triumphal arch was erected across Montgomery street, from the new hall, gaily decorated, and appropriately mottoed. An immense procession of Odd Fellows, over a mile long, in rich regalia, escorted by military, marched through the principal streets to the Metropolitan theater, where was given the address and poem and other exercises, then to the new hall, which was dedicated in accordance with usage, the festivities closing with a grand concert and ball at the new Union Hall on Howard street, which was filled to overflowing with a happy assemblage.

The State Teacher's Convention, called by the State Superintendent, has been in session during the week at Platt's Hall, with a large attendance, and interesting and instructive exercises, which we are unable to report at length.

Master Buttercup.

Splendid Bull.—The very best animal on the Pacific coast is now offered for sale, and an opportunity is now given to any person who wishes to stand at the very head of the list, with stock, to secure a prize worth having. To any one stock owner or any number of stock men in a district, this is a rare chance. We shall be glad to confer with those who wish to purchase, and we assure them they can secure a prize on the most advantageous terms, by calling on us, or addressing us by letter.

THE SUTTER CASE.—Judge Hoffman rendered an opinion May 4th, instructing the Surveyor General in regard to the survey of the Sutter ranch. It has been found that under the former instructions, the ranch would contain far more than the limited amount of 11 leagues. The Judge orders, therefore, that the tracts known as Nos. 7 and 12, containing 1,392 and 1,767 acres, respectively, shall be excluded from the survey, and all the tule land from tracts Nos. 6 and 9, and about 3,400 acres are to be left in the Sutter farm tract. This will leave some persons who bought from Sutter "out in the cold," but it cannot be helped. The Sutter farm is of older date than the purchases excluded, and the purchases bought on speculation, supposing that Sutter was entitled to 20 leagues.

On Tuesday, the Sacramento River stood at 16 feet 11 inches above low-water-mark.

The Fighting at Chancellorsville.

The telegraph furnishes the following account of the great battles between Hooker and the rebels, back of Fredericksburg:

The Time's correspondence states, that after three days' skirmishing on both sides, the rebels on Saturday afternoon and evening, attacked our right flank. Jackson, with his whole corps of 40,000 men, throwing himself impetuously on Howard's Eleventh Corps, but the movement was only partially successful, and reinforcements being promptly sent by Gen. Hooker, the rebels were handsomely checked.

Gen. Howard's Corps consisted of Schurz's, Steinwehr's, and Divens' Divisions. The Time's correspondent states that this corps disgracefully abandoned their position behind the breastworks, and rushed panic-stricken towards headquarters. Our right was thus completely turned, and the rebels to a fair way of doubling us up. Hooker was immediately in his saddle, and turning to the commander of his own old corps, "Berry," shouted the General, "throw your men into the breach, and receive the enemy on your bayonets; don't fire a shot, they cannot see you."

Berry's forces rushed gloriously at double-quick to the rescue, pressing forward a horrid array of glittering steel, and the enemy were checked, retreating to the breastworks just abandoned by Howard's corps. The batteries were immediately massed on the crest of the hill, pouring in a terrific fire until far into the night. In a charge of the rebels, they took from the fugitives twelve pieces of cannon, and the Germans fled past Hooker's headquarters in panic, many members of the Staff, with pistols and sabers, vainly endeavoring to stay their flight.

The artillery combat continued fiercely until midnight, Gen. Hooker and staff being all the time under the severest fire.

Another Times correspondent, dating his letter Sunday evening, the 3d, says it is reported from Gen. Howard's front, that the rebels were engaged all Friday night in cutting a road past his right, but not much attention was paid to the fact. On the afternoon of Saturday, it is reported by pickets on the right of Gen. Slocum's front, that wagons were seen moving all day in a westerly direction, and Gen. Sickles with a heavy force was sent to reconnoiter, when his advance fell in with the rear of Jackson's army. Gen. Sickles immediately pushed on to checkmate Jackson, and soon captured the entire Twenty-third Georgia regiment, 400 men strong, including their officers. This movement of Sickles cut Jackson's forces in two, and Gen. William's command made a flank movement on the enemy's right, with good prospects of success.

It was supposed that Howard's corps (formerly Sigel's) would successfully resist Jackson's movement, but the first division assailed (Carl Schurz's) almost instantly gave way, thousands throwing down their guns and streaming towards headquarters. Gen. Divens' Division, by the demoralization of the others, was unable to stand against the rebels. Divens was wounded in the foot when endeavoring to rally his men. Howard, with all his daring and resolution, could not stem the tide, and the brigades of Cols. Busbeck and McLean remained fighting as long as possible, retiring in good order. Of course this disaster compelled the recall of Gen. Sickles, who had been vigorously at work. Gen. William's division returned to find a portion of his works occupied by the enemy. Gen. Sickles could not communicate with the whole of his army by the route he came, and Hooker ordered a night attack to restore the communication.

Ward's Brigade, aided by Best's battery, made an attack at 11 o'clock at night, which was entirely successful, and in a charge made by the brigade, a portion of the artillery lost by Howard was gallantly retaken.

The enemy were driven back nearly a mile that night.

Saturday night our men slept on their arms. At 5 o'clock on Sunday morning the rebels could be plainly seen on the plank road, about a mile and a half from Gen. Hooker's headquarters, at Chancellorsville, which house had been penetrated the evening previously by a shell. Our line of battle was immediately formed, and in half an hour our advance became engaged. Soon advancing his infantry in overwhelming numbers, seeming determined to crush ours. Gen. Sickles and Slocum's brave men, however, held them in check, inflicting dreadful slaughter among them. Gen. French's division was sent on our right flank, and soon crushed that portion of the enemy's line. At 8 o'clock Gen. French sent his compliments to Gen. Hooker, stating that he had charged the rebels, and was driving them before him.

Five whole rebel divisions were driven upon Sickles' Division, but he and his gallant soldiers held the traitors in check, taking, during the day, an aggregate of 2,000 prisoners.

The fight was a desperate hand-to-hand conflict, and the carnage perfectly frightful. Officers say that the rebel dead and wounded covered the ground in heaps, the rebels literally throwing themselves upon the muzzles of our guns.

Mott's Brigade made 15 distinct charges, and captured seven stand of rebel colors.

The Seventh New Jersey alone captured four stand of colors and 500 prisoners. The engagement lasted from 6 1/2 o'clock to 8 1/2 A. M., when, being out of ammunition, our forces held their position for an hour, at the point of the bayonet. Upon being supplied with ammunition, they fell back in good order to Chancellorsville, where the contest was again maintained with great havoc to the enemy and considerable loss on our side. The vicinity of Chancellorsville is now the theater of the fight.

General Hooker maintained his headquarters there till ten o'clock, when it was burned by a re-established new line, and our forces were withdrawn to that front, and at half-past eleven hours, and was the most terrific of the war. Our batteries slaughtered the enemy. Many of our men were killed, but the guns were all saved. The enemy now are no longer in our rear, but in Fredericksburg. We are occupying their former ground, and at a sacrifice of five of their divisions.

On Saturday afternoon, the rebels made several attempts to force our lines, several of their battalions and regiments being actually destroyed in near Chancellorsville, where a great quantity of our artillery is massed.

Our present position is impregnable. Gen. Lee and his army will not be broken, at all hazardous attempts. Our troops are perfectly cool and confident. The Rebel General Hill is reported killed. Gen. Berry (Federal) was killed while leading his brave men.

Among the killed is Major-General Berry. Gen. foot; Gen. Mott was wounded in the leg. The Colonel Scott, of the Third Wisconsin was killed; Lieut. Crosby, of the Second Regulars, was killed; a large number of field and company officers were killed and wounded, mostly in the New York and Pennsylvania regiments.

A Washington letter of Sunday, written at ten

o'clock in the evening, states that Gen. Sedgewick attacked the heights of Fredericksburg, carrying them by storm, capturing the Sixth and Eighteenth Mississippi regiments, and a company of the New Orleans Washington Artillery with eight guns, taking over 1000 prisoners, and Gen. Gibbon planted the Stars and Stripes over the rebel works. Our loss was moderate, and at 6 P. M. on Sunday, had advanced to a brick church, four and a half miles towards Chancellorsville, on the plank road. Here he was severely fought with Earl's rebel division, which was reinforced by Lee, but he repulsed them, taking a lot of prisoners. The enemy were now decidedly with us. The Herald says our loss was 1000 killed and wounded. The World's correspondent says the battle resumed on Monday was a most desperate affair. The rebels made several and superhuman attacks at all points, but were repulsed with terrific slaughter. Our forces destroyed the bridge in the rear of the rebels, in the Massaponax, thus completely cutting off their retreat to Richmond.

Fresh Cotton-Seed.

1,000 POUNDS FRESH SEA-ISLAND COTTON-SEED, warranted. This is the best brand known. This parcel of Seed has been selected by JOHN ZORN, a gentleman conversant with Cotton and Oil Manufacturing, having resided for twelve years in Egypt and the East Indies, and become familiar with the article. He has brought this parcel of seed to this State, and is offering it at a low price. The seed was carefully packed by C. V. Mayes, well known in the Agricultural World, and is offered at mere nominal prices (to induce the customer extensively), as follows:

One Packet of Four pounds \$1 00
 Twelve do Twelve pounds 12 00
 Six do Twenty-four pounds 24 00
 Fifteen do Sixty pounds 60 00
 N. B.—The Cotton from which this Seed was taken sold in New York at \$1 70 per lb, being of a most superior quality.

COTTON-GINS.

Those who will want Cotton Gins the present year also have the same imported in order, from \$50 upwards, according to size and power.

The Double-Cylinder Saw-Gin, For Short-staple Cotton, the best Gin now made. They have from 20 to 80 saws, in two rows, working in double action, and with admirable perfection, reducing the feeding space to one-half that of the old Gin, keeping the cotton in constant action, separating it freely from the seed, and avoiding clogging the Machine, which takes place in the single row of saws.

EXCELSIOR COTTON-GINS, An ingenious improvement on the East India Gin (without Saws) for Long-staple Cotton, and for ginning the Government Sea-Island Cotton. These Gins strip the seeds perfectly clean from the bulb and without tearing or "hooking" the fiber, and render more Cotton than the Saw-Gins, in its original length.

Cotton and other PRESSES, TOGETHER WITH MACHINERY, GEARING, AND HARNESS, Of every denomination, can be had at Manufacturers' prices.

Orders should be furnished immediately to secure them in season for this crop. Apply to—ZORN & CO., Government House, Or at the Farmer Office.

John T. Zorn, A. Dg.

ZORN & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, AND

Commission & Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

602 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO;

11 BEEKMAN STREET,

NEW YORK.

AGENTS for a number of Manufacturers in the Atlantic States and Europe; purchase and sell any kind of Goods on Commission; attend also to Collections, Remittances, Insurances, etc.

FOR

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

They have the very best facilities, under an arrangement with Mr. Chas. V. Mayes, the well known Agricultural Implement Agent, New York.

They invite an inspection of their Samples, Freehills and Pattern-books, of HARDWARE, BRITANNIA, BRASS, AND IRON WARE.

ZORN & CO. do a Commission Business exclusively, testing themselves with a moderate Commission, according to the amount of a transaction. Having correspondents over the globe they can promise satisfaction to all reasonable expectations in all business entrusted to them, and specially the farming public to give them a trial. Letters addressed to them in German, French, Italian, or Spanish, will be answered in the same language.

10

ZORN & CO.,

602 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

BAGS! BAGS!

LEWIS & DETRICK,

CLAY STREET BAG FACTORY,

No. 113 Clay street,

BETWEEN DAVIS AND DRUM STREETS

SAN FRANCISCO.

Machine-Sewed

Grain-Bags,

On hand and for sale.

DUNDEE HAND-SEWED BAGS

SIZES 19x25, 21x35, and 23x35.

WOOL BAGS! WOOL BAGS!!

FLOUR, SALT, ORE, AND SPECIE BAGS,

On hand and made to order.

Water-proof TENTS, constantly on hand.

Country Merchants and Farmers supplied at the lowest rates, on time with city acceptance. A liberal discount made for cash.

Orders promptly executed.

19

THE PACIFIC REVIEW.—The May number of this Journal has appeared with its usual promptness and meritorious character. The number of this month contains a very fine likeness of the Rev. C. Wadsworth; the leading articles being "Christianity and Patriotism," "The Poetess of the nineteenth century," "The Congressman, or, the Secrets of the Capitol," a poem by Henry Morford, full of strong thought, etc. We notice in the editorial department a very spirited essay, intended as a critical notice of this Journal and one of its contributors. So far as "Junius" is concerned, we presume a response will come when needed. As to ourselves we can only account for the appearance of such an article by its juxtaposition to a very elaborate essay on "Brandy Patches"—this explains all.

DOIT OIL.—A party composed of L. Lewis, E.P. McCarty, George Gridley, and Stelling, have discovered a coal oil spring in Colusa county. The oil was gushing from a crevice in the slate rock. They sunk a shaft 12 feet deep, and found the oil in large quantities. It has been tried, and burns well. A company has been formed in Marysville, and an artesian well will be bored.

MARDEN & FOLGER'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY COFFEE,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST IN ALL THE principal Hotels in the City (and is now used by them), does not contain any of the anesthetic ingredients to give it color and strength, but will prove by a trial to have the **NATURAL COFFEE FLAVOR AND STRENGTH.**

For sale at all the Groceries, and at their

Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,

220 FRONT STREET,

Between Sacramento and California,

SAN FRANCISCO. 11

THE SPLENDID Full Blood Durham Bull MASTER BUTTERCUP,

The noblest of all Durham Bulls on the Pacific Coast is now
Offered for Sale.

The public need only be reminded that BUTTERCUP can not only show the cleanest and best pedigree of any animal in this country, but can trace his blood direct to the DUCHESSE Stock, the Purest and Best Race of Cattle in the World. A number of the finest animals of this blood raised in the United States originate from this same Stock of Buttercup, having been purchased for shipment to England at enormous prices. We herewith give the Pedigree:

MASTER BUTTERCUP

A beautiful roan, calved July 1st, 1853. Got by imported 2d Grand Duke (1826), dam imported Buttercup 2d, by Horatio (1833); g. d. squire, by Lord John (1731); g. g. d. Charles, by Baron of Ravensworth (781); g. g. g. d. Bristol, by Mary Show (474); g. g. g. g. d. Bessie, by Titchbeck (689); g. g. g. g. g. d. Hampton Race, by Expectation (188); g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Belmont (1709); g. g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Coma (188); g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Denton (192). Buttercup 2d was imported by Mr. Thorne from England in the fall of 1850, a young bull, for which he paid in England \$1,500. She is of the same family as Master Buttercup, the bull that was sold for \$5,000 to go to Australia, after taking the highest prize at all the English shows. Buttercup 2d has also taken many prizes in England. The 2d Grand Duke, the sire of Master Buttercup, was imported in the fall of 1835 by Mr. Thorne, then a yearling, for which he paid \$5,000. He paid for the dam of Grand Duke \$1,000; another sister was sold for \$3,500, and a brother of Grand Duke for \$5,000. This animal (Grand Duke) is of the famous Duche family, first bred by Thomas Bates, Esq., of England. When he was selected and imported, Grand Duke was considered the very best bull in England.

This pedigree shows Master Buttercup to have descended from the best blood in England, and can now be called one of the highest and best bred bulls we have in our State. Buttercup has been a competitor at numerous exhibitions in California, and every time has won the First Prize. BUTTERCUP has won EIGHT PRIZES, and has not only never been excelled, but never equaled.

Buttercup entered the field in 1859 and took the Prize at Alameda, in 1861, won the Prize at Alameda County Fair, and San Jose District Fair.

In 1861 at Alameda and San Jose, and same year at State Fair, Sacramento, as the best THREE-YEAR OLD, and also the Sweepstakes for all competitors.

In 1862 at Alameda District Fair, being the greatest number of First Prizes taken by any one animal in our State.

To any person desiring to secure the Best Bull on the Pacific Coast, this is a rare opportunity. It should suggest to those engaged in the Dairying business some plan to secure this noble animal, which can be done by a company of three or four Dairymen. If desired, and on such terms as never before had. This animal would pay for himself by his get in one year. For all particulars relative to the purchase of this animal, information, terms, etc., can be had of Col. Warren, of the Farmers, or Mr. Thompson at Centerline, at the Farm, Alameda county.

SPLENDID

Catawba and Isabella Wine.

500 GALLONS SUPERIOR CATAWBA AND ISABELLA Wines, in bulk—a very superior article. Also, four hundred Rhine Wine made from Grapes imported from Germany.

2000 gallons Wine made from the California Grape, and of a superior quality. Purchasers desirous of a superior article can find samples at this office with price, etc.

WM. T. COLEMAN.

EDW. ROY ROBINSON

HENRY CARLTON, JR.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES,

New York and San Francisco.

Galvanized Iron Lift Pumps,

FOUR SIZES, 3, 4, 5, and 6 INCHES,

—WITH—

Stock's San Jose Patent Valves,

Better than any now in use, and

WARRANTED TO RAISE WATER 125 FEET.

Made and Sold only by

CHAS. C. ERNEST,

Corner of Main and Sutter streets,

STOCKTON.

SUGAR-BEET SEED.

SUPERIOR Seed of the Genuine Improved Sugar-Beet for Sale at this Office.

THE SACRAMENTO ELECTION.—The entire Union ticket for city officers was successful by a majority of over two to one. The Railroad had "Yes," 1,781; "No," 424 in the city. The country outside, so far as heard from, gives the railroad "Yes," 217; "No," 282. Union Supervisors have been elected in all the districts.

Mrs. Ellen Barrett, residing on the Potrero, lately presented her husband, Mr. E. B. Barrett, with three children, two boys and a girl, each weighing nine pounds. Mother and child, at latest accounts were doing well. The happy father is overwhelmed with delight at the liberal dispensation of Providence.

Galveston dates to April 17th represent the rebels as heavily fortifying the point running from that city to the Fort.

A steamer, supposed to be the Harriet Lane, had come down the river at Galveston. It was thought that the rebels were trying to raise the Westfield. Our fleet off Galveston consists only of four gunboats.

CAUTION

...TO...

California and Oregon FARMERS.

We would caution the farming community and dealers in agricultural implements in the States of California and Oregon against buying, selling, or using certain Harvesting Machines, or Headers, introduced this season into those States by Treadwell & Co., or their agent, Mr. Palmer. The machines referred to are quite similar to those sold by Treadwell & Co. in the season of 1862, called the "Farmer's Friend," and are a gross infringement on the Haines Patent, now owned by us; and we shall prosecute to the fullest extent all persons infringing our rights.

The machines were manufactured and shipped in a manner so speedy and clandestinely, that we had no opportunity to effectually proceed against them here; and hence our only recourse is to follow them to California, or wherever used or sold, and to obtain, by suits in United States Courts, the heavy damages resulting to us by such use or sale.

We shall take prompt and vigorous measures to protect our interests and property, and shall not quietly allow any one to practice so great an imposition upon us as is attempted in this matter by the firm of Treadwell & Co.

BARBER, HAWLEY & CO.

PERIN, ILLINOIS, January, 1863.

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE.

FRENCH CHINA, TABLE CUTLERY,

CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which are selling in quantities to suit, at the

VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of

The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,

(Formerly the Jerome Company's)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE NEW STYLE HAT, COME AND SEE.

HATS! HATS!

JAMES C. COLLINS, AGENT FOR

G. ROSENBERG, EAGLE HAT STORE, New

Odd Fellows' Hall, 343 Montgomery street.

Our old friends and the public generally are cordially invited to call, and see our

New Spring and Summer Style of

SILK HAT FOR 1863.

We also keep on hand a full assortment of the latest style Men's, Boys', and Children's FANCY CAPS. Also, a full assortment of Boys' and Children's STRAW CAPS.

Our many years' experience as well known manufacturers and dealers in this city will, we trust, secure to us a generous share of public patronage.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING

For Decayed Teeth,

Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or mere Shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crook), at his rooms No. 653 (old No. 167) Clay Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE

Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price \$1, sent by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and intends having none in future. His office has been established three years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.

JAMES PEARSON, M. D.

DR. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

NO. 511 CLAY STREET, RADE'S BUILDING,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours: From 9 A. M., to 5 P. M.

ALL WORK IS

WARRANTED!

TERMS CASH

WHEN WORK IS

FINISHED!

PRICES LIBERAL.

San Francisco Cordage

Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,

611 and 613 Front street.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

JACKSON STREET,

A few doors above Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING.

MOST CONVENIENT TO THE

Steamers' Landings, Business Streets,

...AND...

Places of Amusement.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Reduction in Prices.

Fine Bathing Rooms attached to the Barber Shop.

WARM AND COLD SHOWER BATHS,

FREE TO GUESTS.

Thoroughly Renovated and Newly Furnished this Spring.

EVERY ROOM OPENS TO THE LIGHT

and AIR. Every Room is furnished with a first quality Patent Spring-Bed and Hair Mattress. The International offers to guests the greatest number and BEST FURNISHED FAMILY ROOMS; and also SETS AS GOOD A TABLE as any House in the City.

I am determined that the International, etc., shall be the most comfortable, in cost, so that citizens wishing to stay here, like establishment in the State, and shall aim to merit a continuance of the popular favor it has enjoyed heretofore. It will be conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

F. E. WEYGANT,

Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE,

418 and 420 JACKSON STREET,

A few doors below Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

This fire proof building possesses many advantages to the traveler for convenience. It is only half a block from the Post Office and Custom House, and about the same distance from the principal places of amusement.

The City Railroad Cars Pass the Door.

The House is conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES, which secures to our Guests QUIET.

The prices for Board and Rooms are very moderate—by the Day, Meal, or week. WE SOLICIT A CALL FROM ALL.

F. E. WEYGANT, Propr.

For the accommodation of my many guests I have taken and refurnished the International Hotel, and will carry on the two Houses in connection, so that citizens wishing to put up at either House, may take the Tremont or International Coach and be taken to either House, with their Baggage, FREE.

F. E. WEYGANT.

10

For the accommodation of my many guests I have taken and refurnished the International Hotel, and will carry on the two Houses in connection, so that citizens wishing to put up at either House, may take the Tremont or International Coach and be taken to either House, with their Baggage, FREE.

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For the accommodation of my many guests I have taken and refurnished the International Hotel, and will carry on the two Houses in connection, so that citizens wishing to put up at either House, may take the Tremont or International Coach and be taken to either House, with their Baggage, FREE.

F. E. WEYGANT.

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LONDON, 1862.

Home Miscellany.

(For the California Farmer.)
APRIL SKIES GROW BLUE.

BY C. E. D. E.

There is music to the valley,
There is sunshine on the hills,
There are tones that breathe of summer,
Gushing upward from the hills,
While the listening heart gives echo,
In its deep impulsive thrills.

Out among the slender grasses,
Like soft stars that break through clouds,
Violets and dandelions,
Blue and golden, rise in crowds,
Heralds of a thousand jewels,
Struggling upward from their shrouds.

Silent voices win the spirit
From its dreams of earthly care;
Visions, fairy-like in splendor,
Float ethereal on the air,
While sweet Fancy copies Nature,
In her pictures rich and rare.

Earth rejoicing, lifts her anthem;
Listening skies repeat the strain,
As the heart in glowing measure,
Counts its joys renewed again;
Intermediate storms forgetting,
Wintry snows and autumn rain.

Heart! thou too hast thine own seasons!
Opening bud, and falling leaf,
Sunny morn, and clouded evening,
Flowers of joy and mists of grief,
Be not thoughtless of these changes,
In a life so strange and brief.

Art thou in thy flowering summer?
Time will surely win the spring;
Is the May of joy just dawning?
Watch and toil—it taketh wing;
And for Autumn fruits of virtue,
Plant thou wisely in the spring.

Sad heart! mild grief's winter, listen!
Lo! the April skies grow blue;
Earth is glad with bud and blossom,
Pearly showers, and silver dew,
Trust in God—and meekly waiting,
Spring, on thee, shall dawn anew.

Portland, Me., April 1883.

Sketches of Emigrant Life—No. 11.

The scenery at Little Meadows, as it paints itself on the tablets of memory, is far from prepossessing; a broad, flat expanse, sedge and dank, abounding in tule grass and miry pools, with bare bald hills in the distance. Such is the picture. How far it is affected by the state of mind in which it was viewed, I cannot say; but a weak and diseased body does not constitute a very brilliant medium through which to view anything. But he that is it may, no camping place on the whole route has left so gloomy an impression as this.

Driving into camp about four o'clock in the afternoon, the first object that met my sight, as I looked out from my wagon, was an ox in the agony of death. Begging the driver to change the position of the wagon so that I could not see it, he told me that he had tried to get out of the way of such sights, and had stopped there as the least offensive place he could find. And here for a hint to those who are curious in the chemistry of soils, let me mention a fact connected with the decay of animal matter, which seemed to me unprecedented. The animal soon died. Next morning the body was bloated to an enormous extent; and, as some of the stock was lost, and we were detained one day, I could not fail to notice it often. On the second morning I was astonished to see only a flattened hide, apparently without even bones to raise it from the ground—and all this without offensive odor. Pointing out the fact to some of the gentlemen, they have since told me that the consumption appeared, on examination, to be perfect and complete, and to be the rule in all that region, not the exception.

Here also occurred one of those sad, melancholy events, which are so frequent, and yet so shocking, in the life of the weary emigrant. A gentleman came to us to procure wine, and the story he told us was one to excite the warmest sympathy. Two sisters had left the States to join their husbands in California. On the Plateau one had died, leaving three small children; now, the other, mother of two children, was fast sinking to that sleep which knows no waking. The husband, who had come out to meet them, was reported near, and they hoped by the aid of stimulants to keep her alive till his arrival. Soon after the clank of California trappings told of his arrival, and of the sad, sad meeting, which was inevitable; then that one maddening cry of anguish which a strong man alone can utter, gave us the intelligence of his bereavement. So brief had been their interview—a smile of recognition—an embrace—and all was over! He who came out to meet love and happiness, found only sorrow and death! How often, amidst the vicissitudes of this strange land, have I wondered what has been the fate of those five motherless little ones?

The portion of Humboldt Valley, between Big and Little Meadows, and about the Lake or Sink, is but a dreary fulfillment of the prophecy of its head or source. Like the career of many a human life, it promised fair in the beginning; but by devious wanderings became corrupted and vile, until, at its final exit, ignominious and obscure as it is, it is ready to spread disease and death on every hand, while dreary deserts succeed it.

One act of kindness, retained at the Sink of Humboldt, I shall never forget. A gentleman who was traveling with us, had heard me in the delirium of fever moaning for pure water; and while out looking for stock, met a trader, who told him of a spring some two or three miles away, attainable only by swimming the Lake; but, notwithstanding he took a canter, slung it about his neck, and the first intimation we had of his perilous venture, was by receiving the said canteen, filled with clear, pure, cold water, a gift no costly wine presented to kings was ever half so gratefully received or highly appreciated, as was that water; and I shall never forget the benefits de-

rived from the gift—or the heroic generosity of the giver.

Now, before us stretched the formidable "70 mile desert," and although we had made every preparation possible for crossing it in safety, we could not but dread it. At our last camp near the river, the wakefulness of illness foiled an attempt of a band of thieves to stampede our stock. One of our black boys, and a man from another wagon, were on guard; and I thought them asleep, as strange noises, followed by snoring and signs of alarm from the horses and cattle, convinced me that something was wrong. On softly awakening my husband and listening, we were confirmed in the belief. He arose, went quietly to the other wagons, awakened some of the men, and proceeded to examine. They found the guard asleep, and all the cattle in strange commotion. Silently as possible they surrounded them, and drove them towards the camp; just as they had them all collected, some men on horseback with apurs and bells jingling, rode in among them with wild cries and shouts, throwing fire-crackers, and evidently trying to run them off. On finding themselves detected, they made off with all speed, and an examination of the trading tents near, seemed to indicate that the rogues had descended from the mountains. We afterwards heard of raids more successful upon those behind us.

Striking out upon the desert at three in the morning, resting and feeding our stock as needed, at the same hour the next morning, we found ourselves within four miles of Ragtown, feed, and water. There two of the oxen gave out, and as the rest were failing, their yokes were removed, and they were suffered to proceed to water in their own way, and weary as they were, such is the power of instinct, that when turned loose, a man could hardly keep them in sight, so great was their speed. All day I remained in this solitary place, with only my little ones and one colored boy for company—as the trader near whose camp we were, had gone to the river for water; and as this part of the desert was usually passed in the night, very few persons came near us all day. By paying one dollar a painful for water, and mingling cornmeal with it, we succeeded in restoring some strength to the two oxen which the men had abandoned; and when at evening they returned with the rest, they were able to resume the yoke and proceed—so that we finally arrived at Carson river without loss. But next morning we missed a fine steer, which had been driven off in the night by some drover.

It would be needless to say how much we enjoyed the sweet, pure water of the Carson, after the horrid stuff of the Humboldt, as all who have ever suffered from thirst, and had the same relief, by what I had almost called the most precious gift of God, can form some idea of our pleasure; to me it seemed an earnest of returning health. I had felt all along, that if I could live to get to good water, I should get well; and so it proved. Although reduced to perfect helplessness, a stay of three weeks in the valley so far restored us to enable me to walk without aid, and by the time we had reached the mountains I was quite strong.

Although Carson valley looked bright and promising, there was little to indicate at that time the wealth and importance it has now attained. As an agricultural country, it did not bid very fair, although quite early in September the garden at Mormon Station was destroyed by frost while we were there. As a grazing region, it did not look bad, but none thought of mineral wealth as of any great extent; and, hemmed in as it was, by deserts on the one side, and mountains on the other, it looked to us that ages might elapse, before the more desirable homes of earth would become so crowded as to induce people to contend for the possession of those valleys with the Red Men. So blind are we, and so fallible in our reading of the future.

Influence of Mothers.

John Randolph never ceased, till his dying day, to remember with unutterable affection, the pious care of his mother, in teaching him to kneel at her side, and with his little hands pressed together, and raised upwards, to repeat in slow and measured accents, the pattern prayer.

"My mother," said Mr. Benton, not long before he died, "asked me not to drink liquor, and I never did. She desired me at another time to avoid gaming, and I never knew a card. She hoped I would not use tobacco, and it never passed my lips."

Not long ago, the Rev. Dr. Mills, in one of his powerful appeals to mothers to consecrate their children to the ministry of the Gospel, said: "A youth, after great deliberation, and with the knowledge that his mother desired him to be a clergyman, decided at last to become a lawyer; and soon after his mother inquired of him, in a tone of deep and tender interest, 'My son, what have you decided to do?' 'To study law mother.' She only replied I had hoped otherwise; and her convulsive sobbing told the depth of her disappointment. 'Do you think,' said he, 'I could go into the law over my mother's tears?' He considered the case, and has long been an able and efficient clergyman."

All that Leigh Richmond was, he attributed to the simplicity and propriety with which his mother endeavored to win his attention, and store his memory with religious truths, when yet almost an infant.

The London Mechanics' Magazine states that a remedy for the poison of strychnine and mushrooms has been discovered, and consists in making a poisoned person eat large quantities of refined sugar, and in desperate cases opening a vein and injecting water in which sugar has been dissolved.

Overtures to raise the Monitor, lately sunk off Cape Hatteras, have been made to the Government by parties in Washington. For the sum of \$75,000 the contractors promise to float the ship, provided the Government certifies its whereabouts and furnishes logs for the purpose.

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Muslins and Sheetings.And every Department of our Store has been replen-
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& Wells).We claim for Hydropathic and Hygienic Medication,
in the treatment of every Disease known to man, superi-
or advantages over poisonous Drug Medication. That
it is more speedy, that it is attended with none of those
debilitating and terrible Secondary Diseases, such as
PILES, Chronic DIARRHEA, Torpid LIVER, CON-
STIPATION, VARIOUSE Swellings of the Veins, NE-
CROSIS or decay of the Bones, ULCERATION of
the Limbs, Chronic BRUISES, Rheumatism and
Gouty Pains, Extreme Nervousness, AMAUSIOSIS and
Mental Diseases, Vertigo and Dizziness, which all In-
telligent Physicians well know result from the use of Mer-
cury and other Metallic Drugs, together with the free use
of stimulants and vegetable poisons that are given to over-
come Acute Diseases. These conditions and diseases never
follow from the effects of hydropathic or Hygienic Medi-
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years treated largely of the above named diseases, and
with positive success.By the separation of our ESTABLISHMENTS we
are more properly prepared to treat, than ever before,
all GENERAL or SPECIAL Diseases peculiar to Males,
whether ACUTE or CHRONIC, that are treated by any
or all regularly educated Physicians.
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but our Experience teaches us that women who have
become Nervous, Debilitated and Diseased, by exces-
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have from four to six weeks' rest and freedom from
care, together with kind treatment and discipline, in
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tle Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty,"
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brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of
"Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enor-
mous sales of 825,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents,
\$30 per 100; bound 30 cents, \$35 per 100; cloth bound, em-
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popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian
Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The
Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary,"
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bound, 35 cents, \$40 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt,
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lose the Angels coming!" "Thou, God, send me," "Sabbath
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Corner of Market, Battery, and Bush streets
SAN FRANCISCO.THIS HOTEL IS BEING ALTERED AND IM-
proved, and will hereafter be conducted on the EURO-
PEAN PLAN. Boarders will be furnished meals at all
hours, at the New Department, corner of Market street,
at the new Refectory. This Department will be con-
ducted in the most approved style, so as to satisfy
the most fastidious. The Tables will be supplied with
every luxury of the seasons. This Department will be
entirely distinct from the Hotel, though opening from it.
ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES,
As well as Single Rooms for Transient Patrons.
The location of this Hotel is unsurpassed, overlooking
the Bay, and gives one of the finest prospects, with
views of our entire city and the surrounding country.
SAML'L McCULLOUGH & CO.,
Proprietors.GOLDEN EAGLE
HOTELCorner Seventh and K streets,
SACRAMENTO.THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS
a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.
The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to
make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and
pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.
With ample accommodations by means of spacious
Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent colonial
accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always
be satisfied and feel at home.
Particular attention will always be paid to the com-
fortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated
Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention
to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be
provided with the very best the season affords.
CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad
Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the
Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.
Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE
expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the
Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,

PROPRIETOR.

Important to the Traveling Public!

AMERICAN HOTEL,
BENICIA, CAL.

Thomas Bromley, Proprietor.

THE LARGEST AND BEST HOTEL IN
BENICIA, and located in the immediate vicinity of all
Landings of the Steamers. The Stages for all parts
write at and start from the American Hotel.
A first rate Livery Stable connected with the Hotel, and
the best of Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Baggies, can be
had at all times, at very reasonable charges.
Prices of Board and Lodging:
Board per week.....\$5 00 Rooms.....\$1 00 in 10
Meals.....50 Lodging per night 50 and 75
A Carriage will always be in attendance to carry
passengers to and from the Steamers to the Hotel, FREE OF
CHARGE.

American Hotel.

MAIN STREET, PETALUMA.

HAVING OPENED OUR NEW FIRE-PROOF
HOTEL, we would call the attention of our friends
and the public to the very superior accommodations
we are now enabled to offer.
The AMERICAN is a three-story structure, centrally lo-
cated, furnished in the latest style, and supplied with every
convenience of a first-class hotel. It will be our aim and goal
to make it truly a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and to this end we
will spare no effort.
Families and others will find the AMERICAN Rooms and
Accommodations superior to those offered by any other Hotel
in the county.
The Office of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express is situated
in this House and Stages leave daily for all the prominent
points of the County and State.
BROWN & REXFORD, Proprietors.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

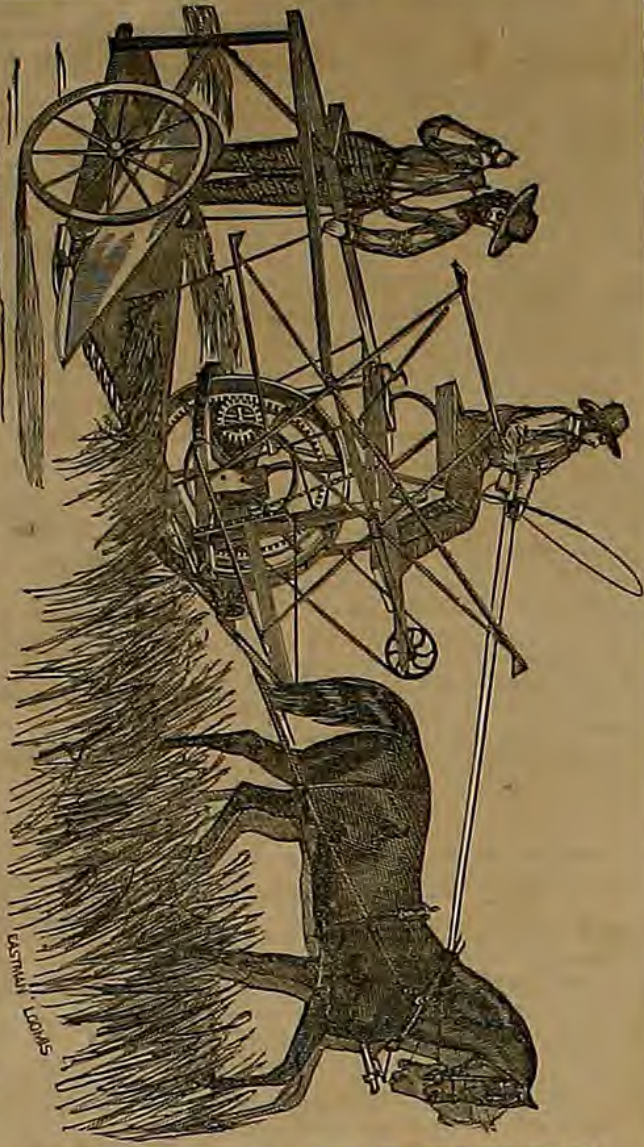
TOMALES.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM
the public that he has opened the above named new and
commodious Hotel (bedrooms hard finished), and is
now prepared to accommodate the traveling com-
munity in the best manner and upon the most reasonable terms.
Connected with the Hotel is a first-class Stable where the
horses of patrons will be carefully attended to.
N. BENEDICT.

Petaluma, Dec. 1st, 1882.

JOHN KENDALL, Agent.

NEW-YORK COMBINED MACHINE.
MADE BY WARDEN & CHILD, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON, Sole Agents for California.
GENERAL AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.
Corner Washington and Davis streets, San Francisco.



REAPERS AND MOWERS.

WE OFFER TO THE CALIFORNIA FARMERS, AS USUAL, THIS SEASON, A MACHINE EVERY way adapted, in POWER, DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, and CUTTING CAPACITY, suited to the demands of this great Grain-growing State.

The peculiar characteristics of the

New-York Combined Machines, are

- 1st. LIGHT DRAUGHT—arising from a 3-foot Ground-wheel, and a light 34-inch Grain-wheel, opposite each other.
- 2d. TWO PINIONS OF DIFFERENT SIZE, the smaller one to give a quicker motion to the knife in MOWING.
- 3d. A DEEP LEVEL PLATFORM, which is elevated or lowered bodily, and is not tilted to alter the Cut.
- 4th. THE FACILITY with which the Machine can be CHANGED from a Mower to Reaper, or the light of the Cut altered or the knife thrown out of gear, while in motion.
- 5th. EASE with which the REAPER gets off the Grain—AS HE STANDS UPRIGHT.
- 6th. THE GRAIN is laid in galleys out of the way of the Machine.
- 7th. WILL CUT 6 to 8 1/2 FEET swath, and 18 to 20 Acres per day.

A MACHINE that will work equally well on the Side-hills and on the Plains.
A MACHINE that for the amount of labor performed is easier on the Reaper and on the Team, than any other in use.
A MACHINE that does not require constant visits to the Blacksmith-shop, and a frequent suspension of all field operations for repairs.

There are 600 of the New-York Machines in the hands of California Farmers.
Farmers, give us a call and judge for yourselves. EXTRAS of all kinds always on hand, with—
A full Assortment of Agricultural Implements,
For sale at the lowest city prices.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE—Corner Washington and Davis streets—SAN FRANCISCO.

Twenty-five Cents!

AMBROTYPES

JOHNSON'S First Premium Gallery.

No. 649 CLAY STREET—SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR 25 CENTS.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for \$3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs the same heretofore taken at Ten Dollars for the first copy, will hereafter be THREE DOLLARS only; extra copies, One dollar. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.
We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work as our specialty.

Beware of Imposters!!
The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it.

10,000 SONGS. Five Cents Each.

The Union Right or Wrong.
Ridin' in a Railroad Car.
Mother, dear, I'm thinking of You.
New York Fire Zouaves.
Little Joe's Song.
Our Flag is Marching On.
John Brown Song.
Annie of the Vale.
Fort Donelson.
Four Old Flags.
Boys that wore the Green (at Ball Run).
Ellsworth's Avenger.
Native Land.
Flag of Our Union.
Rock Me to Sleep, Mother.
Captain, with me, Whiskers.
O, Gently Breeze, Ever of Thee.
We'll never Give up Dixie.
Hurrah for Our Union.
Twenty Years Ago.
Old Play Ground.
Nattie Moore.
Old Folks at Home.
Nora McShane.
Played Out.
Mother, dear, I'll come Home.
Could I Stand the Press.
Billy Patterson.
I'm leaving These in Sorrow, Annie.
Irishman's Shanty.
Irish Stranger.
See He with in my Dreams.
Annie Laurie.
Heard Bell.
Let me kiss Him for his Mother.
Home Again.
Hudson's Band.
Good News from Home.
Cum Plum Gum.
Hard Times come no More.
Boys' Part on Ft. Helena.
The Girl I left behind Me.
For Love of Thee.
Flowers Shannon's Side.
River Road.
Pretty Jane.
Gallant Hussar.
Edw. my Home.
The Lost Child.
Viva America.
Darlin' Old Chick.
Bonnie Jean.
Willie We have missed You.
The Midnight Hour.
Listen to the Mocking Bird.
How any Song you can think of can be found at my place.
Send for a List.
Send postage stamps by Mail and any Song will be sent to your order.
T. C. BOYD.

228 Montgomery street,
Opposite the Russ House, San Francisco.
T. C. Boyd continues to Design and Engrave on Wood, with the advantage of an experience of 15 years.

TOBACCO-LEAF FOR SALE.
ONE TON OF SUPERIOR LEAF-TOBACCO FOR SALE.
Inquire at this office.

CELEBRATED PEACEMAKER STOVE.

For Sale By
A. P. BRAYTON & CO.,



No. 123 Sansome street, near Pine,
BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK—SAN FRANCISCO.
General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STOVES,
Tin, Iron, and Copper Ware,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

...ALSO...
SOLE AGENTS FOR
HALLER'S
Patent Airtight
FRUIT-JARS,
The only absolutely reliable Jar in use.

BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK. No. 123 Sansome street,
23 SAN FRANCISCO.

COGSWELL'S MISSISSIPPI STOVE!



calculated for
Steamboats and Hotels.

J. P. COGSWELL,
Manufacturer
And Dealer in Ship, Hotel and Family

COOKING STOVES,

TINWARE, HARDWARE, Etc.,

114 CLAY STREET,
Between Drumm and Davis Streets.
SAN FRANCISCO.

SUGAR-CANE MILLS

AND THE CELEBRATED



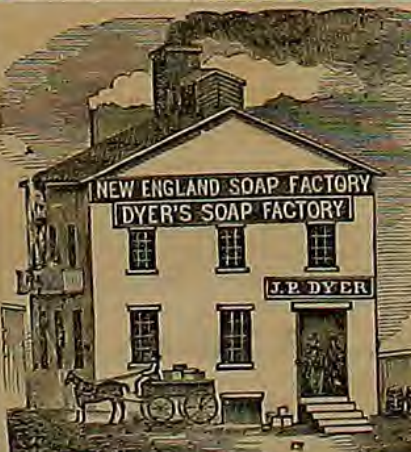
COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

First Premiums at Thirty National and State Fairs.

THE ONLY RELIABLE EVAPORATOR

FOR ECONOMY IN FUEL, excellence in construction, superiority in speed, and quality of work, it is beyond all competition.
ORDER EARLY. The present high price of stock does not warrant our importing beyond the demand for machinery. Therefore, to prevent disappointment, all who expect to purchase, should inform us before the first of July next.
For pamphlet containing description of the machinery and much valuable information on the culture of the Chinese Sugar-Cane, and manufacture of Sugar and Syrup, call upon us, or address
CAROTHERS & BATES,
Manufacturers, Sacramento.

3,000 GALLONS RUM FOR SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. Depot, with MARVIN, No. 90 J street, Sacramento.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

PREMIUM
Marble Works,
P. J. DEVINE,
Corner of K and Sixth streets,
SACRAMENTO.

MARBLE MANTLES, GRATES, MONUMENTS,
Tomb and Grave-Stones, Table and Counter-
Tops, Marble and Freestone Tiles,
Constantly on hand, and made to order on reasonable terms.

All kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK done with neatness and dispatch.

A HOMESTEAD

FREE!

IN THE

New City of
COLLINSVILLE,

SOLANO COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA,

opposite

ANTIOCH and NEW YORK,

at the mouth of the

San Joaquin and Sacramento
Rivers!

Has been regularly laid out, surveyed, and put upon record,

TITLE PERFECT,

being

A PATENT

from the

UNITED STATES.

5,000

Building Lots!

500

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

... OR ...

DISTRIBUTED FREE!

To such as shall first make application, and a GOOD, CLEAR DEED given at once (unconditionally), leaving it to the option of the party

TO IMPROVE OR NOT; but it is expected that those taking one of the Gift Lots will use their influence in directing persons seeking a Home in California, to the NEW CITY AND COUNTY.

By so doing, they will be the means of getting more to settle, than if they were to improve themselves.

Money Loaned

To Such as Build Immediately on the Premises, at a Low Rate of Interest.

A glance at the Map of California is all that is necessary to satisfy any reflecting mind of the judicious selection of this magnificent site for a NEW CITY,

and never subject to overflow from the flooding or rise of the river or bay in winter, as the wharf and warehouses were built at the time of the HIGHEST FLOOD LAST WINTER.

The vast region of fine country around it is rapidly filling up, and if the uninterrupted navigation from San Francisco to Sacramento increases as it has done for the last five years, there is no reason why Collinsville should not become a

Great and Commercial City,

it being a midway stopping-place for the steamers daily from San Francisco to Sacramento.

Already, at and around Collinsville, there is a large number of inhabitants. They have, also, a Post-Office, Store, large warehouse, and a

Magnificent Wharf,

Two Hundred feet long by One Hundred feet wide, which cost the present proprietors upwards of

\$10,000.

The Farming Country in Solano County can not be Surpassed.

Fine soil, springs of pure water, etc., etc. The climate is milder, both in summer and winter, than almost any other part of California.

A CITY with such a situation, surrounded by so magnificent a country, cannot but have

A GREAT AND GLORIOUS DESTINY. A ferry is about to be established between this Port, Antioch and New York, making the distance only 35 miles, by land, to San Francisco, being a saving of

Over One Hundred Miles to those who Drive Stock to that Market.

Some persons, not realizing the immense rise on property in new cities, may say: "How can we afford to give away so many lots, not knowing how many will be actual settlers?"

Why, gentlemen, if by giving away five hundred lots, we can induce one hundred to settle, then the rise of our lots more than pays us for those given away, and those holding the remaining lots are the owners of a handsome property.

The Very Lots You now Receive may in less than Three Years be Worth Thousands of Dollars!

We would, therefore, say to those who desire to avail themselves of this liberal offer, to address us at their earliest convenience.

Farms of 5, 10, 20 or 40 Acres for Sale, in Immediate Vicinity,

at a low price to those who will make improvements during the coming year.

TO AGENTS.

Any person who will act as Agent, and get up an interest in their town, and send us the names of five mechanics, we will give them an extra lot.

For Plan of the City, showing the location of Blocks and Lots, or Bills, or any other information, please call on, or address by mail, or express to

Collinsville Land Company,
OFFICE:
318 California Street, S. F., Cal.

Box No. 1015 Post Office, San Francisco.

Literary Shrubbery.

CAVALRY SONG.

The Squadron is forming, the war-bugles play.
To saddle brave comrades, stout hearts for a fray!
Our captain is mounted—strike spurs, and away!

No breeze shakes the blossoms, or tosses the grain;
But the wind of our speed beats the galloper's mane,
As he feels the bold rider's firm hand on the rein.

Lo, dim in the starlight their white tents appear!
Ride softly! ride slowly! the onset is near!
More slowly! more softly! the sentry may hear!

Now fall on the rebel—a tempest of flame!
Strike down the false banner whose triumph were shame!
Strike, strike for the true flag, for freedom and fame!

Hurrah! sheathe your swords! the carnage is done.
All red with our valor, we welcome the sun.
Up, up with the stars! we have won! we have won!

SWEARING. Why should not the vile vice of swearing be an excepted and understood violation of good breeding, for which a man should be as scornfully excluded from decent society as for a dirty shirt, or want of stockings? Owing to the present indifference on the subject, I am sorry to say, a man may not only swear with impunity in the hearing of gentlemen, but he very possibly expects to be thought more spirited, or more emphatic for his two or three bouncing oaths. The ladies (pure creatures as they ought to be in all their influences) might most materially alter the social estimate of the matter; for there is a great deal of swearing which it is intended they should overhear, and they should turn their faces against it, not only as an atrocious wickedness, but as a silly and exceedingly unendurable vulgarity; a man who swears should be considered an unrefined brute, wholly inadmissible to the society of ladies. Now, this is a subject which wants nothing in the world but agitating. Swearing is so silly, that it merely wants unmasking and exposing. Not only should every clergyman preach a sermon against so wicked and needless a blasphemy, but everybody who has influence, greater or less, should exercise it as a matter of good taste, for the suppression of conversational swearing.—[Home Journal.]

WHAT WILL PAPA SAY?—The question is a very good one ladies. What will papa say? If he says, "Accept the young man's hand at once, if you are inclined to love him," do so; if papa says "No," distrust your own judgment, whether you are in love or not, and then make up your mind. But don't make—what? Why don't marry and make a fool of yourself. Of course advice like this is sometimes not half so pleasant to take as the young gentleman would be. Very likely; but a year hence you will relish it better. Young gentlemen generally are very nice things to look at. They seem so amiable, so affectionate, so confiding, very devoted, in the eyes of young ladies. But appearances are rather deceitful. There isn't a prettier outside on any creature existing than on an anaconda and a boa-constrictor; yet both crush their victims to death while embracing them. Are you sure miss that you can distinguish a boa-constrictor when it is dressed up in patent-leather boots, kid-gloves, and French doekin inexpressibles? But your papa can, and he don't want you to be embraced by a boa-constrictor.

"Here you little rascal, walk up and give an account of yourself—where have you been?"

"After the gals, father!"

"Did you ever know me to do so when I was a boy?"

"No, sir—but mother did."

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to rend our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

A Grand Chance.

A Good Business Store, with Stock of Goods, Dwelling House, Garden, Orchard and all other conveniences for a Home, and a good permanent and profitable business can be secured if applied for in a little time. Enquire of the Editor of the Farmer.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer (Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.)

There has been another dull one in the Grain and Produce Market. The demand for all kinds of produce has been light, at prices showing an improvement from our last quotations. We are advised of one new charter, the ship Garibaldi, to load Wheat and Flour for Liverpool, and report says the King Lear is also under charter for same destination. The following vessels have sailed, taking produce in part for cargo, viz: the bark John Howes, for Sidney, with 3250 sacks Wheat, and 2,000 bbls Flour; the bark Amazon, for Hong Kong took 5645 sacks Wheat, 500 bbls Flour, 530 sacks Oats, and 300 bbls Quicksilver; the brig Everhard to Manila, 3200 bbls Flour, and 400 bbls of Flour, and 50 sacks Oats. The Dashing Wave is rapidly filling up with Breadstuffs and Feed Grains. The bulk of the above has been purchased at low prices, while our Market was depressed, and we have reason to believe that shippers now bold, or have control of sufficient amounts of Wheat and Flour to load two or three ships.

There has been some activity in the Oat Market. The bulk of this grain offering has been secured, causing a temporary scarcity and advance, but we believe there is plenty in the country, and the advance will be of short duration. Barley continues very dull.

Wool is arriving freely, and finds ready sale. There appears so good an understanding among the buyers that they do not allow any competition to arise.

The speculative feeling that we alluded to in our last report, relative to sacks and sacking material, continues unabated, and there is a probability of sacks ruling high the coming season. We have heard some talk of making and using boxes for their Wheat; the idea, although not original, is good, and it strikes us favorably, as being a substitute for sacks, at a great saving to the farmer in price. This description of packages, in our opinion, would be desirable for shipment, although to millers they would be objectionable; the sacks at present are a source of great profit to them, affording as they do, a cheap way to inclose their Flour. There is not, nor ever has been, a proper allowance made on the part of millers for grain in good sacks, to compensate the farmer, 2 1/2 or 5 cents being the highest price on the 100 lbs of Wheat that they would allow between Wheat in good or poor packages, when often there is a difference of 15 or 20 cents in the cost to the farmer. In our opinion sacks are a burden that should not be carried by the farmers. Shippers could furnish their own sacks, and, if we are correctly informed, in European Markets it is the Wheat that is sold, sacks not being deemed a part of the purchase; and in some instances we know of the captains of ships with cargoes of Wheat bringing back the sacks and selling them here.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 12,641 sacks, Barley 8341 sacks, Oats 230 sacks, Flour 4681 qr-sks, Wool 740 bales, Hay 122 tons, Potatoes 1372 sacks, Bran 320 sacks, Corn 180 sacks, Cornmeal 408 sacks.

Also, Coastwise: Wheat 1620 sacks, Barley 843 sacks, Wool 511 bales, Beans 935 sacks, Potatoes 800 sacks, Corn 254 sacks.

Wheat, 100 lbs—
Shipping .. \$1.40 1/2
Milling .. 1.40 1/2
Barley .. 1.40 1/2
Oats, for feed .. 1.25 1/2
Corn .. 1.25 1/2
Rye .. 1.30 1/2
Sorghum .. 1.25 1/2
Potatoes .. 1.25 1/2
Beans .. 1.25 1/2
Clover .. 1.25 1/2

Wool, 100 lbs—
Wool, 100 lbs .. 1.25 1/2
Wool, 100 lbs .. 1.25 1/2
Wool, 100 lbs .. 1.25 1/2
Wool, 100 lbs .. 1.25 1/2
Wool, 100 lbs .. 1.25 1/2
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Wool, 100 lbs .. 1.25 1/2
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Wool, 100 lbs .. 1.25 1/2

San Francisco Cattle Market—April 29.
The market for Beef is much lower, owing to the large quantity of Cattle coming in for slaughter; the quality is inferior.

Average Slaughterers' Prices.
Beef—American, first quality 50 to 55; 2d quality, 45 to 48; Spanish, 40 to 50 q lb.
Veal—24 to 30 q lb.
Hogs—Stock Hogs 7 to 8; fat Hogs on foot 11 to 12.
Mutton—Dressed, 60 to 65; according to quality.
Mirco Cows—1st quality \$20 to \$40; 2d quality \$15 to \$25.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—May 1.

Apples .. 10 to 12
Pears .. 10 to 12
Oranges .. 10 to 12
Lemons .. 10 to 12
Grapes .. 10 to 12
Strawberries .. 10 to 12
Raspberries .. 10 to 12
Blackberries .. 10 to 12
Currants .. 10 to 12
Lemon Juice .. 10 to 12
Lime Juice .. 10 to 12
Syrup .. 10 to 12
Honey .. 10 to 12
Butter .. 10 to 12
Eggs .. 10 to 12
Milk .. 10 to 12
Cream .. 10 to 12
Ice .. 10 to 12
Coal .. 10 to 12
Wood .. 10 to 12
Lumber .. 10 to 12
Bricks .. 10 to 12
Cement .. 10 to 12
Glass .. 10 to 12
Paper .. 10 to 12
Clothing .. 10 to 12
Shoes .. 10 to 12
Furniture .. 10 to 12
Kitchenware .. 10 to 12
Toiletries .. 10 to 12
Medicine .. 10 to 12
Books .. 10 to 12
Stationery .. 10 to 12
Miscellaneous .. 10 to 12

Asparagus .. 10 to 12
Artichokes .. 10 to 12
Beans .. 10 to 12
Brussels sprouts .. 10 to 12
Cauliflower .. 10 to 12
Carrots .. 10 to 12
Cucumbers .. 10 to 12
Drumsticks .. 10 to 12
Eggplant .. 10 to 12
Garlic .. 10 to 12
Green Beans .. 10 to 12
Green Peas .. 10 to 12
Lettuce .. 10 to 12
Mushrooms .. 10 to 12
Onions .. 10 to 12
Potatoes .. 10 to 12
Pumpkins .. 10 to 12
Spinach .. 10 to 12
Squash .. 10 to 12
Tomatoes .. 10 to 12
Turnips .. 10 to 12
Watermelons .. 10 to 12

Butter, Cal .. 10 to 12
Eggs, Cal .. 10 to 12
Milk, Cal .. 10 to 12
Cream, Cal .. 10 to 12
Ice, Cal .. 10 to 12
Coal, Cal .. 10 to 12
Wood, Cal .. 10 to 12
Lumber, Cal .. 10 to 12
Bricks, Cal .. 10 to 12
Cement, Cal .. 10 to 12
Glass, Cal .. 10 to 12
Paper, Cal .. 10 to 12
Clothing, Cal .. 10 to 12
Shoes, Cal .. 10 to 12
Furniture, Cal .. 10 to 12
Kitchenware, Cal .. 10 to 12
Toiletries, Cal .. 10 to 12
Medicine, Cal .. 10 to 12
Books, Cal .. 10 to 12
Stationery, Cal .. 10 to 12
Miscellaneous, Cal .. 10 to 12

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.
DATES TO MAY 7th.

There has been a week of tremendous fighting in Virginia, where all interest has been centered, and all eyes turned. Last week we had the report of Hooker having crossed to the west of Fredericksburg to cut off the rebels from Richmond. Having penetrated to Chancellorsville, Hooker was immediately assailed by the whole rebel army, and during several days the hardest fighting of the war took place, of which we give a separate account elsewhere, as reported by correspondents. The rebels suffered terribly, but by massing their forces kept a determined front. And Sedgwick who had captured Fredericksburg and gained the heights, being forced to recross the river, Hooker also retired with his army, a heavy rainstorm and rise in the river adding to his disaster, which has doubtless been much magnified by rumors, no official reports of Hooker's movements having been received. To-day there are cheering reports of the success of Stoneman's cavalry, in destroying the rebel means of communication with Richmond, and it is hoped that Hooker with his reinforcements, will be able to renew the attack and defeat Lee's army.

The Herald issued the following from United Ford, May 6, 8 A. M. Yesterday morning the trains were all ordered back to camp, and by dark the whole of the extra caissons, pack-mules, &c., were at Falmouth. The wounded were hastily removed from the hospitals and sent to Washington, leaving nothing on the other side except infantry and artillery. About five o'clock in the afternoon, it commenced raining, deluging the road, tearing up the corduroys, sweeping away bridges, and threatening the destruction of the pontoons. The river rose with great rapidity, and soon overflowed the ends of the pontoons, rendering crossing impossible. The upper pontoons were taken up, and used in lengthening the others, and, after several hours of very hard labor, the bridges were once more ready. Pine boughs were spread upon the pontoons to prevent the noise of crossing, and about midnight the troops commenced falling back. The first corps was first to cross, and now are nearly all over. The third corps remains in the entrenchments to cover the retreat.

The Tribune's extra, dated the 6th, says the army of the Potomac has recrossed the Rappahannock at the United States and Banks' Ford to the old camp along the Aquia Railroad. The crossing was effected without loss. Gen. Sedgwick at Fredericksburg was overwhelmed by numbers, and was barely able to escape. He saved his artillery and trains. His loss is about 5,000. Fredericksburg and heights are recaptured by the rebels. Gen. Hooker's retreat caused a great panic at Aquia Creek. The crossing commenced on Tuesday night, and was covered by the third and fifth corps. Lee's sharpshooters picked off a number of artillery horses, and mounted officers of the batteries, and occupied all the advantageous positions, pressing vigorously on Hooker's forces. On consultation with the corps commanders, it was decided that the enemy was too powerful, and Sedgwick's unsuccessful attempt to join Hooker, added to the councils of the corps commanders, shook Hooker's confidence, and he ordered the evacuation. The army is greatly demoralized by this inglorious retreat. This correspondent says that there was no time from Friday morning to Monday night, but Hooker could have attacked and defeated Lee, but he lacked the ability to give the order. The Tribune closes by saying the army is safe, loss 10,000 men, and a much larger number unfit for duty. The heavy rains have impaired the health of the men. Washington correspondents say, that on the whole, the action of Saturday may be set down as somewhat in the nature of a reverse to us. It continued until eight at night, and some accounts say later still.

A Murfreesboro telegram of the 5th, says: Deserter report that communication between Vicksburg, Richmond, Charleston, and Tallahassee, has been cut. Neither newspapers nor telegrams are received by Bragg's army from those places for several days.

Sherman's expedition up the Yazoo has returned to Young's Point. The movement was only a feint to attract from the south of Vicksburg where Osterhouse is operating.

The Nansemond River was cleared of rebel batteries and opened to navigation. The rebels retreated, our forces pursuing.

Richmond papers of the 5th, say that Gen. Stoneman's forces played havoc with the railroad at Hanover Junction and other points, destroying a large amount of valuable property, and all the railroad bridges to within five miles of Richmond. They also say that Stoneman's Jackson was seriously wounded. They claim that Gen. Lee, in the engagement of Saturday, took 5,000 prisoners from the Eleventh Corps. News from Gen. Stoneman is, that he divided his force into three columns. The one commanded by himself committed the havoc along the railroad, referred to by the Richmond papers. Another, under Gen. Averill, which, after crossing the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, pushed to Brandy Station, near Culpeper, driving in the rebel pickets, and then pushed on in the direction of Culpeper, where 500 rebel cavalry were dispersed, and they captured a large amount of flour, and then pushed on after the retreating rebels, following them to Rapidan Station, where they burned the railroad bridge, over which the rebels had retreated, after a sharp fight. Our loss was inconsiderable, whilst the rebels lost several killed, besides Gen. Ressler, and 30 prisoners, whom Gen. Averill brought back. The object of Averill's expedition seems to have been the destruction of the Rapidan Station bridge, which the enemy, in their panic, did for him, and, after proceeding as far as Orange Court House, he returned with his force to the main army at Chancellorsville, joining it on Sunday last. Another column of Stoneman's force, under the command of Gen. Buford, which left the Rappahannock at the same time, pushed directly to Gordonsville, and positive information has been received announcing its success in cutting the Central Railroad, between Gordonsville and Richmond, and also between the former place and Charlottesville. Thus, with the achievements of the column in destroying the railroad between Fredericksburg and Richmond, we have completely stopped railroad communication in any direction out from Lee's main army, breaking up for the time being the enemy's facilities for forwarding supplies.

The latest information from the battle-field states, that the aggregate rebel loss, in the four days' fighting, is far larger than ours, which is natural enough, as they were necessarily the attacking party, and followed their old practice of massing their troops very heavily against points selected to assault, thus presenting numerous opportunities for our artillery to mow them down in great numbers.

A dispatch from headquarters says that seven rebel divisions are in front of our army, with Stuart's cavalry on our left. It is believed that the rebels are bringing up reinforcements overland. They keep up a splendid front, and seem to be well supplied with ammunition. Our Eleventh Corps regained its reputation on Monday and

Tuesday, twice repulsing heavy attacks of the enemy.

General Whipple died on Tuesday afternoon, from his wounds.

The lists of casualties thus far received, show the following: Meade's corps, two officers and 21 privates killed, seven officers and 182 privates wounded; Sickles' division, 30 officers and 20 privates killed, six officers and 124 privates wounded; Berry's division, twelve officers, and 163 privates killed, and 85 officers and 841 privates wounded; the third division of Sickles' Corps lost two staff officers, seven line officers, 79 privates killed, and 10 staff officers, and 46 line officers, and 52 privates wounded; the first division of the Third Corps lost 15 officers and 84 men killed, 64 officers and 778 men wounded.

Washington papers say that General Fitzhugh Lee is a prisoner in Washington. There is also reported the capture of 5,000 prisoners. 4,000 had arrived in Washington.

A Brashear City letter of the 24th, published in the New Orleans Era, says that a rebel soldier from the Red River country, reports that our occupation of the country and Farragut's blockade of the Red River, seriously interfered with the supplies of the rebels at Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The boat Savoy was captured on April 20th by the gunboats.

In printing offices, at Franklin and Opelousas, were found printed speeches of Vallandigham, Cox, and Seymour, of Connecticut, intended for sale. The mass of the people are ready to take the oath of allegiance. Hundreds are doing so. The country is well supplied, and our army is living on the provisions confiscated on the march. The enemy are scattered, but it was expected they would make a final stand at Alexandria.

LATER AND BETTER NEWS.—The following is a dispatch, dated Washington, May 7, received at Sacramento, May 8—8:30 A. M.:

To Leland Stanford, Governor of California.—The President and General-in-Chief have just returned from the Army of the Potomac. The principal operation of Gen. Hooker failed, but there has been no serious disaster to the organization and efficiency of the army. It is now occupying its former position on the Rappahannock, having recrossed the river without any loss in the movement. No more than one-third of Gen. Hooker's forces were engaged. Gen. Stoneman's operations have been a brilliant success. A part of his force advanced to within two miles of Richmond, and the enemy's communication has been cut in that direction. The Army of the Potomac will speedily resume offensive operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

It is stated that no battle was fought since Monday. Hooker's movement across the river was one directed by prudence. It was the rise in the river, endangering his lines of communication, and not the forces of the enemy that drove him on his retreat.

It is understood that Gen. Hooker estimates his loss about 10,000 killed, wounded and missing; also, that he brought all material away safely from his late position, and that while he was so unfortunate as to lose some artillery, he has taken as many pieces as he lost.

The army is in excellent heart and ready for another movement. Richmond papers show that part of Stoneman's forces had reached Gloucester, opposite Yorktown. The news has been received that the other part had arrived at Rappahannock Station.

A dispatch from the fleet brings important news of the capture of Grant and his staff. 500 prisoners were taken, and all the guns, stores, and ammunition. The place is the key to both Port Hudson and Vicksburg.

Judge Terry, of California, had arrived in Texas. Col. Phillips crossed the Arkansas river on the night of the 24th of April, and attacked the rebel forces at Weber Falls, Indian Territory. He routed them and captured their camp equipment.

New York, May 7: Gold firm, 153 1/2 to 153 3/4.

Volunteers, Attention!—For the derangement of the system incidental to the change of diet, Wounds, Eruptions, and eruptions which every Volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient, and reliable as HOLLAND'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, 25 cts per box.

When you feel a cough or bronchial affection creeping on the lungs, take AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and cure it before it becomes incurable.

S-T-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent malarial and intermittent fevers. They purify the blood and acidity of the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are reckoned Nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Callosa Berry, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & Co., New York. CRANE & BRIGHAM, Agents San Francisco.

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Commission Merchants,

Flour, Grain, and Produce Generally.

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Particular attention paid to purchasing and forwarding goods to the interior.

TO STOCK BREEDERS.

Young Justin Morgan.

THIS BEAUTIFUL HIGH BLOOD, BLACK HAWK Morgan Stallion will stand the present season, at the Suburban Stable, 2 miles north of Mountain View, Santa Clara County.

Any one having Good Mares, and wishing to breed them to the GENUINE TROTTER BLOOD, is specially invited to call and examine this Horse, and his pedigree, before making arrangements elsewhere. It will be seen by the pedigree, that the Dam of this Horse stands in relation to the original JUSTIN MORGAN just the same as did the original Black Hawk.

Description and Pedigree.

YOUNG JUSTIN MORGAN is a beautiful dark chestnut color, with a heavy waving mane and tail; and in point of action and beauty is unsurpassed by any Horse in California. He was raised by the property of C. Neidman 24, at De Kalb, he was sired by the celebrated fast trotting stallion, Black Hawk; he by the original Vermont Black Hawk, owned by David Hill, Esq., of Bridport, Vt. Black Hawk was sired by Sherman Morgan; he by the original Justin Morgan; he by True Briton; he by the imported horse Traveler; he by Black Hawk; he by the celebrated fast trotting stallion, Black Hawk; he by the original Vermont Black Hawk, owned by David Hill, Esq., of Bridport, Vt. Black Hawk was sired by Sherman Morgan; he by the original Justin Morgan; he by True Briton; he by the imported horse Traveler; he by Black Hawk; he by the celebrated fast trotting stallion, Black Hawk; he by the original Vermont Black Hawk, owned by David Hill, Esq., of Bridport, Vt. 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CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

NUMBER 12.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1863.

VOLUME XIX.

The California Farmer.
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. E. PHILLIPS & CO.

No. 722 Montgomery Street (up stairs), near Jackson
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ness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.
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Grain Crop in Prospective.

"No crop this year!" begins to be sounded by the
alarmists. "No crop this year!" is echoed by in-
terested speculators. "No crop this year!" is
heralded as hearsay, by those who know in reality
nothing about the crops, and so this cry goes
abroad to the injury of innocent parties.

Undoubtedly there are sections of country where
the grain crop will be light, and there are causes
for it. In some places it is shallow plowing or
late plowing; in others, poor soil, that has been
worn out by excessive crops,—various causes, all
resulting in a want of success, from perfectly nat-
ural causes. The same districts, under a better
or more rational system, would have resulted dif-
ferent.

There are, however, many sections of the State
where the quantity of land that has been planted
to grain was never so great, and never has it look-
ed so well. And when we assume the average
crop, we come to a satisfactory result, and say
a general crop will be more than a usual aver-
age all over the State.

The cry of short crops, is raised every year from
some cause, and yet statistics for seven years show
we have had good crops, and more of it every
year. This shows how little reliance can be
placed on the usual cry of drought and short
crops.

The great and rich San Joaquin region will
have large crops; we never saw grain look better.
In Marin, Solano, and Mendocino, heavy crops
will be harvested. Along the Sacramento valley,
grain will give good crops, and up in Yuba and
Butte counties, grain promises well. So the little
cry that we hear from Santa Clara and San Jose,
is more than overbalanced ten fold by the good
news elsewhere. With these facts, we feel as-
sured that we shall have a general good crop for
1863, and more to spare than all the shipping we
can raise will take away.

Asparagus.

This is the season for this vegetable, and it is
coming into market in great abundance, and we
wish we could say perfection; also, but we would
call the particular attention of buyers to the two
kinds offered for sale. One variety is the bleached
or white asparagus. Many persons seem to pre-
fer this kind because it looks so nice. Do purchas-
ers ever reflect upon the unhealthy condition of
this article in that state? stringy, tough and bil-
lary, because it has had no light upon it, or the
rays of the sun to change it green,—the action of
light, heat and air, all tending to change its color
and give to it a tender, juicy, and more healthy
condition, which is only found in the second kind,
the green asparagus. This is the only kind that
is healthy or fit to eat, and the simple test of cook-
ing, will satisfy any one of the fact. In the white
asparagus a much greater amount of the stalk is
wasted, because it is too tough to eat, while in
the green, nearly all of it is tender and palatable.
In fact, the contrast is so great, we wonder any
one can long hesitate which to buy. We might
as well say a pale, cadaverous man was healthy
as white asparagus—the color is but the circu-
lation of blood or sap, to give it vitality and health-
ful action and life; but fashion creates an appe-
tite for many things that only result in dyspepsia,
disease, and short life.

The Italian Honey-Bee.

This wonderful little worker has made great inroads
into this State in a little time,—a little more than
two years. It has almost cleared the coast of all
other kinds of "honey" makers in apiaries where
it has been introduced; other bees have been killed
off, and the Italian rules supreme. We called at
Houghton's apiary, Oakland, this week, and exam-
ined about 100 hives, all doing admirably. A
single swarm and its progeny, usually four to six
swarms—will give from 100 to 150 pounds of
honey per annum. Honey is more healthful and
better than butter; children are more fond of it,
and every family that can, should have a swarm
of bees; it is a good investment.
The Italian Bee is easily cared for, and their in-
dustry and skillful working is a good exhibition
for children in a family, all of whom can be "ex-
pert" in the care of bees, if correctly taught.

Horticulture of Japan.

The N. Y. Horticulturist, for April, just received,
contains an interesting letter from Mr. Thos.
Hogg, dated Kanagawa, Japan, Dec. 29, 1862,
which we copy as follows:

P. B. Mead, Esq.: After many delays, and the end-
ing of a long sea-voyage, you may readily imag-
ine the delight I experienced on my arrival here,
on the 22d of August, and the realization of long
cherished hopes of visiting this strange land. It
was about ten days after our arrival on the coast
before we reached this port, and during that per-
iod we were several times very close to land, so
that I was enabled to see somewhat of the general
aspect of the country. The shore on the southern
coast is bold and hilly, to a considerable extent
wooded and apparently waste land, and sparsely
inhabited. This, however, is only apparent from
the custom of the people living together in the
valleys, and sheltered nooks, out of the way of
storms, which their frail houses cannot well with-
stand.

The sides of the hills are seldom or never cul-
tivated with cereal or vegetable crops, but are
chiefly planted with timber trees, which are care-
fully cared for by the laws of the country. As we
proceeded north the hills became less abrupt un-
til we reached the coast of a large extent of level
country. Approaching the gulf of Yedo, the
country again becomes hilly, and the volcano
island at its mouth has an elevation of about
4,000 feet. The shores of the bay presented an
exceedingly attractive appearance on the deligh-
ful summer evening we sailed up. The great cen-
ter of attraction was Fusi-yama, with several
streaks of last year's snow on its summit, towering
far above the surrounding mountains, and inviting
the explorer into its forbidden paths. At the
present time it is covered with its winter mantle,
displaying its greater height, and in strong con-
trast with its neighbors, which are still dark and
sombre.

It being quite late in the evening when I land-
ed, my curiosity to see the things I had heard of
had to remain unsatisfied until morning. You
may be sure it was not long after I arose, before I
was making a tour of inspection in the adjoining
garden. At the kind invitation of a friend con-
nected with the leading American house here, I
made their house my home for a while. Attached
to the dwelling they have a garden filled with a
large collection of Japanese rarities, some of
which I readily recognized from the published de-
scriptions of Fortune's and Veitch's collections.
How I wish I could transport as they stood some
of the specimens of Thujiopsis dolabrata, Reti-
nosporas, Junipers, Abies, Pinus, Osmanthus, Pod-
ocarpus, &c. Thujiopsis dolabrata has been pro-
nounced, and perhaps justly, the finest evergreen
in the country; but the Retinosporas may fairly
claim a portion of the honor accorded to it. There
are 8 or 10 species or varieties of it, and if they
prove hardy with you, they will be invaluable ac-
quisitions. A weeping variety, similar in appear-
ance to the weeping Chinese Arbor Vitæ, but
much finer, is one of the most beautiful pendulous
trees I ever saw.

The tendency of foliage in this country to as-
sume a variegated character is one of the pecu-
liarities well known to you from the number you
already have in cultivation, that have been intro-
duced from here. I was surprised at finding, in
addition to those I was familiar with, so many
others, not only native plants, but those from
other countries. I have made quite a little col-
lection, in hopes of soon having a favorable op-
portunity of sending them home. Among them
are variegated Osmanthus, Podocarpus, two or
three varieties, Borya latifolia, three varieties
(fine), Camellia sasangua, Juniperus, two or three
varieties, Cryptomeria, Saxifraga sarmatensis (a
beauty), Kadsura Japonica, Rhynchospermum,
Gardenia radicans (fine), Thujiopsis dolabrata,
Kerria Japonica, Retinosporas, Farfugium grande
(silver edged), Cleyera Japonica, Salisburia, Vi-
burnum nitidum, Serissa foetida, Ligustrum, and
others. I have also made a small collection of
about a dozen sorts of Japan Maples. How many
species there are among them I am unable to say;
probably three or four, and the remainder only
varieties. If they too are hardy with you, they
will also prove valuable additions to your orna-
mental lawn trees.

The Cryptomeria is the most extensively planted
tree for timber in the country, and is used for a
variety of purposes in building. Wherever you
go you will find plantations of it in various stages
of growth. It is usually felled when from six to
twelve inches square. The wood most frequently
used in manufacturing fine furniture, fancy boxes,
door panels, and whatever solid work is required,
is the Ki-a-ki, a species of Planera. Wide planks
of it are brought to market, and the wood, when
polished, has a beautiful grain, and is valuable for
the purposes for which it is used. Pinus densi-
florosa, and P. Massoniana supply the largest tim-
ber, and are extensively used for all sorts of heavy
work.

The Hi-no-ki, or Retinospora abuta, is also
much used for light work. The wood is white
and very tough; long shavings taken from it, and

dyed various colors, are manufactured into beau-
tiful mats, about six feet long and three or four
feet wide. They are exceedingly pliable and soft;
more so than Chinese matting used for floor cov-
erings.

I have only seen the Sciadopitys in a cultivated
state. There is a beautiful specimen of it in a
temple yard, a few miles from Kanagawa, which,
for perfect symmetry of form, is equal to anything
among Conifera I ever beheld. It is much culti-
vated by the Japanese gardeners, and deserves all
that was said in its praise in the "Gardener's
Chronicle."

The Cryptomeria is hardly behind either of the
others for beauty, and is certainly one of the finest
evergreens, and I cannot but regret its want of
hardiness with you. Its dense dark foliage is
very conspicuous, though having in large masses
rather a somber appearance. There are several
varieties of it, some of them quite dwarf, and they
will take a place with the dwarf Spruces in orna-
mental gardening. Neither Thujiopsis dolabrata,
or Abies firma is found in any considerable quan-
tity near here, yet there must be large trees of
them not very distant, as well as of the Sciado-
pitys, as I have had no difficulty in procuring
seeds of them all. Abies firma, or A. bifida,
which is the same thing in a young state, will un-
doubtedly prove hardy, as I have procured seeds
of it, with other Conifera, from Fusi-yama. The
cones of it vary according to the locality it comes
from; those from the mountains being short and
almost smooth, while those from warmer sections
are long, with prominent spur-like appendages to
the scales.

The Camellia, with its bright shining foliage,
stands pre-eminent among broad-leaved ever-
greens. Its favorite place seems to be gravelly
banks of water courses, and there it usually at-
tains its greatest size. This, however, is not al-
ways the case, as the largest single specimen of it
I have seen stands on high ground, on the margin
of a pine wood, away from the water, and a noble
specimen it is, of the dimensions of a respectable
sized apple tree. Camellia sasangua has just
passed flowering, and seeing it in bloom so early
has impressed me that much remains to be done
by the skillful horticulturist in producing a race of
early flowering double varieties, of which this
species will be the parent. You are well ac-
quainted with the double sort already in cultiva-
tion, the flowers of which are small, but the sin-
gle ones are large flowered.

In my walks over the surrounding hills I fre-
quently come across Pittosporum tobira, covered
with the Appis that attacks it and Oleanders with
us, when crowded and confined in greenhouses.
The leaves, too, are covered with dust, adhering
to the sticky substance, with which they are cov-
ered in the same manner. The same also with the
black thrip that attacks Azaleas under similar
circumstances, and I have no doubt both nuisances
were imported with the plants.

Chinese Azaleas are planted in quantities near
temples, chiefly bordering the main entrance walk,
and appear to be mostly of the A. lateralis style.
I expect a treat next spring when they are in
flower, and I hope to pick up some new varieties.
Not least among novelties are the variegated
Selaginellas. How to describe them, to give you
a proper idea of their peculiar beauty, is almost
impossible. Imagine the changeable hues of Lycop-
odium comsum to be orange, yellow, and crim-
son, and you will form some conception of their
colors; others, again, have their leaves tipped
with white in various ways, pink, and different
shades of green. Altogether, they are horticultu-
ral gems; the more you examine them the more
they are appreciated. In addition to these I have
met with variegated (gold and silver striped) Or-
chids. I am unable to say what they are. They
have the growth of Dendrobiums, however, and I
think possibly they belong to that genus. I have
not seen them in flower. Also a fine showy fall
flowering Hibiscus, similar, if not identical, with
our H. palustris, with double flowers. It is quite
showy, and would make a fine shrubby plant.

Although many foreign plants are cultivated,
strange to say, I have not seen a Geranium of any
kind, either scarlet or show, or a Verbena. The
old China rose is grown, and one or two running
roses, which, from their general appearance, and
from description, I think must be new; they re-
semble the Noisettes, and perhaps may prove to be
such.

My residence is so recent, and the field so ex-
tensive, I can only claim to have had a glimpse of
what surrounds me, and shall not pretend to em-
body in one letter all that is to be said and seen.

WHOLESOME MIXED COFFEE.—Says a writer in
the Scientific American: "I have found the fol-
lowing substitute for coffee, in part, very satisfac-
tory and economical. It may be of some value
to your numerous readers. Take common peas,
whole or split, and soak them in warm water
about twelve hours, and change the water three
times. Now dry them slowly, and then brown
them like coffee. Mix about two-thirds to three-
fourths of the peas with one-third or one-fourth
of coffee made in the same manner as an infusion
of coffee.

Succession of Garden Flowers.

MANY persons suppose that annuals can only be
planted once in the spring. They can be planted
continuously. Plant every month. The later
planted ones need a little more care to start them
in the dry weather. Only observe the following
directions, and any one can have a succession of
fresh annuals all the season:

"In order to be successful in raising flowers
from seed, it will be necessary to bear in mind
that the smaller the seed the less deeply should it
be covered with earth. Some seeds are so small
that they require only to be sprinkled over the
ground, and gently pressed into the soil, and
should the weather prove very dry, a thin layer
of damp moss ought to be placed over them till
they germinate, when care must be taken to have
it removed. There are few seeds that require
such extreme attention.

Small seeds, as Petunia, Hortulaca, &c., sow
about one-eighth of an inch in depth; those of
larger size, as Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, &c.,
about one quarter of an inch in depth; still larg-
er, as Balsam, Morning Glory, &c., three-quarters
of an inch in depth; and seeds of the largest
size, as Lupin, Nasturtium, &c., fully one inch in
depth. They must be covered with finely pulver-
ized soil, or leaf-mold, slightly pressed down, and
should be kept moderately moist by shading, or a
slight sprinkling of water, until they make their
appearance. When about one inch in height the
plants must be thinned out to one or two inches
apart, to prevent crowding. Tall varieties should
be neatly staked, to prevent injury from wind or
rain.

MANUFACTURE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—
The total value of Agricultural Implements made
in 1860 was \$17,802,514, being an increase of 160.1
per cent upon the total value of the same branch
in 1850, when it amounted to the sum of \$6,842,-
611. This manufacture amounted in New Eng-
land to over two and three-quarters millions of
dollars—an increase of 65.8 per cent. In the
middle States the value was nearly five and a-half
millions, having increased at the rate of 122.2 per
centum. In the western States, where the in-
crease was most extraordinary, the value of im-
plements produced was augmented from \$1,923,-
927 to \$7,955,545. The increment alone in those
States was, therefore, only a fraction less than the
product of the whole northern section of the
Union in 1850, and was greater by 313 per cent
than their own manufacture in that year. In each
of the States of Ohio and Illinois, which are the
largest manufacturers in the west, the value of the
product exceeded two and a-half million dollars,
being an increase in the former of 382, and in the
latter of 235 per cent in ten years. Michigan, In-
diana, and Wisconsin increased their production
of agricultural implements 1,250, 386 and 201 per
cent, respectively. While in some of the south-
ern States there has been a decrease, in Virginia,
Alabama, and Louisiana the increase in this
branch has been large, and in Texas, which re-
ported none in 1850, agricultural implements of
the value of \$140,000 were manufactured in 1860.
The whole value produced in the southern States
in the latter year (including cotton-gins) was \$1,-
582,483, exhibiting an increase of over 101 per
cent in the last decade.

BAY DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The
Board of Directors of the Bay District Agricul-
tural Society met at Pacheco, on Saturday, May
2d, says the Contra Costa Gazette. A vote was
passed to hold the next fair at Pacheco, commencing
on Monday, Sept. 31st, and continuing five
days. The time of holding the fair has been fixed
upon thus early in order that other societies may
so arrange their exhibitions as not to conflict with
this. The Board will meet again on Saturday,
May 16th, to make out the lists of premiums. As
this is a matter of the greatest importance, it is
hoped there will be a full attendance of the mem-
bers. There exists a determination on the part of
our resident officers to make this fair a credit to
Contra Costa and the Bay District, and their
energy and experience leave little room for doubting
that their efforts will be crowned with com-
plete success.

OUR AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Supervisors
have authorized, and the Auditor has drawn a
warrant on the Treasurer of our county, for the
sum of \$500, in favor of the County Agricultural
Society, by the hands of its Secretary. By this
liberality, the additional sum of \$500 more will
be secured from the State of California, in accord-
ance with a law passed last winter. This sum of
\$1000 will be devoted to premiums, and will prove
of great benefit to the Society.—[Contra Costa
Gazette.

RATS IN HEN-HOUSE.—Pouring coal tar into
their holes, taking care to rub plenty of tar on the
edges of the holes, succeeds admirably. Should
their holes be in that position as to prevent the
pouring of the tar, rubbing the sides as I have
said will answer. The rat is naturally a very
cleanly little animal and abhors the offensive and
sticky nature of coal-tar. Whenever mortar is
used coal-tar should be well mixed with it, which
will prevent their nibbling another hole.

The Necessity for Bodily Exercise.

The human body is a wonderful machine. Viewed
automatically it demands our fullest admira-
tion for the manner in which it performs its
various functions. Man is an automaton; he is
one not only in habit, but also in thought; he is
apt to do as he sees other people doing. It is the
usage of our people to drink in public to a greater
or less extent; it has become a standing joke
against us that, when friend meets friend, the in-
variable habit is to repair to the nearest bar and
imbibe. Man smokes; he was not born to smoke,
he adopted the practice; through sorest pain and
direct physical disturbance, he was inducted into
the art of drawing in the fumes of tobacco, and
then puffing them out again, this also is done au-
tomatically; mechanically; when reading, think-
ing, travelling, or—what not?

It is not the normal condition of the animal,
man, that he should smoke, drink, or do any other
foolish thing; if he will do it, however, he ought
to repair the damage to his frame and morality
as speedily as possible. This he can do, first, by
abstaining from the source of disease; and sec-
ondly, by the aid of moderate exercise, strengthen
the impaired forces of the body. Man's brain was
given him for a divine purpose; it was not merely
intended as a sentinel to warn him when he was
drinking or eating to excess; when either of these
practices obtain, the seat of the mental power is
undermined, reason totters, and man becomes a
fool. The brain partakes of the condition of the
body. Are the digestive functions in good order
and the other parts of the frame in like condition?
Then the thinking organs are not dormant but ac-
tive, they are not feeble, but strong.

Inaction rusts out the body. Torpidity resolves
muscle into flabbiness, and bone into a chalky
structure without integrity or value. Lazy men
are generally flaccid, rapid, insipid to the last de-
gree; vigorous exercise would do them good; and
one is tempted to apply a slight pedal impetus to
their exhausted frames, in the hope of doing them
some lasting benefit.

If our assertions are correct, then the necessity
of exercise, in some shape, is fully apparent, and
he who neglects his future health at the expense
of present comfort, inflicts an injury, irreparable
in after years. Gymnasiums exist in every large
city, and if they are not convenient, saws and
axes are; all other things being equal, these are
perhaps even better than a solemn and set way of
invigorating the feeble organization by stated pe-
riods of jumping or pulling. The patient in pur-
suit of health destroyed by sedentary practices or
bad habits, derives but little benefit from mere
physical activity, unless his brain enter into the
spirit of it also. All the forces of the body are
naturally enfeebled by dwelling too long on one
subject; they have run in the ruts of thought or
the channels of trade until suddenly the vitality is
impaired, the brain becomes feeble and powerless,
and the once able writer or sound thinker is a
comparative cipher. There can be no more mel-
ancholy spectacle than that of an invalid in pur-
suit of health under difficulties, solemnly, even
morosely as it appears, lifting a huge dumb-bell
with his mind dwelling the while upon some
point of law or some question of profit and loss.
No! no! let us have no such mockery of exercise
as this; throw care to the dogs, and go at the re-
generation of the wasted functions with a will;
let us recuperate the exhausted forces as if it were
a pleasure and not a pain. Run off the track,
mentally, if you wish to be healthy; relax the toil
of thought, unbend the austere brow, freighted
with wisdom and wrinkles. We know some very
excellent men, who, although not compelled, per-
form the so-called mental offices about their
houses; they bring coal, they split wood, they
draw water; and when they draw it, they are
dipping all unconsciously from the fabled foun-
tains of health which Ponce de Leon sought so
long and unavailingly. The inference is not that
if Ponce had split wood, &c., he would have found
the spring of perpetual youth which he desired;
but that the means of assisting nature to repro-
duce that wonderful organization, the human
body, exist on every side.

"Jonathan" is reproachfully designated as a
lazy fellow, and not without some show of reason.
He rides in cars, he lolls in rocking-chairs, and he
has stuffed sofas on which to recline after he
comes home from the weary and consuming exer-
tion of sitting in a chair down town all day. Let
"Jonathan" get up and walk more—as much as
his English cousins do, and he will have thicker
legs and a better and more graceful anatomy gen-
erally. "John Bull" is, to speak mildly, given to
ponderosity in front; his is not an elegant figure,
but he is healthy and hale; and we think a little
more attention given to daily exercise would re-
sult beneficially to our vigor as a nation.

WHAT BROOMS ON THE SILVER?—It has long
been known that vast quantities of silver have
for centuries been carried to India, and that there
it disappeared out of the circulation of the world
like pebbles down a cavern. It is said that in the
last twenty-five years alone, five hundred and
fifty millions of dollars have gone thither, of which
four hundred and fifty have disappeared. No
probable reason has ever been discovered for this
mystery, except the ancient custom of burying
specie and jewelry in the ground.

"American Institute" Farmer's Club.

We make the following extracts from late reports and discussions:

APPLES PRESERVED IN ROCKWATER BULLS.

It is said buckwheat bulls, separated in boiling the meal, are excellent to pack apples, and they are worthless for feed. Cover the bottom of your barrel with bulls sufficient to keep them from the wood, then put a layer of apples and another layer of bulls, and so on. Have your apples ripe and dry, and if your cellar is damp they will not gather moisture as soon as if packed in other brans, or grain of any kind. Turning shavings are very good if well dried to pack apples in. Try it.

RETURNED WINE.

On this subject Professor Mapes remarks: There is no doubt that a beverage which people are pleased to call wine may be made in large quantities from the stalk of the rhubarb—some persons have stated as large a quantity as 3,000 gallons per acre. No doubt an acre will produce four times as much as an acre of grapes, and it has been sold for \$2 per gallon, but if the farmers of Central New York are going largely into the business the market will be glutted so that it will be hardly saleable at any price. Besides, it is probable that large quantities would be made worthless for any purpose but vinegar. A good article cannot be made unless the cane-sugar is converted into a product resembling grape-sugar. This is done by first converting it into rock-candy and then boiling twelve hours in water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid. The acid is afterward neutralized with the cream of chalk stirred in as long as it produces any effect. The stalks may be cut in a common chaffing machine and pressed in a cider mill. Put 18 gallons of juice in a cask of 30 gallons, with 96 lbs of the prepared sugar, and fill up with water. It will then ferment 7 or 8 weeks in a temperature of 60°, when it should be bunged tight and kept till spring before racking off. It must be bottled or drawn into another cask before the weather becomes warm, else it will take on a second fermentation, become turbid, and then cannot afterward be fined. If drawn into a clean cask, it is better to stand until the next autumn before bottling, or it may be kept as well as any other wine, in the cask. It has been kept five years, and by many persons is liked better than grape-wine.

THE FENCE QUESTION.

Alex. Hammond, Rockford, Ill., wants us to continue to agitate this question, and sends a paper to show what they are doing in Illinois. He says: "I am glad to see this subject discussed by so high authority as the New-York State Agricultural Society. The idea of no fences will prevail, and we in this country will be the first to practice it. It is impossible that the farmers on these prairies will be forever foolish in this matter. The reasons for doing away with fencing here are greater than in any other part of our land. Many, to whom the idea never occurred before, readily approve of it, and others, whose first impulse was to ridicule, on reflection say it is right and practicable. The idea is radical, and new to most farmers, but immediately secures intelligent and powerful advocates. Your discussion at the State Fair, at the recent meeting at Albany, as well as in the American Institute Farmer's Club, is beginning to open farmer's eyes. Keep the subject before them, and if they can learn to dispense with fences it will be worth more to the country than all the gold mines of California."

The following resolutions were passed at a Farmers' Club meeting in Winnebago County, Ill. Resolved, That every one ought to restrain his stock on his own premises, and not require others to fence against them.

Resolved, That our present system of exterior fencing is compulsory, and consequently in many cases unreasonable, unjust and oppressive.

Resolved, That all fencing should be voluntary, every man being allowed to consult his own time, his own interest, and his own taste in deciding when he shall fence, where he shall fence, and how much he shall fence.

Resolved, That general fencing is not a necessary part or condition of prairie farming, but an expenditure without compensation, and, therefore, ought to be abandoned.

Moved that this Club approve these resolves, and that they be laid upon the table for future discussion—unanimously agreed to.

MULCHING STRAWBERRIES.

Dr. Parker of Ithica, N. Y., says: "The best approved plan here is to cultivate with no mulch, hoeing once a month, or otherwise stirring the soil, and with free use of stable manure on our richest clay soils, for the Wilson and its numerous and better flavored seedlings, so far as the latter have been tried."

"But, gentlemen and ladies of the club, when as farmers and farmers' wives, you speak to the brothers and sisters of the farm of the whole land, it is necessary to recollect that the spade, the hoe, and the hand-rakes are tools that we farmers out in the country do not appreciate or use very well. Hence we need a culture of the strawberry that dispenses with these."

"Please tell all country folks that the great secret of the strawberry culture is to cut off all runners, leaving not one in the bearing beds or grounds. Not half of us in the country know that. And that he who is too indolent to cut off runners, better let strawberries alone."

SENDING PLANTS BY MAIL.

Dr. Parker says: "Last year I dug up 150 Wilson plants just as the leaves began to open. Cut off long roots and the young green leaves, packed in oil paper; sent them 256 miles by mail; at one cent per ounce; they were set out and bore three plants of strawberries."

APPLE TREES.

The question about the compound sweet and sour apple was again brought up by two letters read by Solon Robinson; one from R. W. Wells, Vermillion, Erie Co., Ohio, who declares that the same tree produces apples from one graft, part of them deep yellow and sweet, and a part of them green and sour, and a part of them compound.

A letter from Richard Sherman, from Portsmouth, on Rhode Island, says: "I have three apple-trees in my orchard that were grafted with one scion to each tree, and now bear three different sorts or specimens of apples. One is a sour apple, and is a perfect Rhode Island Greening; the second specimen is a perfect rich yellow sweet apple, and is not as large as the sour apple; the third specimen is ridged, and the ridges are green and sour, the hollows are quite yellow and sweet, and these apples grow promiscuously all over the tree—a sweet apple by the side of a sour one. Some persons doubt the existence of such an apple as part sweet and part sour; but in this town the idea is well established. About fifty-five years since, my father, Joseph Rogers, Richmond Carr, and Seth Anthony all set out orchards the same year, and all had their trees from one nursery, and when the trees began to bear they were surprised to find sweet apples under what they considered to be Rhode Island Greening trees. My father had two of that sort, that bore sweet and sour. Joseph Rogers had one tree, Seth Anthony had two, and Richmond Carr had one. In the year 1824, I set a small orchard of forty trees of different kinds, but mostly Rhode Island Greening trees, and the Greening trees were all grafted from one of these sweet Greening trees, so called, and I had but four trees that produced the three kinds, as I have described. Some years these trees will bear almost all sour apples and some years almost all sweet apples. If I have failed to convince you that there are sweet and sour both in one apple, you must visit Portsmouth next October, and, if the trees bear, you can see and taste for yourself."

Notwithstanding this accumulation of testimony, several members refused to be convinced that the sweet and the sour was anything else than a natural failure of the fruit to become perfectly ripe. Sometimes pears are partly sweet and partly bitter. The idea of growing sweet and sour apples by joining halves of buds together, was scouted by all. One gentleman thought that something of the sort might be possible by hybridization of pollen of one variety upon another. Mr. Robinson said if that were possible we should have an odd medley of fruit in some orchards.

Keeping Poultry.

A correspondent, writing to the Country Gentleman, says: I keep from one hundred to two hundred fowls, mostly of the black Spanish breed, and keep them confined the year round, but disease is not known amongst them, and I can assure you that they do fully as well as those kept by others who believe that fowls cannot do well unless they are kept scratching. My yard is only twenty-five by sixty feet, filled twelve inches deep with leached ashes and fine sand. I have a large box containing some thirty bushels of burnt shells and bones, which the fowls have free access to and when the top becomes too dirty I take it off and put it around my grapevines. My gardener raises six hundred head of cabbage annually, which is fed to them through the winter, and in summer he gives them lettuce—all they want. I have a contract for ten beef heads weekly, and give them plenty of sour milk, in addition to all of which they have free access to a mixture of corn, oats, wheat and barley, which is kept in a bin holding some forty bushels, so constructed as to regulate itself and not allow the fowls to waste a grain or to scratch in it. My watering trough is also so constructed as only to admit the heads of the fowls, and is always full of pure, clean water, which is of more importance than anything else in keeping poultry healthy.

A barrel of lime, a bucket, and a brush are indispensable articles in a poultry-house, and should be used every rainy day, whitewashing everything but the floor, and using the lime dust on that. But wash the floor first. I have tried all your vermin preventives and everybody's else, but never succeeded in keeping my fowls free until I found a remedy by experimenting.

The nests are so constructed as to be all taken apart in a few minutes; they are perfectly smooth inside and out, and once in every two months I have them taken down, cleanly washed, and then thoroughly coated with common whale oil, and have never yet seen a house near them, nor can any one be found around my premises. The oil I apply with a common brush, and it can be relied upon as a sure preventive against vermin on fowls.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE POTATO.—There has been introduced into Belgium, through the means of a distinguished member of the Belgium Society of Agriculture, a new kind of esculent root, a substitute for the potato, which is remarkable for possessing the triple advantages of flavor, abundance, and facility of preservation. An English journal says that it is a variety of the plant called *chardon*, which is a sort of thistle, and if so it can claim no kinship with the potato. All the thistles and their congeners have tap-roots, but from the description given of this we infer that it produces tubers like the potato. The blossom is of a pale violet color, and does not fructify. A field of one acre of third class quality, lightly manured, produced 23,000 kilograms, about two pounds eight ounces the kilogramme, of uniformly sound roots. The crop was dug out on the 12th of October last, and its enormous product has excited great interest among Belgium farmers. The Bureau of Agriculture at Washington would do well to obtain some of these potatoes, for immediate introduction into this country.

CUTTING BACK TREES.—We have a note from Col. Bainbridge, now of Desoto, Mo., late of South Pass, and former owner of the magnificent fruit farm of the Bro. Evans, just east of the station at South Pass (Cobden). The Colonel is making a new fruit farm at his new home, 42 miles south of St. Louis, on the Iron Mountain Railroad. He has set out 7,000 fruit trees, 4,000 of them in 1881, the other 3,000 the past spring. Most of these peach he cut off all the side branches and the trunk to within two or three feet of the ground. He has not lost half a dozen trees in the entire lot, and now has the finest growth that he has ever seen, of newly set trees, and those of the second year are most magnificent. [Illinois Farmer.]

Early Instruction of Horses.

During my long career among the Arab tribes, I have seen and watched the breeding of more than 10,000 colts, and I am certain that all those whose education did not commence very early, and was not directed, moreover, on good principles, turned out faulty, vicious, and in general, good for nothing. So much am I persuaded of the necessity of early instruction, that invariably in my travels, when I was under the necessity of buying horses, I refused those which had not been mounted at the age of 18 months.

"How has thy horse been bred?" was always my first question.

"My lord," replied the city Arab, "this gray jewel of the river has been reared like one of my own children; has been always well fed, well nursed, and well taught. I only mounted him when full four years. See how sleek his skin and how glossy his mane."

"My friend, keep thy horse. He is clearly thy own, and thy family's pride; and shame upon my white beard, were I to deprive thee of him."

"And thou," I then addressed a son of the Desert, sunburnt from head to foot; "how hast thou bred thy horse?"

"My lord," he answered, "from his earliest youth I have accustomed him back to the saddle, and his mouth to the bridle. While still young, he carried me far, far into the desert; many days without drink, and many nights without food. His flanks look naked, it is true; but, believe me, should you ever meet false friends on the road, he will not leave you in trouble."

"Hailo! servants, tie the chestnut horse to the tent, and entertain my Arab friend." [The Horse of the Sarhara.]

How to Load Your Horses.—To load a horse properly requires judgment and care. Many a good horse has been ruined by carrying overweight, or being trusted to the care of an inexperienced person. The load should be just what the horse is able to take along comfortably, without fretting or sudden pulls. If it is too small, time is wasted in traveling over the route often than need be; if it is too large, strength and health are wasted in the animal, and its constitution broken down. A horse carefully used in this respect will live longer, perform his work better, retain his good spirits, good temper, and good looks. Nothing has so wrought upon our feelings as to see some thoughtless brute whipping an overloaded, strained, knock-kneed horse, to get more work out of him than there is in him. Such policy is shortsighted as well as cruel. There is a point beyond which the strength of the horse ought not to be tried, unless it is for the saving of human life, or some great purpose. Yet teamsters habitually neglect the golden rule, and urge their exhausted creatures over the road puffing and sweating from over exertion, every muscle strained to the utmost, every nerve quivering with agony or excitement. Such things ought not to be. Many men err from lack of judgment, and overload a willing horse because they don't know how much he ought to draw. All drivers should remember that it is better to err on the right side, and carry too little than too much.

The Shape of our Bodies.

SYMMETRY is one of the conditions of good health. God knows the best form. He created man upright and in his own image. The vital organs in the chest and abdomen are fitted to an erect spine. If the upper portion of the spine bends forward, as in drooping the shoulders, not only is the great nerve marrow of the spine itself distorted, and its circulation crippled (which is a serious matter, resulting in certain common affections), but lungs, heart, liver, and stomach, lose their natural place, and perform all their duties disadvantageously. A very small proportion of our many affections of these vital organs take their rise in such displacement.

What shall be done? First: Improve the desks in our schools, so that instead of compelling our young to sit all hours every day in a stooping position, they shall be compelled to sit erect, with head and shoulders drawn well back. This is very easily accomplished. Such a change in our school furniture would prove a priceless national blessing. Second: Remove every ounce of pressure from the waist. Pants worn without suspenders, and drawn close about the body, skirts or dresses pressing at the waist, must produce round shoulders, for when the organs of the abdomen are pushed downward, the shoulders must droop in order to maintain the relations of the thoracic and abdominal viscera. Third: The back legs of our chairs must be sawed off two inches shorter than the front ones. The front edge of the seat must not be more than fourteen inches high for a woman, and sixteen for men. This arrangement will immediately relieve the back while sitting, and secure a good position of the shoulders. Fourth: The habit of walking erect, with the air of a soldier, must be generally cultivated. Fifth: Gymnastic culture of the shoulders.

With such means the nation will become upright and vigorous.

TRIALS of new 300-pounder Parrot guns have recently been made, at which shells are stated to have been driven through nine inches of iron plates and two feet of wood backing! If this is true it certainly would seem as if at least one of our iron clads ought to be provided with such guns, for they exceed in destructive power anything hitherto known in modern warfare.

We have been shown a document signed by the Mayor, certifying to the superior excellence of Dr. Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and to the value of such evidence from such high sources bears out with regard to Dr. Ayer's preparations, or more particularly our advertisements of them. No publishers of quackery in any shape, but we know when we began, that they were about the best it is possible to produce for the cure of disease, and that they have the confidence of all communities where they are known. Not them useful to their people, but because we know from experience that they are so to us, do we believe in rendering a substantial service to our readers in making their virtues known to them. [Courier, Princeton, Ky.]

VALUABLE RECEIPTS.

To DYE A DARK BLUE ON WOOL.—We have received several letters recently from persons living in the country, inquiring how to dye a dark blue on wool. To color fast dark blue on wool or woollen cloth, there are only two effective methods practiced by dyers; these consist in using indigo and wood in warm vats. The preparation of these vats, and the modes of treating the coloring substances, are impracticable to persons who want to dye small quantities for domestic use. And besides this it requires much experience that cannot be communicated in a receipt to conduct the processes. We will, therefore, describe more simple modes. Indigo is the only substance which really can be conveniently used to dye a permanent blue on a limited scale, and of the present price of this substance the color is expensive by any mode of dyeing. The best Bengal indigo should be selected. It may be known by its deep blue shade, slightly tinged with a copper hue. It must first be reduced to an impalpable powder, then mixed with half urine and soft water, in a wooden or stoneware vessel, of sufficient size to hold about five pounds of wool for a small batch. The indigo powder is mixed at the rate of 8 ounces to 10 gallons of urine, and placed in a warm situation (about 64 Fah.) and stirred occasionally for five or six days. During the intervals of stirring the vessel should be covered by a thick cloth. The indigo will not dissolve in the liquid, or communicate its color to the wool, until it is deprived of a certain quantity of oxygen. The urine under fermentation acts upon the indigo chemically, and the liquor gradually becomes deep green in color. This is a sign that the process has proceeded favorably, and the wool to be dyed may now be placed loose in the vessel, and stirred occasionally for about an hour, then lifted, and the liquor squeezed out into the vessel; none of it must be lost. The wool when lifted will be of a deep green color, but upon exposure to the atmosphere it absorbs a certain quantity of oxygen and becomes a dark blue. It may now be washed in cold water, then dried and prepared for carding. A second batch of wool should be treated in the same manner, but its shade will be lighter than the first. It, however, may be carded with the first batch, and produce a medium shade of blue. To obtain very dark shades of blue, two or three vessels, made up in the manner described, may be used, and the light shades of blue dipped, after being aired, into the stronger blue liquor. This is the only economical way of proceeding when a considerable quantity of wool is to be dyed. The odor of the liquor is very pungent, but the blue thus produced is very permanent, and will stand washing and sunshine without fading. Wool will not take on the color unless it is perfectly free from grease; it should, therefore, be washed before it is dyed. This is the old-fashioned method of dyeing blue in the rural districts, and is the most simple, though not a very pleasant operation.

PRIZE MEDAL OHIO MOWER & REAPER!

E. BALL'S PATENT.

Patented August 12, 1855, and December 1, 1857.
In England July 30, 1857. Improved 1861.

1. The carriage of the Machine is mounted on two driving wheels. In connection with each of these, is a spur wheel and pinion, making the Machine stronger and more durable than any single-gear Machine can be.
2. The relation between these two driving-wheels is such, that they operate jointly, or separately, as circumstances may require. The result of this is, that when a Machine is moving on a curve, either to the right or left, the usual speed of the knife is retained and clogging avoided, and in turning and backing the Machine throws itself out of gear.
3. The weight of the Machine being placed upon two wheels instead of one, the Machine is not so apt to sink on soft ground, having a bearing surface of ten inches instead of six.
4. The weight of the carriage and gearing attached to it, as well as that of both raker and driver, is thrown directly upon the two driving wheels; by which the following advantages are gained: First—The wheels are prevented from slipping on the ground, and thus prevent the Machine from clogging. Second—A powerful and efficient stroke to the knife is produced, enabling the Machine to cut any kind of grass or grain without difficulty. Third—No weight being thrown on either the platform or cutter-bar, but that of its own, side-draft is obviated and the Machine made to run lighter.
5. The Machine, both as a Reaper and Mower, has a flexible cutter-bar, which invariably adapts itself to the uneven surface of the ground. This is the first successful Machine that ever combined this principle, and it is now almost a universally admitted fact among intelligent farmers and mechanics, that it is impossible to construct a good MOWING MACHINE without having a flexible cutter-bar and two driving wheels.

It cuts six feet wide as a Reaper,
and
Four and a-half feet as a Mower.

ITS ADVANTAGES AS A REAPER.

1. The grain is delivered at the side of the platform, entirely out of the way in the next round.
2. The raker rides on the carriage, where his weight don't increase the side draft, and where he can perform his work with most ease, and deliver the grain in the best condition for binding.
3. The position of the raker and platform being in the rear of the driving wheels, all unnecessary weight is removed from the necks of the horses.
4. It cuts a swath six feet wide, and will cut one acre per hour, with one span of horses, without injuring them.
5. It can be changed from a reaper to a Mower in fifteen minutes, or vice versa.

JONES & HEWLETT,

Agents for California and Oregon.
JOS. F. LUMDIN,
Agent, Napa City.
Agents for JONES & HEWLETT, Stockton.
Wm. Lynde, Davis street, San Francisco.
ALYDOR & TITCOMB, San Jose.
MOORE & CO., Sacramento City.



SEED WAREHOUSE

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,

IMPORTER

... AND ...

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

... AND ...

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 408 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Old Number 110,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED SUCH a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best source—the most skillful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent are named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of years, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.

**HAS FOR SALE**

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass;
Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass;
Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass;
English Rye-grass; Timothy Grass;
Red Clover; White Dutch Clover;
Crimson Clover; Lucerne, &c. &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEEF, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP, CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS, TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS, BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT S.E. LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

COTTON SEED.

Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties)**BULBS:**

LILIES, Amaryllis, Narcissus, Tulips, Anemones, Gladioli, Hyacinths, Ranunculus, Peony-roots, Iris, and in endless variety, imported direct from France and Germany.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of seed pertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen**TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS**

FOR EXPORTATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS, Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that Orders for Seed be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled by some INRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and recollecting for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Mr. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

Send for a Catalogue.

S. W. MOORE,

SEED WAREHOUSE

408 (old No. 110) California street,
SAN FRANCISCO

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1863.

Those who receive a number of the *FARMER* with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

A PREMIUM.

We will present six packages of fresh seeds to every new subscriber, that desires the same. The seeds will consist of coffee, cotton, tobacco, rice, and other new and valuable varieties. Clubs of five or ten subscribers, in one lot, will be entitled to an increased number of parcels each. Should other seeds from those mentioned be preferred, let the subscriber name, and he will receive them. Also, to old subscribers paying arrears and renewing, do we extend the same terms.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the old States and Europe.

The rapid advance in the cause of Horticulture in California must astonish our friends abroad, and could they but look in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their business also, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their Advertisements to the *FARMER*, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the *FARMER* now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible, as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can, and where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them. Our charge will be five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drays, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash, or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as is our special "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Books and Catalogues Received.

Country Seats—Rural Homes—California, by her beautiful climate, opens a bright prospect for rural adornment and for the building of beautiful houses in our fair valleys, than almost any other part of the Union, and we know of no better way to create an interest in this subject, than by calling attention to a history of "Architecture" which will be found to be interesting to every reader. It is a most valuable work, recently published by the "Appletons," Broadway, New York, and now to be had at Roman's.

We are in receipt of the new Illustrated Catalogues of Vilmoren-Andrieux & Co., of Paris, showing the new Flowers more recently sent out to France; also, their seed Catalogues, all for the year 1863.

Messrs. Thorburn & Co., the old established seedsmen of New York, have sent us their new and complete Catalogues, containing all that is new, rare and valuable.

Collegiate Institute at Benicia.—We would call attention to the card of this Institute which appears in another column. The Institute is in a very flourishing condition, and we are glad to know it is nobly patronized. By the notice it will see that the Public Examination will take place on the 4th of June, and the New Term will commence on the 12th of July next. A new feature is to be added to this College, a Law Department—making a prominent feature. This is the first School of the kind in this State, and as it is very much needed, and will be under the charge of able and responsible teachers, it will be an additional and honorable feature in this College, and we hope a liberal patronage will be given it. The Public Examination will be an interesting one. Citizens can go from this city on the 4 o'clock boat and return the same evening.

The Barbours for "Suscol Ranch." The defeat of another great grant—the Suscol grant—of 75,000 acres, in the midst of one of the finest portions of our State, is to be celebrated at Oak Grove, near Suscol Ferry, on Saturday the 16th. We have received a pressing and kind invitation from the committee of arrangements to be there, and we shall do so that we may witness the feelings of those who are now quietly established in their homes, a full account of which we shall give in our next. This is an important subject—the sure and final settlement to lands. It will be interesting to any one to be present.

Thrashers, Separators and Stackers.—We call the attention of grain-growers to the advertisement of Messrs. DeWitt, Kittle & Co., who offer the most celebrated Thrashers, Separators, and Stackers known. These fine implements came out this year, with all the new improvements, and are worthy particular attention.

Vine Growing and Wine Making in Stockton. Wines at Stockton a little time since, we visited a few of the vineyards there to note the rapid advance in vine growing and wine making in that region.

Messrs. Bruner & Co., one mile from Stockton, have 28 acres in orchard and vineyard combined, the vines being planted among the trees. This, we esteem a very erroneous plan, as the trees shade the vines and fruit, which must prevent them from healthy growth, or the fruit from ripening fully. Messrs. B. & Co. grow principally foreign vines; only some 5,000 California vines; they made 600 gallons red wine the last year; mostly red wine; consider the best wine can be made from foreign grapes, mixed varieties. Their wine was of very good quality.

G. DETTER'S VINEYARD.

Mr. C. Detter, two miles from Stockton, has a vineyard of 6 acres, trees and vines growing together. Mr. C. is convinced the plan is not a good one, and will cut down the trees and leave the vines; he has about 500 trees in the orchard. Mr. D. made 1,300 gallons of excellent wine last year. His vines are one-third foreign and two-thirds California grape, 7,000 of which are bearing.

DR. C. GRATTAN'S FARM.

We next visited the large ranch of Dr. C. Grattan, three miles from Stockton, which contains 500 acres, 382 of which he has in grain, that looks well. The whole ranch is the best of soil; a portion is devoted to raising stock. Dr. G. has a good brood of mares, and some fine colts of Blackhawk stock, David Hill, Jack Hawkins, Belmont, and other fine blood.

On this ranch we found a vineyard of 10,000 vines, planted 8 by 8. This is the right distance. Vines are usually planted too close. We were pleased with the plans in prospective for a No. 1 ranch—good grain chambers, tool houses, barns for hay and feed, stock and dairy-house made of concrete, with good cellar. This kind of building can be constructed with economy, and handsomely, in the country. New barns are about to be erected, and many improvements made. The Doctor has a young orchard of 500 fruit trees, but they were badly handled by a person pretending to prune them, and some were nearly spoiled. This ranch is under the charge of Mr. A. L. Houghton, whose industry is manifest in his work. The Doctor however, has too much practice in his profession, and is too much engaged in public enterprises, to give his time to his farm or to really enjoy it; not that we would deter him from either of these duties, only that we can see he cannot enjoy that ease and pleasure which farming gives, while other duties and cares take nearly all his time.

W. C. OVERHEISER'S FARM.

We next visited the admirable farm of W. C. Overheiser, sq.; one of the best located farms in this State, and most admirably managed—a grand farm of 600 acres, all under fence. He has 300 acres of wheat, in splendid growing condition and of great promise—as are all the wheat and grain fields in this region; 100 acres barley; a fine young orchard, and a vineyard of 3,000 vines three years old. Samples of his grapes and wines have been exhibited, of which we can testify.

This farm is about three and a-half miles from Stockton, upon the plains, with fine surroundings of noble oaks, two of which form the entrance gate to the house, the trees themselves forming the gate-posts. Some of the trees around the dwelling are of the largest kind—each worth a thousand dollars for their grandeur and beauty. This farm is truly a model farm. We say this, not in flattery, but in justice. The proprietor has his heart in the work as well as his hands, and gives all his time and energy to the improvement of his home and farm, his stock, his orchards and vineyards, and this is the cause of his success. One aim! One purpose! The perfection of his "Home Farm," and all his work tells.

The stock consists of 9 fine brood mares, with young colts of marked beauty and value, from Hamilton Chief and Chieftain; 20 head dairy stock, all choice; 150 swine, Essex, Berkshire, Suffolk, and crosses of same; some as fine stock as there is in the State.

We note with pleasure, fine barns, sheds, tool-houses, houses for stock of all kinds, and a general care for all things, and that good order over the entire farm that makes the careful, thoughtful, intelligent, reading, thinking, practical farmer.

Mr. Overheiser has expended money liberally for public roads and urged their necessity, is in favor of good roads, bridges, school-houses, public buildings, and the Pacific Railroad, and all wise means of internal communication and improvements.

Mr. Overheiser made 400 gallons pure wine last year, from the pressed juice of the grape only, and it was A No. 1 quality. A much larger quantity will be made this year, and improved upon in the manufacture, so as to place it among the extra wines.

The neat and pretty cottage was almost hidden beneath masses of roses that clamber over its trellised sides, and the lofty oaks that shelter it from the sun, the wind, and the storm.

Home is where the heart is, Home where those we love, Mingle in blest communion Like to the Home above.

And in this home, after the labor of the day is ended, the toiling farmer finds a rest and a solace from all the trials and disappointments which meet him outside of home. In conversation with Mr. Overheiser, we were glad to hear him urge the necessity of forming "Farmers' Clubs" in every district in our State. This is what is wanted and what we have urged for years, and if our farmers would but hold regular monthly meetings to discuss farming matters, great good would result from it.

We regret that we had not time to visit Dr. Holden's fine farm, and to examine and report the splendid Durham and Devon stock he has there, although we are indebted to him for a pleasant drive to all those above named. His horse Prince is one of the finest in that section.

New Opening of Trade at Tahiti.

The prospect of an increase of trade, and of an important character, too, from the island of Tahiti, should awaken attention on our part, and induce our business men to render all the facilities of information possible.

We give in the following, a part of a business letter from a resident, who sends here for descriptions of mills and machinery which he desires to introduce into that country, and which give substantial evidence of the prospect now opening up before them. With the statement made, we surely can anticipate a largely increased trade with that island, which even now is very important:

"As I have had the chance to read several articles in the paper you are publishing, I have seen in it the most useful and important questions for the present situation of our country. Thanks to the wise measures and encouragements given to settlers by the present administration, Tahiti is called to get out of the lethargy in which she has been plunged, and awaken to the advantages of her soil and climate, which are coveted by the whole world. Therefore the future is hopeful for the courageous workman, and Tahiti is bound to produce large quantities of cocoa-nut oil, sugar, coffee, and tobacco; and as the use of machinery is going to be of the first importance, I intend to try some, and if successful, I doubt not but that orders on a large scale will be made in San Francisco, where we can no doubt make exchanges either in money or products."

The writer asks for circulars and description, cost, &c., of Sugar Mills and Evaporators of the different kinds, which we are pleased to send, any and all of which could be worked with hydraulic power, and many other implements which are soon to be used in large quantities. The information by the letter gives an assurance of a large opening for trade with San Francisco, which would be highly gratifying to all.

"I gave an order to a friend of mine of San Francisco, to subscribe for one year for your paper, the *CALIFORNIA FARMER*, from the 1st of January, 1863. It is useless to say I shall do my best to increase the circulation of your paper in Tahiti. I have the honor to be,"

Butter Making.

Can a Man make as Good Butter as a Woman?

In our travels we often meet the bachelor farmer, and the bachelor dairymaid, and when we see the men handling the butter, it seems as if they were out of place, for all the visions of the dairy are pictured with the "Dairymaid and her Milkpail."

We frequently meet with some of the stubborn kind of bachelors, who prefer to "live alone." They say the history of California makes marriage a dangerous experiment, and they will not run the risk, and so remain old or young bachelors. There are hundreds of likely young men with good farms and a homestead, yet, "poor lonely souls," afraid to venture on the uncertain sea of matrimony. Recently we met with a "nice young man," really so, who boasted that he could make better butter than any girl in Christendom, and with spirit said "there was no girl could equal him in the dairy business." Now we told him we should tell all the girls of this, and we would bring a "hornet's nest" round his ears for daring to say such things. Now, Mr. Bachelor, we've said it, so lookout for yourself, for any and all the likely dairymaids that wish to know who this young, brave fellow is, that would challenge all the girls in California in making butter, if they give us a hint, we will tell them. So lookout, Mr. Bachelor, "it's all up with you now," you'll be dared to the trial, and if you lose, you'll either have to own up, marry the victor, or fly your country.

Strawberries.

This fruit has not come into market so freely as usual, and the price has been high. A large area of land at Oakland and vicinity is under cultivation in strawberries the present season, and in the hands of the "John Chinaman." The prospect for fruit, however, is very good; rarely have we had so uniform a season for the getting of fruit of all kinds, and there is every reason to believe the crop of fruit will be an unprecedented one.

The experience of years has tested many varieties of the strawberry, but the *British Queen* seems to be the favorite, as the most certain to produce abundantly, and each season regularly. Many other kinds have done well for a while, but none are so reliable as the *British Queen*.

First Cherries of the Season.

The first cherries that appeared in our market this season, were from the gardens of the Alhambra, of Dr. J. Strentzel, at Martinez, on the 8th of May.

The first in 1862 was on the 30th of May; the first in 1861, was on the 30th of April; that, we believe, was the earliest known in California.

Dr. Strentzel's ground is in the most perfect order. The prospect for cherries, pears, plums, quinces, and figs, is very promising. We paid a flying visit there recently, and was highly gratified at the evidences before us of a truly scientific and practical application of labor and taste, only excelled by the courtesy and hospitality we enjoyed.

The Season of Flowers.

The season of flowers is the season of beauty, for the breath of Spring affects favorably all living things, and as Nature is revived and puts on her beautiful robe, so does she infuse into the higher order of creation a love and worship of the beautiful, and this is seen and is as apparent as the action of countenances of men and women when they are enjoying the rich flowers of Spring. As bright flowers, the air and light sent from the root of the plant is reflected in the colors of the flowers, so the joy and happiness is reflected from the heart upon the features of the worshippers of the beautiful.

It is stated that the rebels refused to receive disloyal citizens sent out of our lines, except those who give security to take care of themselves.

Blooming Yucca.

The fine specimen of *Yucca gloriosa*, now opening into bloom in the Post Office yard, should be visited by all who can appreciate a beautiful and stately plant. It will be in perfection all next week unless our winds should unfavorably affect it. Of the *Yucca* (or Adam's needle) there are some twenty varieties. The *gloriosa* and *Filamentosa* are the ones usually grown. The *Yucca* is found growing in various portions of California and Mexico, in Carolina, Georgia, Virginia and elsewhere. It is a noble plant and will do well in almost any part of California, and is a fine ornamental plant for our city gardens.

Yucca gloriosa is so named from its habit and on account of its glorious color and stateliness, and of its grand pyramid of flowers, first green, then changing to a soft creamy color, and when in full bloom, offers a grand sight. Our climate we think will so favorably affect it as to cause it to bloom itself to death. In every instance we have heard this plant, after flowering, has passed away in decay. Care should be had to keep the root dry after it has reached its full flower.

The *Yucca* can be increased by a division of its roots, and by offsets. The plant will do well in a sheltered garden, the flowering stalk growing so lofty is affected by our high winds. We hope another plant of the *Yucca* will be placed in the post-office grounds in a more sheltered position.

This noble plant flowered at Potter's gardens last season, of which we spoke, and a *Yucca Filamentosa* is expected to bloom there this season. We would advise all that can to see this plant while in bloom, and to visit Potter's garden also, where there are many very rare plants now in bloom. Mr. Nolan, the excellent gardener, will take pleasure in showing visitors the beautiful grounds.

We are glad to record the successful blooming of this plant in so exposed a situation as the post-office grounds, which are now in such excellent condition. Mr. Sanford's experiment deserves a just reward—it is a credit to our city. Every tree and shrub now shows care and thrift, and should induce all to improve every garden lot in our city and its environs.

The History of the Tomales Claim.

We gave No. 1 of this famous claim, the "Bolsa de Tomales," last week, and are indebted to our cotemporary of the *Sonoma Journal*, who kindly furnished us with a copy of the article, which was published some time since in that journal.

John Keyes, Esq., whose name appears as the writer of these letters, settled at Tomales in 1850. The nearest neighbor to him then on the north, was at Bodega, 12 miles distant. Then the deer and elk roamed the hills without fear, in herds of hundreds, and were so tame that any one could go and shoot them as easily as a bullock in the field.

How little is known in our city of this beautiful section of country, covering 25,000 acres of as fine land as can be found on the earth—splendid rolling hills, cultivated to their very tops with grain, and yet otherwise, this whole section is without any improvements, save the buildings of the settlers. Other improvements which should have been made around the houses of the industrious farmers, could not be made on account of the unsettled titles. Now that the stupendous fraud has been detected, and the settlers in quiet possession, improvements will go on and show what can be done.

Mr. Keyes has a splendid tract of country. Being an early settler, he has himself laid the foundation of the place. Nearly or quite all the buildings belong to him, two stores, two hotels, warehouses, stables, market, &c., all planned and built by him. It is now quite a business place.

At this time, all that is needed is for each and all to improve to the utmost. A good deal can be done all through the season in transplanting many things to beautify and adorn the homesteads.

The soil is very rich, springs are abundant, and every facility which Nature could give, is at hand to make a beautiful town. Very near by, say a half a mile, is the embarcadero, to which merchandise is brought from our city, and from whence all the produce is shipped to this city. At present, it is lighted up from Preston's Point. Mr. Keyes intends to build a Lock near the Bay, and by this means raise a head of water, enough to take up a steamer to the warehouse, near the town, where Mr. K. is building a large, spacious warehouse. All this is but the beginning of a very prosperous future for this beautiful section of country.

We learn that land can be had on reasonable terms in this vicinity, and we think it a glorious place to locate a farm and homestead for those who wish to retire from the toil, care, and bustle of a city life.

Our citizens should visit this section and Preston's Point. It is a delightful place for a summer retreat, and we know friend Preston will do all in his power to make his friends happy.

No. 2 of this claim will appear next week.

FOR SMOKERS.—The Patent Telescopic Smoking

Tube and compressed charges of Havana Tobacco.—As long as people will smoke, genius will exercise itself in inventions for their use and convenience, and the article mentioned is a result. It is a combination of cigar-holder and tube, for which "charges" of real Havana tobacco are prepared, and the smoker can luxuriate in the fumes of fragrant "Havana" with comfort and economy. This is the result of the writer's experience with the sample presented by Messrs. Zorn & Co., who have the article for sale at their office, 502 Washington street. Try it, smokers.

The Sewing Machine.—Have you seen the new lot of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines that are now being exhibited at the Agency rooms, corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets, in our city? We advise our friends from the country, when they visit the city, to be sure and call on Mr. Wadsworth, the ever attentive agent, who will show how admirably these machines work. They are now acknowledged to be vastly superior to any other machine known, and the rapid sale of this kind is proof of this fact.

Particulars of Stoneman's Reconnoissance.

The Times' correspondent who accompanied Stoneman's raid, gives the following particulars:—His whole force crossed on the 29th April, at Kelly's Ford, and moved to the Orange, and Alexandria roads, where they were met by two rebel regiments, and after a skirmish the latter retreated towards Gordonsville. General Buford crossed the Rapidan at Morton's Ford, causing 1500 infantry to vacate Raccoon Ford, and then crossed. A few minor captures were made on the 1st, and our forces got close on the heels of the rebel forces at Orange Spring, who, to escape, abandoned their wagons and provisions. On the 2d, Louis Corn House was occupied without opposition, the railroad track towards Gordonsville destroyed for 10 miles, and two trains of cars burned. Soon after, same afternoon, the detachment destroyed a portion of the road between Gordonsville and Charlottesville. Another detachment, under Col. Wyndham, proceeded to Columbia, on the James River, destroyed five locks on the canal, five bridges, boats, and a large quantity of Commissary stores. An attempt to destroy the aqueduct was unsuccessful. Several hundred horses were taken. A part of the Fifth Cavalry reached the river between Columbia and Richmond, destroyed the locks and levees, and set fire to the bridges across the James River. Gen. Gregg's force proceeded to the Fredericksburg road, and at Ashland destroyed the depots, town cars, provisions, and telegraph. A detachment was sent to burn the bridge over the South Anna, but it was found to be strongly guarded. A portion of his force, under Kilpatrick, moved eastward to the Central Road, destroyed the bridge on that road over South Anna, captured and destroyed a train of cars, the culverts and track ten miles, and then passed down the Peninsula. Our whole loss was 100 killed, about 50 wounded and taken prisoner. Negroes taken the column in flocks, and begged to be taken away. They everywhere gave us valuable information, and acted as guides to several points. Another portion of Gregg's command under Col. Davis, crossed the road, near Richmond, destroying the railroad and the bridges over Brook river, and a train of cars. Another detachment burned all the broken bridges over the South Anna, to prevent the enemy making a flank movement. On the 4th, Hampton and Lee, with two brigades of rebels, attacked 60 men of the Fifth Cavalry, on picket duty. This charge was met by a counter charge, and the rebels were temporarily repulsed, but they rallied and captured 17 of our men. On the sixth the retrograde movement commenced, and the whole force arrived at Kelly's Ford, on the morning of the 8th.

News from rebel sources, May 9, states that Col. Straight was captured with 1700 men. It is stated that he had advanced as far as Rome, Ga., destroying the railroad bridges and much other property, including the large iron works on the Coosa, but falling back he was assailed by the enemy in greatly superior force, having five battalions with them, and was finally compelled to surrender.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at the general hospital Franklin, Tenn., March 7th, ANSEL T. CADWELL, of typhoid fever.

He left California some months ago and joined the Michigan Volunteers from his father's vicinity, and served as a private soldier to stay the rebellion, and help in the Union army. He had lived in California nearly five years and was known as an enterprising, and industrious young man. He was very temperate, also, using neither tea nor coffee, liquor nor tobacco. In his death we have lost an affectionate and a brother, and this place one of her most useful citizens. "But we know God doeth all things well," in Him let us ever trust.

Mrs. O. N. CADWELL.

LOWER LAKE, Ca., May 8, 1863.

Swarming of the Medical Hives.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SICK.—Considering the enormous number of young M. D.'s that our medical colleges turn out every year, we certainly ought (if there is any virtue in "regular physicking") to be much better people than we are. But the bills of mortality do not reflect the list of doctors' lengthens. Quite the reverse! Shall we say, then, with Macbeth, "Thou physician to the dogs, I'll none of it?" No, that will not do. Nature, when attacked by disease, needs as ally to sustain her. An ally, remember; not a depleting agent, that helps the disease and exhausts her energies. We verily believe that most of the drugs administered in acute diseases have this effect. Such, however, is not the operation of one medicine now generally used in this country for complaints of the stomach, liver, and bowels. We mean HOLLAND'S PILLS. Of course our readers are aware that both the Quinquin and Pills which bear the name of that distinguished physician and philanthropist are in the highest possible repute all over the world; but we have only had the opportunity to witness the effects of the Pills. It gives as pleasure to testify to their efficacy. In dyspepsia and liver complaints they unquestionably are the most marvelous cures. Nay, we will even go as far as to say that, with this remedy within their reach, no man or woman need ever be long troubled with dyspepsia. The pills remove the distress at the stomach, and restore the strength and appetite with a rapidity that is really astonishing. The curative action seems to be the same in all cases, without reference to age, constitution, or sex. Such, at least, is the conclusion to which our experience and observation point.—[N. Y. Advocate.]

Collegiate Institute

AT BENICIA.

CLOSING OF THE SESSION.

THE PRESENT SESSION OF THE COLLEGIATE

Institute will close on the 5th of June. The examination will be held on the 3rd and 4th. An exhibition will be given on the evening of the Fourth, consisting of Recitations, Original Essays, Addresses, and Delivery of Diplomas. The Public are invited.

The next Session will open July Twelfth. Persons wishing to know the terms, etc., will receive a circular by applying to

C. J. FLATT,

Benicia, May 13, 1863.

Principal.

1234

BENICIA

LAW SCHOOL.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

at Benicia, believing that a LAW SCHOOL is needed on the Pacific Coast, have established a LAW DEPARTMENT at the Collegiate Institute. The First Class will commence under the direction of J. E. ABBOTT, A. M., who will give his exclusive attention to the interests of the school. Other Professors will be added as the wants of the school may require.

The First Course of Lectures will commence on the FOURTEENTH OF JULY, and continue twenty-one weeks. For Circular containing full information, address J. E. ABBOTT, Benicia.

C. J. FLATT,

For the Trustees.

REFERENCES.

Hon. JOHN CURREY, San Francisco.
Hon. SWETT, Esq., Superintendent of Public Instruction, San Francisco.
Hon. R. E. REYNOLDS, San Francisco.
WM. H. R. WOOD, Esq., " "
Hon. S. C. HASTINGS, Benicia.
Hon. D. C. WILKINSON, Benicia.
Rev. H. WOODBRIDGE, D. D., Benicia.
J. F. HOGHTON, Esq., Benicia.
D. H. HARTLEY, Esq., Sacramento.
D. H. MILLER, Esq., Sacramento.
W. B. BELCHER, Esq., Marysville.
Benicia, May 13, 1863.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Work for our Foundries.

The immense increase of the mining interests, mills, machinery, etc., keeps all our foundries in full blast night and day. When at Stockton, we looked in upon Messrs. Keep & Briggs, of the Globe Foundry, and saw the evidence of a largely increased business within two years. Washoe, Copperopolis and Mariposa, "Keep" the steam up, and the rich metals load our ships and "Briggs" with precious ores.

Messrs. K. & B. are now turning out the complete machinery, iron-work, boilers, and all, for another new steamer, to ply on the San Joaquin, and to Sacramento. They have already furnished for three (this is the fourth they have furnished), Esmeralda, Eureka, and Christina—this new one not named.

Messrs. Keep & Briggs have now 26 men in full employ. A little time back—some three or four years—would suffice; they now turn out the heaviest machinery wanted for mining and all other purposes. Sample castings, very perfect, weighing tons, are often sent forth, and machinery of every kind, at a moment's notice almost. Their foundry is highly creditable to this State.

H & L Axle Grease.—True merit is sure to win. With all the many and strong efforts made by interested parties abroad to force on our market several kinds of axle grease, at reduced prices, none of which were meritorious as compared with the H & L, we are happy to know that by the persevering efforts of Messrs. Hucks & Lambert, their really meritorious invention has carried the palm everywhere, and takes the entire trade that is of any value. Messrs. Hucks & Lambert have enlarged their factory, and now turn out their manufacture in quantities which will enable them to respond to all orders from any section of the Pacific coast.

From Contra Costa county we have a letter, which says crops thereabouts, especially wheat, on sandy or gravelly soil is developing but poorly in many localities, and not more than half a crop expected, still, a heavy shower of rain would increase the yield measurably.

Peaches are making a fine growth, and the crop with them will be better, than the injury by the curl some time ago, would prognosticate.

CAUTION

...TO...

California and Oregon FARMERS.

We would caution the farming community and dealers in agricultural implements in the States of California and Oregon against buying, selling, or using certain Harvesting Machines, or Headers, introduced this season into those States by Treadwell & Co., or their agent, Mr. Palmer. The machines referred to are quite similar to those sold by Treadwell & Co. in the season of 1862, called the "Farmer's Friend," and are a gross infringement on the Haines Patent, now owned by us; and we shall prosecute to the fullest extent all persons infringing our rights.

The machines were manufactured and shipped in a manner so speedily and clandestinely, that we had no opportunity to effectually proceed against them here; and hence our only recourse is to follow them to California, or wherever used or sold, and to obtain, by suits in United States Courts, the heavy damages resulting to us by such use or sale.

We shall take prompt and vigorous measures to protect our interests and property, and shall not quietly allow any one to practise so great an imposition upon us as is attempted in this matter by the firm of Treadwell & Co.

BARBER, HAWLEY & CO.
PEKIN, ILLINOIS, January, 1863.

CALLAHAN & SANDERSON,

WHOLESALE

Crockery and Glass WAREHOUSE.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FURNISHING HOTEL AND FAMILY SUPPLIES.

No. 418 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Wool, Hides, and Skins Purchased

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES.

R. FEUERSTEIN & CO.,
212 FRONT STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES,
New York and San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is One Dollar for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This is believed to afford the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

MARDEN & FOLGER'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY COFFEE,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST IN ALL THE principal Hotels in the City (and is now used by them), does not contain any of the unwholesome ingredients to give it color and strength, but will prove by a trial to have the

NATURAL COFFEE FLAVOR AND STRENGTH.

For sale at all the Grocers, and at their

Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,

220 FRONT STREET,

Between Sacramento and California.

SAN FRANCISCO.

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE.

FRENCH CHINA, TABLE CUTLERY,

CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the

VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of

The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company.)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE NEW STYLE HAT, COME AND SEE.

HATS! HATS!

JAMES C. COLLINS, AGENT FOR

G. ROSENBERG, EAGLE HAT STORE, New

Old Fellows' Hall, 323 Montgomery street.

Our old friends and the public generally are cordially invited to call, and see our

New Spring and Summer Style of

SILK HAT FOR 1863.

We also keep on hand a full assortment of the latest style

Men's, Boys', and Children's FANCY CAPS. Also, a full as

sortment of Boys' and Children's STRAW CAPS.

Our many years' experience as well known manufacturers

and dealers in this city will, we trust, secure to us a generous share of public patronage.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING

For Decayed Teeth,

Put in white soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth,

or more than can be filled with it, and restored to health

and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane), at his rooms No. 633 (old No. 167) Clay

Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York,

Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to

supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial

Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite

Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly

unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE

Cures the severest Toothache, and serves as a temporary

filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions.

Price 5¢, sent by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal

attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and INTENDS

having none in future. His office has been established thirteen

years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental

Office in the State of California.

JAMES PEARSON, M. D.

10

DR. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

NO. 611 CLAY STREET, RABE'S BUILDING,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours: From 9 A. M., to 5 P. M.

ALL WORK IS WARRANTED!

TERMS CASH WHEN WORK IS FINISHED!

PRICES LIBERAL.

San Francisco Cordage

Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE

assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,

611 and 613 Front street.

Galvanized Iron Lift Pumps,

FOUR SIZES, 3, 4, 5, and 6 INCHES,

—WITH—

Stock of San Jose Patent Valves,

Better than any now in use, and

WARRANTED TO RAISE WATER 125 FEET.

Made and Sold only by

CHAS. C. ERNEST,

Corner of Main and Sutter streets,

STOCKTON.

10

SPLENDID

Catawba and Isabella Wine.

500 GALLONS SUPERIOR CATAWBA AND ISABELLA WINE, in bulk—a very superior article. Also, four hundred Rhine Wine made from Grapes imported from Germany. 2000 gallons Wine made from the California Grapes, and of a superior quality. Purchasers desiring a superior article can find samples at this office with price, etc.,

11

Fresh Cotton-Seed.

1,000 POUNDS FRESH SEA-ISLAND GOVERNMENT COTTON-SEED, "COFFIN BRAND," warranted. This is the best brand known. This parcel of Seed has been selected by JOHN T. ZORN, a gentleman conversant with Cotton and Cotton Manufacturing, having resided for twelve years in Egypt and the East Indies, and becoming familiar with the article. He has brought this invoice of seed to introduce into California the BEST COTTON KNOWN. The seed was carefully packed by O. V. MAPES, Esq., well known in the Agricultural World, and will be offered at more nominal prices (to induce the cultivation extensively), as follows:

One Packet of Four pounds.....\$2 50
Three do Twelve pounds.....6 00
Six do Twenty-four pounds.....10 00
Fifteen do Sixty pounds.....20 00

N. B.—The Cotton from which this Seed was taken, sold in New York at \$1 70 per lb, being of a most superior quality.

COTTON-GINS.

Those who will want Cotton Gins the present year can also have the same imported to order, from \$50 upwards, according to size and power.

The Double-cylinder Saw-Gins,

For Short-staple Cotton, the best Gins now made. They have from 20 to 30 saws, in two rows, working in double action, and with admirable perfection, thus reducing the feeding space to one-half that of the old gin, keeping the cotton in constant action, separating it freely from the seed, and avoiding clogging the Machine, which takes place in the single rows of saws.

EXCELSIOR COTTON-GINS,

An ingenious improvement on the East Indian Churka (without Saws) for Long-staple Cotton, used for ginning the Government Sea-Island Cotton. These Gins nip the seeds perfectly clean from the bolls, and without tearing or "hooking" the fiber, and render more Cotton than the Saw-Gins, in its original length.

...ALSO...

Cotton and other PRESSES,

TOGETHER WITH MACHINERY, GEARING, AND HARNESS, Of every denomination, can be had at Manufacturers' prices.

Orders should be furnished immediately to secure them in season for this crop. Apply to—
ZORN & CO., Government House,
Or at the Farmer Office.

John T. Zorn. A. Kapp.

ZORN & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, AND

Commission & Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

502 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO;

11 BECKMAN STREET,

NEW YORK.

AGENTS for a number of Manufacturers in the Atlantic

States and Europe; purchase and sell any kind of

Goods on Commission; attend also to Collections,

Remittances, Insurances, etc.

FOR

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

They have the very best facilities, under an arrangement with

Mr. Chas. V. Mapes, the well known Agricultural Implement

Agent, New York.

They invite an inspection of their Samples, Price-lists,

and Pattern-books, of

HARDWARE, BRITANNIA, BRASS, AND TIN-WARE.

ZORN & CO. do a Commission Business exclusively, con-

tending themselves with a moderate Commission, according

to the amount of a transaction. Having correspondents all

over the globe they can promise satisfaction to all reasonable

expectations in all business entrusted to them, and invite

especially the farming public to give them a trial.

Letters addressed to them in German, French, Italian, or

Spanish, will be answered in the same language.

ZORN & CO.,

502 Washington street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

...OF...

And will Sell Cheaper than any House

in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS.

CAMPBENE, BURNING FLUID,

ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE,

COAL-OIL, KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL, LARD OIL,

MACHINERY OIL, RAPE-SEED OIL,

CHINA NUT OIL.

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL,

SHARK'S OIL,

NEATSFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL,

&c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trad,

generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before pur-

chasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than

they can afford to.

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the

most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley,

Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
Proprietors.

SUGAR-BEET SEED.

SUPERIOR Seed of the Genuine Improved Sugar-Beet for Sale at this Office.

11

PREMIUMS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.



MEDAL

AWARDED TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON

Sewing Machines,

...AT THE...

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

LONDON, 1862.

First Class Gold Medal

...TO THE...

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

Paris Exhibition, 1861.

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TO BE THE BEST

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

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Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

SAN FRANCISCO.

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FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

WITH

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JUST RECEIVED,

ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES

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HEMMING,

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REAPERS AND MOWERS.

WE OFFER TO THE CALIFORNIA FARMERS, AS USUAL, THIS SEASON, A MACHINE EVERY way adapted, in POWER, DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, and CUTTING CAPACITY, suited to the demands of this great Grain-growing State.

The peculiar characteristics of the

New-York Combined Machines, are

- 1st. LIGHT DRAUGHT—arising from a 3-foot Ground-wheel, and a light 30-inch Grain-wheel, opposite each other.
- 2d. TWO PINIONS OF DIFFERENT SIZES, the smaller one to give a quicker motion to the knife in MOWING.
- 3d. A DEEP LEVEL PLATFORM, which is elevated or lowered bodily, and is not turned to alter the Cut.
- 4th. THE FACILITY with which the Machine can be CHANGED from a Mower to Reaper, or the light of the Cut altered or the knife thrown out of gear, while in motion.
- 5th. EASE with which the RAKER gets off the Grain—AS HE STANDS UPRIGHT.
- 6th. THE GRAIN is laid in covelets out of the way of the Machine.
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A MACHINE that will work equally well on the Side-hills and on the Plains.
A MACHINE that for the amount of labor performed is easier on the Raker and on the Team, than any other in use.
A MACHINE that does not require constant visits to the Blacksmith-shop, and a frequent suspension of all field operations for repairs.
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Farmers, give us a call and judge for yourselves. EXTRAS of all kinds always on hand, with—
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The science of Chemistry and Medicine have long been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass to excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of the organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and give distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take, and, being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent us the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints: Constipation, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from indigestion, Nausea, fullness, Mortal Laxation of the Bowels and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require a evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as: Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia, and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its medicinal value or curative powers. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they should have it. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for \$1. Sold by Grocers & Druggists, San Francisco; J. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento, and all dealers in medicine.

TOBACCO-LEAF FOR SALE. ONE TON OF SUPERIOR LEAF-TOBACCO FOR SALE. Inquire at this office.

SMITH'S NEW PATENT MORTISING MACHINE.

THIS NEW INVENTION, THE ONLY ONE OF the kind ever yet presented to the public, was patented Sept., 1860, and is now for the first time offered on the Pacific Coast.

This MORTISING MACHINE is not a large cumbersome implement, but of such a size as to be carried from place to place in the hand easily, yet capable of cutting a PERFECTLY SQUARE MORTISE, in a finished style, of any size, from 1½ inches to any dimensions wanted. It will make a mortise four inches deep in one minute.

This Machine works with a Lever Power, which one man can easily operate—the Pitman Link and Pin operating in connection with a Reel-propagating Rotary Head in a substantial manner, and performs its work admirably. It is a very SIMPLE MACHINE, and will convince any one that shall examine it, that it is one of the best machines yet conceived of for such labor. The work of this Machine has secured for it rapid sale. Many of the State and Territorial rights in the old States have been sold.

The RIGHT of this MACHINE is now offered to Counties, and persons interested in such an important invention, are invited to call on the Holders of this Patent, see its operation, and learn its value. Large Farmers, who have Extensive Lands to fence, will find this Mortising Machine the very thing for them to build a Solid Fence; and the Saving of Labor, in a few miles of Fence, will pay for the Right.

PERSONS WISHING TO BUY RIGHTS

can have all needed information by addressing the undersigned, or may write to Editor Farmer, who will act as Selling Agent for the same.

This Machine can be seen in operation at the BROOKLYN HOTEL, where its working qualities will be constantly shown by the proprietors.

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OAKLEY & JACKSON,

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AND THE CELEBRATED



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THE ONLY RELIABLE EVAPORATOR

FOR ECONOMY IN FUEL, excellence in construction, superiority in speed, and quality of work, it is beyond all competition.

ORDER EARLY. The present high price of stock does not warrant our importing beyond the demand for machinery. Therefore, to prevent disappointment, all who expect to purchase, should inform us before the first of July next.

For pamphlet containing description of the machinery and much valuable information on the culture of the Chinese Sugar-Cane, and manufacture of Sugar and Syrup, call upon us, or address

CAROTHERS & BATES,

Manufacturers, Sacramento.

3,000 GALLONS SYRUP FOR SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. Depot, with MARVIN, No. 97 J street, Sacramento.

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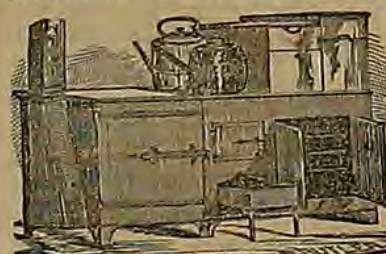
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IN THE

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ANTIOCH and NEW YORK,

at the mouth of the

San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers!

Has been regularly laid out, surveyed, and put upon record.

TITLE PERFECT,

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Building Lots!

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TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

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DISTRIBUTED FREE!

To such as shall first make application, and a GOOD, CLEAR DEED given at once (unconditionally), leaving it to the option of the party

TO IMPROVE OR NOT;

but it is expected that those taking one of the Gift Lots will use their influence in directing persons seeking a Home in California, to the

NEW CITY AND COUNTY.

By so doing, they will be the means of getting more to settle, than if they were to improve themselves.

Money Loaned

To Such as Build Immediately on the Premises, at a Low Rate of Interest.

A glance at the Map of California is all that is necessary to satisfy any reflecting mind of the judicious selection of this magnificent site for a

NEW CITY,

and never subject to overflow from the flooding or rise of the river or bay in winter, as the wharf and warehouses were built at the time of the

HIGHEST FLOOD LAST WINTER.

The vast region of fine country around it is rapidly filling up, and if the uninterrupted navigation from San Francisco to Sacramento increases as it has done for the last five years, there is no reason why Collinsville should not become a

Great and Commercial City,

it being a midway stopping-place for the steamers daily from San Francisco to Sacramento.

Already, at and around Collinsville, there is a large number of inhabitants. They have, also, a Post-Office, Store, large warehouse, and a

Magnificent Wharf,

Two Hundred feet long by One Hundred feet wide, which cost the present proprietors upwards of

\$10,000.

The Farming Country in Solano County can not be Surpassed,

Fine soil, springs of pure water, etc., etc. The climate is milder, both in summer and winter, than almost any other part of California.

A CITY

with such a situation, surrounded by so magnificent a country, cannot but have

A GREAT AND GLORIOUS DESTINY.

A ferry is about to be established between this Port, Antioch and New York, making the distance only 35 miles, by land, to San Francisco, being a saving of

Over One Hundred Miles to those who Drive Stock to that Market.

Some persons, not realizing the immense rise on property in new cities, may say: "How can we afford to give away so many lots, not knowing how many will be actual settlers?"

Why, gentlemen, if by giving away five hundred lots, we can induce one hundred to settle, then the rise of our lots more than pays us for those given away, and those holding the remaining lots are the owners of a handsome property.

The Very Lots You now Receive may in less than Three Years be Worth Thousands of Dollars!

We would, therefore, say to those who desire to avail themselves of this liberal offer, to address us at their earliest convenience.

Farms of 5, 10, 20 or 40 Acres for Sale, in Immediate Vicinity,

at a low price to those who will make improvements during the coming year.

TO AGENTS.

Any person who will act as Agent, and get up an interest in their town, and send us the names of five mechanics, we will give them an extra lot.

For Plan of the City, showing the location of Blocks and Lots, or Bills, or any other information, please call on, or address by mail, or express to

Collinsville Land Company.

OFFICE:

318 California Street, S. F., Cal.

Box No. 1015 Post Office, San Francisco.

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[For the California Farmer.]

The May Picnic at Lower Lake.

Come, little children, and hear this story of the Picnic at Lower Lake, May-Day, for we had a gay time around the May-Pole. I mean the little boys and girls of this place did, and they spoke some very good pieces of composition, which they had committed to memory during the last term of school here, and sung some pretty songs, and we were all much refreshed. But we had one thing to regret, and that was, that all these dear little ones did not have temperance popus, and many of them used the means that their children needed for education, to buy that which satisfieth neither the mind or body. O, it is so sad! dear children, to know that people will get intoxicated and become like the beasts. But we went to work, and drew up a temperance pledge; that is, got the teacher to do so, and many of the little girls signed it, and got the young men to do the same, and the little boys, and the women, too, signed it. Now you may wonder why we wanted the women to sign it. We will tell you. Women have more influence in forming the minds of their children, than men can have. To illustrate, we will tell you what a little boy said that day about signing the pledge: he said, "Did you ask my mother?" We told him she would have no objection, but he insisted on asking her. I told him to go and ask her. He did so, and she said "yes;" and then how joyfully he put his name down. O, girls, use your influence for good, and then we shall have better women, and better children, too. I now bid you adieu, hoping you all enjoyed your May-Day as well as we did. We hope to tell a better tale of this place at some future time, when all become temperate, young and old.

Lower Lake, Cal., May 6th, 1863

PROFANITY.—Once when on a sea voyage, says Rowland Hill, I found myself much annoyed by the reprobate conduct of the captain and mate, who were both sadly given to the scandalous habit of swearing. First the captain swore at the mate, then the mate swore at the captain, then they swore at the wind—when I called to them with a strong voice, for fair play.

"Stop! stop! if you please, gentlemen! let us have fair play; it's my turn now."

"At what is it your turn?" said the captain.

"At swearing," I replied.

Well, they waited, until their patience was exhausted, and then wanted me to make haste and take my turn. I told them, however, that I had a right to take my time and swear at my own convenience.

The captain replied, with a hearty laugh: "Perhaps you don't mean to take your turn."

"Pardon me, Captain," I answered, "I do, as soon as I can find the need of doing so." My friends, I did not hear another oath on the voyage.

In a country town in Massachusetts, many years ago, lived a man known as Uncle Zeke Cushing. He had a neighbor, Tower, whom he hated most religiously, for the simple reason that Tower had killed his favorite ram. Tower died; but not so with Cushing's wrath. At the funeral he looked at the corpse, and turned away gritting his teeth, saying: "Kill my ram, will you?"

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to render our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

For Rent or Sale.

A LARGE NEW BUILDING, WELL CALCULATED for a Mill or Manufacturing purposes, situated on the Creek with wharf in front, and with ordinary tide, four hours from San Francisco.

Apply to J. V. DILLER, Redwood City, April 10, 1863.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Purchasers for several FARMS and ORCHARDS, where the purchase-money can be made in profits in two or three years.

ALSO.—Renters for FARMS and DAIRIES, where industry can soon turn a Home and a fortune. Apply at the FARMER'S OFFICE.

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1863.

NUMBER 13.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. K. PHILLIPS & CO.

Office—No. 722 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson
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ness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

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THE SUSCOL GRANT.

For some time past there has been a great excitement about this Grant; it has cost our Government its tens of thousands of dollars; it has cost the hardy toilers upon the soil, years of labor; much of it lost, and this labor has been cemented by the human blood of many victims, while contending for their supposed several rights, and finally the U. S. Government declared the Grant fraudulent, and rejected it as such. More recently, after the decision of the highest Courts of the nation declared the Grant illegal and opened the land to settlers, a new system of special legislation commenced, and we find a bill passed (so it is reported, yet it cannot be found, thus far), that annuls the action of the Supreme Court on the land, and still confirms portions of this Grant. It is this recent secret legislation that has aroused those who claim the land under the Vallejo Grant, and those who are settlers, or squatters (a name that should be abolished), settlers being the true name. The conflict has been of a serious character, and will be more so, we fear, unless our Government can be made acquainted with the true state of the case, and come in as just arbitrators in this case.

Recently the grant holders held a jubilee at Oak Grove, a short distance from Suscol Ferry, at which it was reported some thousands were present. It was not generally known outside of Napa, Vallejo and Benicia, the object seems to have been to rejoice over the reception of the news, that Congress had passed a special act confirming to the purchasers of land under the Vallejo title, their claims to land which the Supreme Court had rejected—the several bills and amendments we give in our columns this week.

In this discussion of land titles, we desire to give all the facts we obtain, without bias, or as politicians say, siding with either party. We go for the right of the party that is right—that we defend at all hazards.

The great claim of 80,000 acres of land, the Suscol Grant comprises one of the most fertile and beautiful tracts in this State. It embraces Benicia, Vallejo, and up to the Suscol Ferry, a wide sweep of land, sufficient to give homes to 2,500 families—for a farm of twenty, thirty, or forty acres of this rich land will yield more than 500 acres of some kind that is worked in many parts of our country. We know of parties that bought at this grant even ten acres, that are doing well.

The Grant holders held their festival on the 14th, but not being aware of that meeting, we could not report it. On the 16th the settlers held their meeting; to this we were present, and we speak of it in another column. Our object now is to present our views of the present position of affairs in this important contest, as the settlers claim it for the right.

We do not believe the public generally know the character and condition of the great class of settlers in California—men are so prone to side with the rich and forget the poor, that their sympathies go not with the rough and uncouth pioneers as they come over the Plains in their plain, hard-worn dress—the citizens accustomed to luxury and comfort, sees not the brave heart and kindly affections of these seekers of new homes, and when they come to our land and ride for miles upon land where they see no house or sign of improvement, they with supposition that it is Uncle Sam's land, settle upon it. They believe and do so in good faith, and after years of toil and making some little improvements, they find they have been working not for themselves and their families, but for others. The hardships and privations practiced upon innocent settlers are bewildering to the truthfully understood, and we trust their rights will ere long be regarded as belonging to the human family.

Let us be understood. We do not say there has not been great wrong practiced by so-called settlers. Squatters we would call that class of men who wait and watch for titles in dispute, and then jump not on the general property, but upon the land of some purchaser in good faith, or upon that of some real honest settler, for this kind of squatter, when we come to decipher him, is of that class of Macawbers who are "waiting for some-

thing to turn up," and then he "squats" just like a highwayman upon your pocketbook, and by this mark you will know them; they hate labor, hate the "Star Spangled Banner," hate our country and its laws. Like the class of free lovers, they hate the Union and work; they had rather poach.

We have marked this truth. This class of squatters will not take the oath of allegiance to our government. With secession proclivities, they are not the friends of the Union or of labor, or the general thrift of our State, while the true, honest, and industrious settler swears fealty to the Stars and Stripes, and will yield obedience to every law of justice and right, and only contend against oppression and wrong. This being the case, it should be the first duty of our Government to hear the petition of this people, to examine their cause, and protect them all in their just and lawful claims. WE DEMAND THIS IN THEIR BEHALF. How can loyal men remain true, when secessionists and aliens are allowed privileges that loyal men are denied? The settlers ask only a hearing, a just and fair hearing. Shall they be heard? Mr. Edmonds comes from Washington as special agent to investigate said matters. Shall he have a chance to learn from the settlers their true condition? or shall wealth and influence deprive the poor man from a hearing? Will Mr. Edmonds go and see with his own eyes the land in dispute? see the humble dwellings without tree or shrub, or any comfort, or will the abodes of the wealthy have more attractions? We trust he will come with purpose as pure, with heart as fearless and bold as did special agent Brown, and that he will perform a work as thorough, and leave a name as honorable. If Mr. Edmonds shall hear the cause of Truth and Right on the "Land question" which he comes to investigate, as did Mr. Brown on the "Treasury question," then his name will be alike honored, and he will have the blessings of thousands and tens of thousands of our hardy settlers, their wives and little ones, who are now ready to perish. It is true he will have arrayed against him wealth, legal lore, social influence and political intrigue, but on his own side a sacred trust of the U. S. Government, his duty and conscience, and the smiles of Heaven; for let it be understood, the settlers are generally poor, and need friends and the protection of our Government. Shall they then have their rights?

We wish also to be understood we would battle for every right. Any man or body of men having a just and true title to a thousand or ten thousand acres of land, give it to them and protect them in their rights. If the title has been gained by fraud, strip them of it, for it is then the property of the United States, and belongs to the settlers in good faith, under the pledge of our Constitution and Flag.

If settlers have ignorantly or knowingly settled upon land belonging to others, they should be informed, and given opportunity to do right and remove honorably or purchase fairly. We do not and will not defend any one in squatting upon land which they know belongs legally and honestly to others. We do not tolerate the wrong. If the rich landholder calls it wrong for a settler to enter upon and use 80 or 160 acres of his land, then it must be a greater wrong for him or any one to manufacture a fraudulent grant that would cover 20, 40, 80, or 100,000 acres of the Government land, and thus deprive our State and the Nation of the labor of 500, 1,000, or 10,000 settlers, and the building up of as many homes.

The time has come in California when this question should be met fairly—when our parent Government should come, as she comes now by her "special agent Edmonds," and look the matter square in the face; let him go and see those hardy toilers, see their families, hear their story, then see the claimants of these vast leagues of land and hear their side. This is all we claim—this is all the settlers claim—they want an impartial trial; that they never have had. We do not deny but that there has been much that is wrong on both sides—but this has been produced by the wrongs of Government, then by coercion, bribery, fraud, cruelty, and unwise measures; and this has ended in bloodshed and ruin.

THE SUSCOL LAND BILL.

Following is the Bill introduced in Congress by Mr. Phelps, and the Amendment by Mr. Potter, as printed by Congress, and indorsed thus: "37th Congress 3d Session, H. R. 623 [Report No. 207]."

"In the House of Representatives, December 23, 1862. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands, January 30, 1863, reported back with an amendment submitted by Mr. Potter in the nature of a substitute, ordered to be printed, and recommended to the Committee on Public Lands."

Mr. T. G. Phelps, on leave, introduced the following bill:

A BILL

To grant the right of pre-emption to certain purchasers on the "Suscol Ranch," in the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it may and shall be lawful for the Commissioner of the General Land Office to cause the lines of the public surveys to be extended over the tract of country known as the "Suscol Ranch," in California, the claim to which by Don Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo has been adjudged invalid by the Supreme Court of the United States, and to have approved plats thereof duly returned to the proper district land office: Provided, That the actual cost of such survey and platting shall first be paid into the surveying fund by settlers, according to the requirements of the tenth section of the act of

Congress approved the thirtieth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, "to reduce the expense of the survey and sale of the public lands in the United States."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That after the return of such approved plats to the district office, it may and shall be lawful for individuals, bona fide purchasers from said Vallejo, or his assigns, to enter according to the lines of the public surveys, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the land so purchased, to the extent to which the same had been reduced to possession at the time of said adjudication of said Supreme Court, joint entries being admissible by coterminous proprietors to such an extent as will enable them to adjust their respective boundaries.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That municipal claims within the limits of the said "Suscol Ranch" may be entered under the terms, limitations, and conditions of the town-site act of May twenty-third, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all claims within the purview of this act shall be presented to the register and receiver, within twelve months after the return of such surveys to the district land office, accompanied by proof of bona fide purchase under Vallejo, of settlement, and the extent to which the tracts claimed had been reduced into possession at the time of said adjudication; and thereupon each case shall be adjudged by the register and receiver, under such instructions as shall be given by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to whom the proof and adjudication shall be returned by the local land office, and no adjudication shall be final until confirmed by the said Commissioner.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That any claim not brought before the register and receiver within twelve months, as aforesaid, shall be barred, and the lands covered thereby with any other tracts within any limits of said Suscol Ranch, the titles to which are not established under this act, shall be dealt with as other public lands: Provided, That no entry shall be made of lands reserved or occupied for military, naval, or other public uses, or which may be designated for such purposes by the President, nor shall any claim under this act extend to mineral lands.

AMENDMENT SUBMITTED BY MR. POTTER.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it may and shall be lawful for the Commissioner of the General Land Office to cause the lines of the public surveys to be extended over the tract of country known as "Suscol Ranch," in California, the claim to which by Don Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo has been adjudged invalid by the Supreme Court of the United States, and to have approved plats thereof duly returned to the proper district land office: Provided, That the actual cost of such survey and platting shall first be paid into the surveying fund by settlers, according to the requirements of the tenth section of the act of Congress, approved the thirtieth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, "to reduce the expense of the survey and sale of the public lands in the United States."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That after the return of such approved plats to the district office, it may and shall be lawful for individuals, bona fide purchasers from said Vallejo, or his assigns, to enter, according to the lines of the public surveys, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the land so purchased, to the extent to which the same had been reduced to possession at the time of the said adjudication of said Supreme Court, joint entries being admissible by coterminous proprietors to such an extent as will enable them to adjust their respective boundaries.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That municipal claims within the limits of the said "Suscol Ranch" may be entered under the terms, limitations, and conditions of the town-site act of twenty-third of May, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Suscol Ranch, (to accompany bill H. R. 623), January 30, 1863. Ordered to be printed. Mr. Potter, from the Committee on Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT.

The facts upon which the Committee on Public Lands base a favorable report upon the above-named bill are as follows:

The Suscol ranch is settled upon and occupied by an enterprising body of agriculturists, men who have spent their means liberally in making improvements, claiming their lands under the Suscol grant of M. G. Vallejo. In 1847 the town of Benicia was laid out, its projectors and settlers relying on the Vallejo title. It has grown to be a town of several thousand inhabitants, and is among the more important of the interior villages of California. The town of Vallejo is also of considerable importance, the lands therein being held under the same title. The entire ranch has passed out of the hands of the original grantee into the possession of a multitude of small holders, and is covered by numerous small farms and orchards, each inclosed by substantial fence, highly

cultivated, and dotted all over with comfortable farm houses and other buildings. All these settlers upon the ranch hold by purchase of M. G. Vallejo, having paid for their lands in good faith and in the firm belief, supported by the best legal advice attainable, that the title of Vallejo was valid. Several millions of dollars have been expended in improvements upon the ranch, and hundreds of thousands of dollars are secured by mortgage upon the farms into which the ranch has been divided. It is obvious that great confusion and distress must arise in a community of this character, with property interests so extensive, when it is suddenly discovered that their title was invalid, and the wealth they had supposed their own is suddenly taken away, and all the accumulations of years swept from them.

There are many circumstances which tended to give to the settlers upon the Suscol ranch confidence in the title which they purchased. M. G. Vallejo, the grantee from the Mexican Government, belonged to one of the most influential families of California. In 1827 he was a member of the departmental legislature. He afterwards held a high official position under Governor Figueroa, and still later, in 1839, was commissioned by the supreme government as military commander of Alta California. At various times during the troubles in Mexico, and its consequent pecuniary straits, he furnished the government large sums of money and other supplies; and, in consideration of these favors to the government, Michelorena, then governor of California, and invested with extraordinary powers by the home government, granted to Vallejo the Suscol ranch, in 1843, several years before the conquest of the State by the United States. From that time Vallejo had the exclusive and undisputed use and possession of the ranch, having upon it his residence, several thousand head of horses and cattle, numerous dependents and retainers, and exercised over it all acts of ownership. Thus matters stood when California became a part of the Union, by a treaty guaranteeing, on the part of the American Government, protection to the property of Mexican citizens. Complying with the law of Congress requiring Mexican citizens to prove their ownership of grants, Vallejo presented to the board of land commissioners his claim to the land he had held and owned for years before. That board was satisfied as to the meritorious character of this grant, for after a thorough investigation of the documentary evidence in the case, and an elaborate examination of witnesses, the case was confirmed by said board on the 22d May, 1855. This decision of the board of land commissioners was subsequently confirmed by the higher tribunal of the United States District Court for the northern district of California.

After this grant had passed the ordeal of two courts of the United States, and had been indorsed by them as genuine, the owner would naturally feel warranted in selling portions of the same to third parties, and those desiring to purchase would not be apt to doubt the validity of the title against the decision of two courts of the United States. In addition to this, it should be stated that the government, desiring a location for a military establishment near Benicia, caused an investigation to be made into the bona fides of this title, under the supervision of the Attorney General, and that officer reporting that the title was valid, the government purchased a portion of the land, and now holds it under the Vallejo title.

After these various decisions the validity of the title was taken for granted, until the decision of the United States Supreme Court. That decision was not made upon any alleged fraud, but upon a technical question as to the powers and duties of Michelorena in making the grant, and this question was raised for the first time in that court.

Justice Grier, who, with Justice Wayne, dissented from the majority of the Supreme Court in rejecting the grant on technical grounds, said: "If this treaty is to be executed in good faith by this government, why should we forfeit property, for which a large price has been paid to the Mexican government, on the assumption that the Mexican government would not have confirmed it, but would have repudiated it for want of formal authority? Vallejo was an officer in the army, high in the confidence of the government. His salary as an officer had been in arrears. In a time of difficulty he furnishes provisions and money to the government of the territory. How do we know that Mexico would have repudiated a sale of 80,000 acres as a robbery of its territory, when any two decent colonists, having a few horses and cows, could have had 100,000 for nothing."

"I believe the Mexican government would have acted honestly and honorably with their valued servant, and that the same obligation rests upon us by force of the treaty."

"Now that the land under our government has become of value, these grants may appear enormous; but the court has a duty to perform under the treaty, which gives us no authority to forfeit a bona fide grant because it may suit our notions of prudence or propriety."

"We are not, for that reason, to be astute in the searching for reasons to confiscate a man's property because he has too much. Believing, therefore, that in the case before us the claimant has presented a genuine grant for a consideration paid, which the Mexican government would never have disturbed for any of the reasons now offered for confiscating it, I must express, most respectfully, my dissent from the opinion of the majority of the court, with the hope that Congress will not suffer the very numerous purchasers to forfeit the millions expended on the faith of treaty obligations."

The bill reported by this committee respects the occupancy of the numerous holders under this title, recognizing it as a pre-emption, and authorizing a sale to them for the minimum price of public lands, they paying the cost of surveys and all other expenses.

It has been the uniform practice of Congress to respect and protect the improvements of settlers. By the decision we have referred to, a considerable quantity of land covered with settlers' improvements has suddenly become the property of the United States (and become the public domain, and hence open to pre-emptors and settlers). To send out a commission to California to appraise those improvements [what for?—Ed.] would absorb all the government could realize from the sale of the lands. Yet, to treat the settlers as intruders upon the public domain, and deprive them of the fruits of their labor and in-

vestments, would be a gross departure from the practice of the government, and a great injustice to the settlers. As the bill proposes to sell them their lands at the government price, they to be at all the expense necessary for surveys, litigating conflicting interests, etc., the government will probably realize more from the lands than it can from any other mode of treatment, while it will do justice to its citizens whose interests are so deeply involved in the premises.

The legislation proposed in the bill is consistent with the precedents of congressional legislation in land cases. By act of Congress approved June 27, 1851, the right of pre-emption was granted to certain settlers on the Maiten Range grant in Louisiana. The Congress passed the act to take effect "in the event of the final adjudication of the title in favor of the United States." (9th Stat. at Large, p. 565.) The final decision is reported in 11 Howard, 663, and the act was passed while the case was pending.

Another act, entitled an act for the settlement of certain classes of private land claims within the limits of the Baron de Bastrop grant, and for allowing pre-emption to certain actual settlers in the event of the final adjudication of "the title of said de Bastrop in favor of the United States," was approved March 3, 1851.—(9 Stat. at Large, p. 597.) The case is found in 11 Howard, p. 609.

The settlers on the above-named grants were comparatively few in number, and the grants eleven times as large as the Suscol grant, while on the latter some three thousand families are settled, and several thousand others, all holding under the Suscol title.

Up to the time of the rejection of the Suscol grant during the present Congress, the settlers were undisturbed by any outside parties; but difficulties have since arisen from the entrance of parties upon the grant on the claim that it is public land, leading to collisions, which must increase if Congress does not intervene. The parties so claiming have entered within the inclosures of settlers, and scenes of violence have hence resulted.

In view of all the facts in the case, the fact that so large a population of industrious agriculturists have settled upon and improved the grant; that they have bought their lands in good faith; the precedents cited, and the consistent policy of the government towards settlers, with the bona fides of the grant itself, the committee report back the bill, and recommend its passage.

[The italics in the above are mostly ours, except those in the remarks of Justice Grier.]

The above report upon the Public Grant on the Suscol Ranch, is directly calculated to give a very erroneous impression to all who are not familiar with the situation of that rejected grant. He represents that the country on which that grant formerly extended is very densely settled, by an enterprising body of agriculturists, who have made extensive improvements, &c. The town of Benicia (in report) which he says contains several thousands of inhabitants, contains really but a few more hundreds, with but little trade and commerce, and scarcely any manufacturing, save the Pacific Mail Company's Works, whilst the country adjacent is very sparsely settled, the land being claimed by capitalists, who purchased it for speculative purposes, and is annually rented to persons for the growing of wheat and hay, and scarcely one actual purchaser to a square mile is there within a radius of five miles; and there is very little improvement except in fence to inclose large tracts, and the cheapest style of architecture in buildings, and what is true of this particular locality, is true of a large portion of the entire grant.

Another large tract is claimed by a man who is living in South America, is not a citizen of the United States, and never has improved the land, except by renters, to whom it is annually rented in large tracts, mostly for grazing and the hay crop; and yet Mr. Potter would have Congress believe that the whole country is densely settled, and many millions of dollars invested in costly improvements; while the facts would to-day show that six men (capitalists) are striving to hold more than three-fourths the entire rent, and now make use of every means in their power to dispossess and drive off the actual settler under the laws of the United States, who went on the land after the decision of the Supreme Court, and after the land was surveyed by government officials.

It may be safe to say that the aggregate amount of cost which has been paid for all the land purchased of Vallejo, would not amount to the annual rent of the land for the time the parties have had it in possession, so that when all the small purchasers (and there are but few of them) divested of all but the 160 acres which they could pre-empt under the laws of the United States, they would not be sufferers, they having paid but a small amount of the purchase money, the balance being contingent upon the title.

The whole gist of the report is, the numerous settlers would be deprived of their homes and improvements, if Congress did not pass a bill for their special benefit; when the facts of the case are, that had there been no law passed, they could have secured a homestead to themselves which would have been exempt from attachment by Mr. Frisbie and his colleagues for balance due on the purchase money, and for assessments made upon them for the purpose of carrying on this warfare against the government of the United States. Under the operations of that law three hundred actual bona fide pre-emptors, under the laws of the United States, are to be dispossessed and driven from their homes, which the government have, by the decision of the Supreme Court, declared it would protect and shield from the oppression of the land-grabbers, and the fair land where so many homes have been planted, given back without a parallel in the history of legislation, to six land speculators, and a few purchasers of small tracts. Three hundred loyal and true Union men, with their families, denied the pre-emption right to 160 acres each of the public domain, and that same country given to speculators and a few purchasers, amongst whom are those said to be out-spoken secessionists.

Land Titles in Sonoma and Marin Counties.

THE BOLSA DE TOMALES CLAIM.—No. 2.
I intended in my former communication, to review the law bearing upon the case referred to (Bolsa de Tomales) as it appears to a non-professional mind, but deferred it till the present. I will now resume:

William Cary Jones, Esq., in his official communication in relation to Land Titles in California (which, by the way, to be properly understood, the fact of his connection with Colonel Fremont and his Mariposa Grant should always be borne in mind), says that all grants of land in California (except Pueblo or village lots, and perhaps some Grants north of the Bay of San Francisco), subsequent to the independence of Mexico, and after the establishment of that Government in California, were made by the different political governors. The great majority of them were made subsequent to 1832, and consequently under the Mexican Colonization Law of 1824, and the regulations adopted in pursuance of the Law, dated 21st November, 1823.

By the first article of the regulations, it will be noticed that the Governors were authorized in compliance with the Law of 18th August, 1824, to grant lands, &c. By article 2 it will be noticed that the first step on the part of the party soliciting lands, was to present a petition to the Governor, setting forth his name, country and profession, describing as distinctly as possible by means of a map, the lands asked for. By article 3, the Governor shall proceed immediately to obtain the necessary information whether the petition embraces the conditions required by said law of 1824, both as regards the land and the candidate, and here let us inquire what were those conditions? The 4th article of said law says that "those Territories shall not be colonized which are comprehended within 20 leagues of the boundaries of any foreign nation, nor within 10 leagues of the sea coast, without the previous approbation of the Supreme executive power." By article 4, Mexican citizens were preferred, between whom no distinction was to be made, except such as is due to special merit, and services rendered the Country. By article 13, it was not permitted to unite in one hand more than one league of irrigable land, four leagues of farming land, and six leagues for stock raising. These were the points upon which the Governor was bound, was commanded to obtain information; and so long as the Governors exercised these functions in good faith, so long were these requirements religiously complied with, even as late as February, 1846, and perhaps later, as will be seen by examination of the archives. The mode and manner of doing this is very clearly set out in the case of "Gonzales vs. the United States," as reported in 22 How., 181. Gonzales presents his petition, full and complete in all points, dated November 26th, 1833; the Governor then by his order, dated 29th of November, orders the Ayuntamiento of the town in which Gonzales resides to report whether the land asked for, was within 20 leagues of the boundary of any foreign nation, or within 10 leagues of the sea shore, and whether it was irrigable, dependent upon the Seasons, or pasture land, with everything else that may be proper to explain the matter; and further orders that this being concluded, it will pass to the Reverend Father, the Minister of Santa Cruz, for him to report what he knows about the matter. The next paper is the report of the Ayuntamiento, dated December 2d, in which it is stated that the land asked for by the person interested in this petition may now be granted to him, for he has all the circumstances required to be attended to, and is entitled to it. That it is an unoccupied place, has no irrigable lands, has lands dependent upon the seasons. The next paper is the concurring report of the Reverend Father, the Minister of Santa Cruz, dated December 7th; upon receipt of this follows the order of the Governor, dated December 10th, directing the whole matter to the Alcalde of the Capital (Monterey), with instructions to the petitioner (Gonzales), to produce three witnesses before said Alcalde, to be questioned on the following points:

1st.—If the petitioner is a Mexican by birth? If he has served in the army? If he is married and has children? If he is of good conduct?
2d.—If the land he asks for belongs to any other person? If it is irrigable, dependent upon the Seasons, or pasture lands, and its extent?
3d.—If he has cattle with which to stock it, or the possibility of acquiring them?
Then follows the report of the Alcalde, dated 13th December, favorable to the petition. Then follows the order of the Governor, dated 17th December, that the grant should issue, with directions that "this expediente" be directed to the Territorial deputation for its approval. Then on the 24th December the grant issues, and on the 10th of May following is the approval of the Departmental Assembly. This is the whole proceeding. Mark what order, what precision, what regularity, what decency, and how closely the Governor adheres not only to the spirit but the letter of the law. Here, then, is a sample of a complete title up to the time of the getting judicial possession from the proper magistrate. It will be seen from this that the Governor considered himself bound by these laws,—that he had no power in the granting of lands, except what was there given, showing that his power was not Sovereign, but was, as the Supreme Court held in the case of *U. S. vs. Hartnell's executors*, subject to the higher power,—the Assembly. The learned Justice (Cottrill), in his opinion, says: "The public domain was the property of the Mexican Nation; and those who were able to displace that title, to separate portions of it from the public lands, and vest such portions into individual proprietors by perfect titles, could only do so by the exercise of sovereign power, because the public title was a sovereign right, and agents who assumed to exercise authority, must show that they represented the nation. The Governors of California do not show that they did represent the Nation, so as to conclusively bind it. To have this effect, the Governor's grant must have the concurrence of the Departmental deputation. It follows that the Assembly

was the controlling power, and could reform or nullify the Governor's grant.

Having examined the conditions precedent, let us now take a glance at the conditions subsequent to the grant. Article 8 of the regulations, says: "The grant being made, a document signed by the Governor shall be given to the party interested, to serve as a title, wherein it must be stated that the grant is made in exact conformity to the laws, in virtue whereof possession shall be given." Article 9: the necessary record shall be kept in a book prepared for that purpose, of all the petitions presented, and grants made, with the maps, &c. Article 11: the Governor shall designate a time wherein the new colonist shall be bound to cultivate or occupy the land, on the terms which he may have stipulated for, it being understood that if he does not comply, the grant shall remain void. Article 12: the new colonist after having cultivated or occupied, will take care to prove the same before the municipal authority, in order that the necessary record being made, he may consolidate and secure his right of ownership, so that he may dispose freely thereof.

And now let us see wherein the claimants to the "Bolsa de Tomales" have any claim legal or equitable that can bring the U. S. Government to confirm their title:

1st.—There is not a single paper in the Expediente (admitting them to have been issued at the time they bear date), that comes up to the requirements of the law. The petition is defective, no map being attached to it, nor reason assigned for its absence. This paper is dated 14th May, 1846, at Monterey. The order of reference is made at Los Angeles, the 20th of the same month. The informe which should have followed this, is dated May 10th, at Monterey, thus reversing the order of things, and is incomplete and imperfect, and fails totally to meet the requirements of the law. It says nothing of Padilla, whether he is an "Empresario," head of a family, or private person; it says nothing of the land, whether it was irrigable, dependent upon the Seasons, or pasture land, and this was very important, because if it were irrigable, the Governor could grant him but one league; if not irrigable, but dependent upon the Seasons, and suitable for agricultural purposes (which was the fact), he could grant him but four leagues; and if only fit for stock raising, six leagues.

2d.—There is no approval of the Departmental Assembly, but there is a paper in the case which the Court finds to be a forgery, purporting to be the approval of that body.

3d.—The grant itself is incomplete and imperfect, no time being mentioned in which the grantees shall take possession and cultivate, in accordance with the 11th article of the regulations, which was beyond the power of the Governor, nor was there imposed any condition of demarcation, as there was in the Fremont and other grants; therefore the land reverted to the Nation upon the grantees failing to take possession within the usual limits; and besides, the grant itself shows fraud on the part of the grantees, the date of the same being changed from June to February.

4th.—No possession had been taken under the grant, either judicial or actual (as Judge Hoffman finds from the testimony), although nearly fifteen years have expired since the date thereof (nor was there any difficulty in taking possession of the entire country up to December, 1850, for the country was without house or habitation for twenty miles square, as I can testify from personal observation, and which appears from the testimony in the case), and although the present claimants used all the means in their power to establish possession, introducing upon the stand an unfortunate man, who undoubtedly swore to what was untrue. (It is to be hoped he did it innocently, but the strong presumption is the other way.)

5th.—There is no record in the proper book, nor is there any note of the grant in any book found in the archives; there is nothing found in the archives which, properly speaking, is record testimony; nothing but the expediente as it is, where it might have been thrown by any person having access to the archives any time before the indexing of the Expedientes by Hartnell, in 1847.

In a word, none of the conditions either subsequent or recent, have been complied with, and the well settled law is, "that if no actual possession was taken under a gratuitous concession given for the purpose of cultivation or raising of cattle, during the existence of the Mexican Government, no equity was imposed on our Government to give any consideration or effect to such concession."—See the case of *Gleim vs. U. S.*, 13 How. And above and beyond all is the stubborn fact, as disclosed by the record, that the case stands infected with fraud, forgery, and perjury! Fraud, in ante-dating the grant; forgery, in the approval of the Departmental Assembly; perjury, in the testimony of one of the witnesses who testified as to possession; and yet the District Attorney refuses to appeal to the Supreme Court, when that Court has said in express terms, in the *Cambustin* case, that all grants like this, "made during the heat and conflict of battle, should be scrutinized closely, not only to the bona fides of the grant itself, but also as to the power of the Governor to make the same."

What unblinking frontery on the part of these claimants to try and secure and appropriate to themselves the honest earnings of honest men, upon such a flimsy pretence (what in other climes would be a principle). The names of all concerned in this infamous business, should be and will be handed down to posterity as enemies of justice, of the human family and of human progress!

In my next I will speak of the mode in which some other grants have passed the ordeal of the inferior Courts, for which Patents have been issued; and also of the manner in which others have been beaten.

I am, very respectfully, &c., JOHN KEYS.

Tomales, February 12th, 1861.

Be not too much out of humor with the world; every man has found in it more comforts than calamities, more civilities than affronts, more instances of kindness than cruelty.

Walter Brown's Monthly Wool Circular.

New York, April 1st, 1863.
The past month opened with a firm market, and a strong speculative feeling in Domestic fleeces, and an additional advance of 5 or 10¢ was confidently anticipated; and but for the unlooked for decline in Gold and Foreign Exchange, would, during the course of the month, undoubtedly have been realized.

Moderate sales have been made within the range of our last quotations, and we do not find much disposition to offer Wools at lower prices, but in some instances concessions would be made, if necessary, in order to effect sales.

The stock of Pulled Wool continues light, although some lots which have been heretofore withheld are now put on the market, and are offered at prices rather below the figures at which they have been recently held.

Should there be a reaction in Gold and Exchange, it will have the effect to create a renewed activity in the Wool Market; and in any event, there must continue to be a regular demand from consumers, many of whom have very light stocks, and will consequently be under the necessity of purchasing their regular supplies.

We think the entire stock of fleeces is small, and will be nearly, if not quite exhausted, before the new clip can be available.

California Wools have been moderately active, and there remains a fair stock of fall clip still for sale.
Foreign Wools of all kinds have directly felt the decline in Gold, and are offered at a reduction in prices of 5 to 10¢ et. By our advices from Europe we learn that there has been no material change in prices. The markets are reported as quiet, with less than usual doing for export.

We have reported the following sales during the past month:

Fleeces, 610,000 lbs, 86¢@81.05; Pulled, 70,000 lbs, 80¢@55¢; 125,000 lbs California, 42¢@60¢; 800 bales Cape, 48¢@50¢; 851 bales Mestiza, 37¢@42¢; 27,000 lbs East India, 55¢@55¢; 850 bales Donakol (part) 50¢; 250 bales African (part) 35¢@38¢; 100,000 lbs Unwashed African, 40¢; 820 bales Smyrna; 59 bales unwashed Smyrna; 50,000 lbs Lisbon; 800 bales Spanish; 40,000 bales Rio Grande; 174 bales Santa Cruz, 50¢; 190 bales Cordova, 55¢@62¢; 12,000 lbs Chilean; 25,000 lbs Provence; 55 bales Mogadore; 70 bales Rabbatt; 188 bales Adrianople; 80 bales washed Constantin; 40,000 lbs Persian, 30¢; 70,000 lbs French (part) 48¢; 20,000 lbs English Pulled.
At Auction: 50 bales Cape, 43¢@44¢; 545 bales damaged Cape, 13¢@42¢.

In Boston: 1,650,000 lbs Fleeces and Pulled, 80¢@81.05¢; 50,000 lbs Canada, 72¢; 4,723 bales Cape, Mediterranean, South American, Mestiza, and Chilean; 30,000 lbs Washed African.

In Philadelphia: 379,500 Fleeces, 83¢@81.02¢; 18,000 lbs Pulled, 80¢@85¢; 10,000 lbs Cordova, 55¢; 35,000 lbs washed Turkey, 65¢@67¢; 1,000 lbs washed Turkey Lambs, 60¢; 5,000 Foreign, 49¢@50¢.

In Providence: 251,200 lbs Fleeces, 87¢@81¢; 83,000 lbs Pulled, 75¢@96¢; 129,937 lbs Foreign, 34¢@47¢.

The imports for the past month, as published, are:

From Liverpool 45 bales; London, 582; Marseilles, 1,715; Buenos Ayres, 641; Port Elizabeth (C. G. H.) 513; Algon Bay, 587; Taganrog (Russia), 1,338; Smyrna, 431; Chili, 457; Malaga, 27; Hamburg, 42; Trieste, 1; Rio Grande, 37; San Francisco, 816. Total, 7,332 bales.

PRICES CURRENT OF CALIFORNIA WOOL.
California, Unwashed Fleeces, in grades, 28¢@55¢.
California Washed Pulled, 65¢@85¢.
California Common Washed Pulled, 35¢@55¢.
California Washed Fall Clip, in grades, 55¢@80¢.

SARCANTO SENTENCE.—Old Elias Keyes, formerly first judge of Windsor county, Vt., was a strange composition of folly and good sense, of natural shrewdness and want of cultivation. The following sentence, it is said, was pronounced on a poor ragged fellow, convicted for stealing a pair of boots from Gen. Curtis, a man of considerable wealth, in the town of Windsor: "Well," said the Judge, very gravely, before pronouncing the sentence of the court, undertaking to read the fellow a lecture, "You are a fine fellow to be arraigned before the court for stealing. They say you are poor, no one doubts it who looks at you; and how dare you, being poor, have the impudence to steal a pair of boots? Nobody but rich people have a right to take such things without paying! Then they say that you are worthless—that is evident from the fact that no one has ever asked justice to be done to you; all, by unanimous consent, pronounced you guilty before you were tried. Now you might have known you would have been condemned. And now you must know that it was a great aggravation, that you stole them in that great town of Windsor. In that large town to commit such an act is most horrible. And not only go to Windsor to steal, but you must steal of that great man General Curtis. This caps the climax of your iniquity. Base wretch! why did you not go and steal the only pair of boots which some poor man had or could get? And then you would have been let alone; nobody would have troubled themselves about the act. For your iniquity for stealing in that great town of Windsor, and from the great General Curtis, the court sentences you to three months' imprisonment in the county jail, and may God give you something to eat!"—[Windsor Gazette.

WOOL TRANSACTION.—The Cossack Union says that within a short time past Messrs. Humphry & Hays, of Durham, N. Y., have delivered to the Cossack Station of the Hudson River Railroad, \$34,000 worth of wool, to be sent to the Matthewan Factory in Fishkill. We are credibly informed that they will realize about \$15,000 profits. They sold it at 60 cents a pound, and at present its market price is from 80 to 90 cents a pound.

When you advertise your business, make no half-way work of it. Business is like architecture—good columns are a good support.

PRESERVING SHEEP FROM DOGS.—Let me publish to the sheep-raising world, a remedy against the destruction of sheep by dogs, which was given me a short time since by a highly-respectable and valued friend, himself an extensive wool-grower. It consists simply in placing on one sheep in every ten of the flock, a bell of the usual size for sheep. The instincts of a dog prompt him to do all his acts in a sly, stealthy manner—his attacks upon sheep are most frequently made at night while they are at rest, and the simultaneous jingling of all the bells strikes terror to the dogs; they turn their tails and leave the sheep, fearing the noise of the bells will lead to their exposure. The proportion of bells may be made to vary with the size of the flock.

PRIZE MEDAL OHIO MOWER & REAPER!

E. BALL'S PATENT.
Patented August 12, 1856, and December 1, 1857.
In England July 20, 1857. Improved 1861.

1. The carriage of the Machine is mounted on two driving wheels. In connection with each of these, is a spur wheel and piston, making the Machine stronger and more durable than any single-gear Machine can be.

2. The relation between these two driving-wheels is such, that they operate jointly, or separately, as circumstances may require. The result of this is, that when a Machine is moving on a curve, either to the right or left, the usual speed of the knife is retained and clogging avoided, and in turning and backing the Machine throws itself out of gear.

3. The weight of the Machine being placed upon two wheels instead of one, the Machine is not so apt to sink on soft ground, having a bearing surface of ten inches instead of six.

4. The weight of the carriage and gearing attached to it, as well as that of both raker and driver, is thrown directly upon the two driving-wheels; by which the following advantages are gained: First—The wheels are prevented from slipping on the ground, and thus prevent the Machine from clogging. Second—A powerful and efficient stroke to the knife is produced, enabling the Machine to cut any kind of grass or grain without difficulty. Third—No weight being thrown on either the platform or cutter-bar, but that of its own, side-draft is obviated and the Machine made to run lighter.

5. The Machine, both as a Reaper and Mower, has a flexible cutter-bar, which invariably adapts itself to the uneven surface of the ground. This is the first successful Machine that ever combined this principle, and it is now almost a universally admitted fact among intelligent farmers and mechanics, that it is impossible to construct a good MOWING MACHINE without having a flexible cutter-bar and two driving wheels.

It cuts six feet wide as a Reaper, and Four and a-half feet as a Mower.

ITS ADVANTAGES AS A REAPER.

1. The grain is delivered at the side of the platform, entirely out of the way in the next round.
2. The raker rides on the carriage, where his weight don't increase the side draft, and where he can perform his work with most ease, and deliver the grain in the best condition for binding.
3. The position of the raker and platform being in the rear of the driving wheels, all unnecessary weight is removed from the necks of the horses.
4. It cuts a swath six feet wide, and will cut one acre per hour, with one span of horses, without injuring them.
5. It can be changed from a reaper to a Mower in fifteen minutes, or vice versa.

JONES & HEWLETT,

Agents for California and Oregon.
JOS. F. LUMDIN,
Agent, Napa City.
Agents for JONES & HEWLETT, Stockton.
Wm. Lynde, Davis street, San Francisco.
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First Premium Gallery.

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FOR 25 CENTS.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for \$3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs the same heretofore taken at TEN DOLLARS for the first copy, will hereafter be THREE DOLLARS only; extra copies, ONE DOLLAR. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work as our specialty.

Beware of Impositors!!

The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it.

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131 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter

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SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers, A. H. Gale & Co. New York; C. Meyer, Philadelphia; T. Gilbert, Boston; Whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand.

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(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,

IMPORTER

...AND...

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

...AND...

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 408 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Old Number 110,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED

a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best source—the most skillful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent are named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be first series of year, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.



HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass;
Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass;
Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass;
English Rye-grass; Timothy Grass;
Red Clover; White Dutch Clover;
Crimson Clover; Lucerne, &c. &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF
BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP,
CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS,
TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS,
BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED,
LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

COTTON SEED.

Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties)

BULBS:

LILIES, Amaryllis, Narcissus, TULIPS, Anemones, Tuberoses, Gladioli, HYACINTHS, Ranunculus, Peony-root, Iris, and in endless variety, imported direct from France and Germany.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of seed pertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen

For EXPORTATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS,

AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEED BE DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be sent to some INRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Mr. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had the experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

Send for a Catalogue.

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California Notes.

BY ALICE S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
FOURTH SERIES.

No. 134 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of May 15, '93.

XXIII.—VI.—MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.

Further on the Santa Ynez Indians.

A venerable California lady, of lively memory, the proprietor of the Santa Rosa Ranch, a few miles distant from the Mission of Santa Ynez, gave me the following information in April 1893. She had resided over thirty years at and near the Old Mission, where her husband had been in charge as Corporal, Sergeant, and Mayor Domo, since about 1825. They had brought up a large family of children there, the most of whom are living and respectfully settled in life. There used to be seven Captains of Rancheros living on the ranch she now owns, when the Padres founded Santa Ynez, some sixty years ago. In a fine *almada* of cottonwoods, in the valley near her house, was the great Council-Grove of the seven rancheros, and they were always engaged in war with their neighbors, and had native dogs. The rancheria near the house was called *Situchio*, from their god, who was a dog; who, they believed, rose from the large spring in the willows, where her family do now all the washing. The cemetery, a few yards off, on this high mesa close by, was very large and old. The Indians used to bury their dead here, sitting down, and inclosed in a box made of flat slabs of hard clay-stone, in which were interred with the deceased his mortars, beads, war implements, stone knives, etc., and then covered over with another flat stone, making a regular sepulcher, of cunning formation. Another piece of stone was then placed at his head, like the whale-bones in the cemetery of Parícut, of the Goleta rancho, near Santa Barbara. The Santa Ynez Indians had similar cemeteries at the Kalawassa and Tekepia, in the upper part of the College ranch, further up the river of Santa Ynez.

The Remains of the California Giants.

When she was living at the Mission, the old soldiers and Indians used to tell her of the bones of the *Indios Gigantes*, dug up near, or at, the Indian cemetery, close to the Mission Vieja of La Purísima, destroyed by an earthquake, many years ago. The ruins of the Old Mission may still be seen about two leagues from the present Mission. The remains of these giant Indians were held in great veneration by the first converts of Santa Ynez, and Purísima, and they, and the old soldiers, used often to talk of them as very large, curious, wonderful, and to be greatly feared. Some of the Indians or soldiers, many years ago, disinterred some of them, but it made such a noise that the Padres had them buried again, and forbid their being disturbed. The truth of their being there, there is no doubt of. They were said to be twice as large as ordinary men, but she cannot say if they were petrified or not.

About the Old Padres.

She had been born in San Diego, shortly after her parents came to California, with the first troops who arrived, with Padre Junipero. But she had never known him. The old priests she venerated as good and holy men, who with immense labor, and after many years, converted the Indians. They had instructed her in the principles of religion, and after her, all her large family, with great care and kindness. She had known many of them very talented and learned men, particularly Padres Arroyo, Tapia, Senan, and Payera, who all died in the faith of the Holy Catholic Church, and were buried at the old missions in this county. Padre Arroyo was a very wonderful man, and wrote a *doctrina* which was sent to Rome, and highly approved by the *Santissima Papa*. When he died, for she had nursed him in his last illness at Santa Ynez, he left a large pile of writings on the Indians, and his travels and experience in California; for he had traveled for thirty years, in all parts of the country, and could talk with all the tribes. These writings were all burnt off his death by the Padres, Jose Antonio, Jimena, and Juan Moreno, his companions. She saw this herself, and very much regretted; this was about 1841.

The Yakama Language of Oregon.

The grammar of this language, written by Father M. C. Pandosa, about 1850, and translated by Messrs. Geo. Gibbs and Shea, is also lately issued, in Mr. Shea's series, and it seems to us to be the work of a man of care, experience, and learning. Both Pandosa's and Arroyo's works do great honor to our West Coast literature. It is only a few days ago we received copies of them.—[Note of 26 April 1893.]

Arroyo's California Indian Grammar and Dictionary. These two works have been lately (1893) issued from the press of Mr. J. G. Shea, of New York, and attract great attention in the learned world. The burning of his manuscripts after his death, in 1842, will explain the loss of another grammatical work, referred to by Mr. Shea, in his preface to the grammar of the Matsigen language.

Cabrillo's California of 1542.

In the note on this voyage, vide *Indiano*, *Venezia* of 17 April, 1893, a typographical error was inadvertently committed in the words "Pueblo de Canas" for "Pueblo Canas," three times repeated, and also "Cabrillo's Santa Barbara of 1842" for "1542" and of "Yacatan" for "Yucatan." This arose from imperfect manuscript, very detrimental to the temper of typographers and editors; Indian and Spanish words are their abhorrence.

The account given by Cabrillo of these Indians, Rancheros, and islands of the Santa Barbara coast (of some twenty royal octavo pages), is very curious and interesting, at the same time puzzling and confusing. The Indian tribes of the vicinity (with which he became better acquainted than with those of any other, either in Upper or Lower California, having been over twenty-five days anchored in different places along the shores of the present Santa Barbara county), seem not to have altered in the smallest degree between 1542 and

1770, when they became known to the Catholic missionaries in the latter year, and of course very intimately, throughout the length of the coast from San Francisco to San Diego; they appeared not to have undergone the slightest change in condition or status for two hundred and twenty-eight years. Nor does the space of time between 1770 to 1863 offer any other archaeological prospect that they were any better in the main two hundred years anterior to 1542, though dynamical changes which we know have been so violent throughout the Pacific domain in the past, may have broken up old nations and empires of the civilization similar to those of the Aztecs and Toltecs. With the insufficient lights before us, none can be prepared to dogmatize, nor even as Professor Max Muller said in his London lectures of Feb'y. 1883, as to the true philographic derivation of their language in connection with that of the world.—[Note of April 1893.]

Take Food Regularly.

The following question propounded to Dr. James C. Jackson, the distinguished physician of the Danville Water Cure, by a lady from Jackson, Iowa, has received an answer from the doctor, which it will be well for everybody to read that values health and life. It contains startling truths, yet such as can be verified by many. Read! read!

"Mrs. W. M. F. D., Jackson, Iowa.—Is it safe, for a young man, a student, to eat only when he is hungry? Is it safe for him to eat irregularly, going without food from 20 to 40 hours, and then to eat a very large quantity? One of my sons has some of these peculiarities, and, as his health is not very good, I think this method hurts him."

"You are right, madam, in supposing such a method is exceedingly injurious. Already the conditions of sympathy between the brain and stomach have become morbid, inasmuch that there is no naturalness of appetite, at times there being entire loss of it, followed reactionarily by great voracity. If your son follows his present course for any considerable length of time, he will establish that morbid condition of appetite known as 'hunger mania.' Then he will desire food only once in three or four days, and when the appetite is on him, moral considerations will have no influence in determining what he shall do. Everything will give way before the demands of hunger. Appeals from others, and the promptings of his self-respect will be accomplishing in the way of resistance. Food he will take, though he has to lie and steal to get it, and when once he begins to eat, the glutton will be uppermost in him, and he will eat till he can hold no more. As a consequence his brain will become congested, his intellectual faculties benumbed, if not deadened, his moral sense obtuse, and he will be a beast."

"It has fallen to my lot, in the course of my practice, to deal with 20 or 30 such cases, the majority of them young men, a portion of them young women. A few years ago there came to my house a young man from the Sandwich Islands, the son of a missionary, of the American Board, laboring there. His father sent him to me from that distant land, hoping that I might be able to do something for him. But he was too far gone, and as he had no relatives in this country, it devolved on us to take care of him till he died. He was a devoutly pious young man, but notwithstanding his piety, he would lie and steal without compunction, in order to get food. In every other direction he was delicately sensitive, and morally sound. I knew him repeatedly to go from our prayer meetings, in which had taken active part, and tell the strangest lies to our dining-room girls, in order to induce them to get food for him; and when they would not do so, he would watch his opportunities and steal it. He told me that on his passage from Liverpool, England, to New York, he ate four meals a day usually, some days going without any food, and that on the days in which his paroxysm of hunger was on him, he not only ate all that he could at the four meals, but actually went to that portion of the vessel where swine, geese, and chickens, were kept, and crept over into the pen, and picked up cold boiled potatoes from the trough, and ate just as many of them as he could get down."

A gentleman from Massachusetts of the highest culture and standing, met me a few years ago at the house of one of the most distinguished clergymen in this State, whose guests we were, and laid before me the case of a beautiful daughter of his, who was afflicted with the hunger mania. He told me, that though bed-ridden for the most part of the time, when her paroxysm was on her, when the mania seized her, she would get up in the night and go down into their cellar, and get hold of the richest food she could find, and eat, till it was with great difficulty that her reason could sustain the burden. On one occasion, he judged that she ate from three to four pounds of boiled ham. Your son is taking just the course to come into that condition, and unless he alters his habits, my word for it, by the time he shall have gotten through college, his knowledge will be of no more use to him, than Greek would be to a Congo Slave."

Now, without seeing your son, I should judge that his temperaments are ill balanced, that he has a predominant nervous temperament, the mental and motive being all-controlling, and the vital feeble. Hence he is more likely to be given to study than to active labor, and if so, there is no more thoroughly demanded condition—precedent to the obtaining of good health, than that he should be in everything relative to his physical organism, as well as to the exercise of his higher faculties, regular and systematic."

The N. Y. STATE FAIR.—After considerable delay, and after gentlemen from Rochester offered to enter the requisite bond for the payment of the amount demanded, the citizens of Utica came forward and gave security for raising the fund to hold the Fair in that city next fall. Utica was recommended as the place for holding the Fair, by a committee appointed last fall, and as it has complied with the terms of the State Society, it may be regarded as settled that the next annual State Fair will be held at Utica.—[Rochester Union.]

BUCKEYE MOWER.

THE SUCCESS WHICH THE
Buckeye Mower

Has met with in California, has led us to make large importations of them for the season of 1893. We feel confident that it is

THE BEST MACHINE IN USE.

And is conceded so to be by Farmers in every section of the State. It has great improvements over any other Two-wheel Machine.

THE BUCKEYE AS A REAPER.

The important advantages which belong to the Buckeye as a Mower, are retained in the Reaper.

We sold a large number of them last season, and all who had them say the BUCKEYE is

The Machine for California.

It will adapt itself to every surface of ground; will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other reaper. The Reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform, where it adds greatly to the draught.

We have a NEW AND IMPROVED REEL and ZINC Platform, with other improvements, on the BUCKEYE this season.

We are also Sole Agents in San Francisco and Marysville, for the

Haines "Illinois" Header,

Which has proved itself to be the BEST HARVESTING MACHINE IN THE STATE, it being the only Header which has stood the test for the past five years.

....ALSO....

Sole Agents for the celebrated—

Sweepstakes Thrasher,

Manufactured by

G. AULTMAN & CO., Canton, Ohio.

Together with a full assortment of

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Farmers, send for a BOOK with full description.

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And—

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The Original P. P. Stewart!

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing

LARGE OVEN

Summer and Winter Air-Tight

COOKING-STOVE

—FOR—

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1890,

With New and Extra-Large Floor, and by the Addition of the celebrated Patent Double-sheet Bottom Flue.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, DURABILITY.—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1838.

2d, MANUFACTURE.—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY.—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY.—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT.—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, EXTRA CONVEYANCE OF HEAT.—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE.—By which a compressed and inverting action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, BOILING.—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET.—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER TANK.—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine.

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TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

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SPICES innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest.

BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated dairies; also, choicest Eastern.

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SPANISH OLIVES, of superior quality.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

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Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessities, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

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Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARRISON, Apian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an apian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.

This Book is for sale by the Author, at Sacramento, and at the FARMER OFFICE.

THE
UNION FARM
AND PLANTATION
MILLS.

THE BEST MILL

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Greene, Heath & Allen,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

FOR SALE.

A LADY'S WORK-BOX, made out of Yosemite marble, to hold with "pyramid" of lino-oak, white-oak and red-oak, interspersed with the base of Indian arrow-wood, mountain mahogany and Washoe silver.

This unrivalled piece of work is of home manufacture—a California production in workmanship and material. It was made, not as a matter of profit, but as a practical illustration of what can be done with our rare California woods. It having been exhibited at the Fair, the maker now offers it for sale to anyone who is willing to appreciate its worth.

On exhibition at Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine Agency. [sold] ADOLPH SINNING.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....MAY 22, 1863.

Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

A PREMIUM.

We will present six packages of fresh seeds to every new subscriber, that desires the same. The seeds will consist of coffee, cotton, tobacco, rice, and other new and valuable varieties. Clubs of five or ten subscribers, in one lot, will be entitled to an increased number of packages each. Should other seeds from those mentioned be preferred, let the subscriber name, and he will receive them. Also, to old subscribers paying arrears and renewing, do we extend the same terms.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the old States and Europe.

This rapid advance in the cause of Horticulture in California must astonish our friends abroad, and could they but look in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their bonanzas also, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To this end all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their produce widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their Advertisements to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Tricaster and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

This Number.

Should any of our patrons find fault with the typographical appearance of this number, or pick out any errors in it, we can only say that Mr. Phillips, the publisher, like every other true patriotic officer of our State, is at the military encampment at this issue, and we notice this fact as one of a remarkable kind. From the origin of the CALIFORNIA FARMER—a period of nearly ten years—no "form" of the FARMER was ever "made up" without his personal care. We ask, what newspaper on this coast, or in the Union, can boast of such attention and fidelity to business? We think it an event worthy of notice.

Ed. FARMER.

Death of a Pioneer.

A little more than a month since, S. H. Meeker, Esq., one of our most esteemed merchants and an early Pioneer, left our shores to visit his early home and rejoin his family. Maj. Meeker had been in poor health for some little time before his departure, but had so far recovered as to believe a visit home and a change of climate would restore him to his wonted health. He bade adieu to his friends on the last trip down of the Golden Age, and left us in the hope that we should all welcome him again to our shore. Alas! how uncertain is life! By the time he reached Panama, he began to fail. The warm climate was too much for him, and he sank rapidly. He had all the attention that loving kindness could bestow, but these could not rescue him. When he arrived at the Isthmus, a litter was prepared, and he was carefully watched and guarded across by faithful friends, and his journey continued. He was spared just long enough to reach New York, to grasp the hand of a few that were near and dear to him, to see them and hear their tender words, give them his parting breath in blessings, and go to that better home, where sickness, sorrow, and tears, never come.

Major Meeker, as one of the early comers to California, was almost universally known, and was also universally respected and honored. He made many warm and constant friends, and as a business man was a very prosperous one, known and honored among men for his upright, liberal, and generous—but he has left us, almost in the very vigor of manhood, his age 47 years. His loss will long be felt, for his place will be hard to fill. His kindred and friends that waited his "coming home" with so much tender anxiety, had just time to hear him repeat the names he loved, when he was called to his better home above, leaving many that will long cherish his memory and bless him for the good he has done while with us here below.

Cotton in the East India.

EXTRACT of letter to Mr. Zoro (of Zoro & Co.), from the manager of the Manchester Cotton Company in India, dated Beilool, North Canara, Feb. 20, 1863:

"Sir Bartle Frere, the Governor (of the Presidency of Bombay) was here, inspected our works, and was highly pleased. He saw also Kadara, (the private cotton plantation of the Manager of the Manchester Cotton Company in India, and of Mr. Brooke, the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay). I think we must give up Kadara (where they had acquired 2,000 acres from government on very advantageous terms). We cannot fight against sickness, and fever has been so bad last Monsoon (rainy season) that we had to abandon 100 acres, having no labor."

[We have other interesting matter upon this subject to publish soon.]

THE FESTIVAL OF THE SETTLERS UPON THE SUSCOL GRANT.

In another column we have given a portion of the doings in Congress relative to this Grant, and also some remarks connected therewith. As this is a very large and important grant, and affects most materially the interests of a large number of settlers, the result of the proceedings connected with it will also have an important bearing upon grants elsewhere, which, like this, will be rejected if they can be again brought before the searching eyes of the Supreme Court of the United States: that Court being now most earnest in their desire to do full justice to the hardy settlers upon Uncle Sam's land.

Having received a kind invitation to be present at this meeting on the 16th, we attended in order that we might see, hear, and learn for ourselves the true feelings of the settlers; see their condition, and judge by their action the purpose of their plans.

Leaving San Francisco on the splendid steamer Ohrysepolis, at 4 o'clock P. M. on the 15th, a couple of hours brought us to the once Capital of California—Benicia, and to the American Hotel, where we were comfortably provided with rooms, food, and a good bed on which to rest (some folks don't think editors need rest), and after a stroll over this famed city (as Congressional reports say in the case of the Suscol Grant, the city of some thousands of inhabitants), we rested from our labors preparatory to an early ride the next morning. For an appetizer we rose at six, rambling an hour, and after a good breakfast, found ourselves seated in a fine carriage behind a good span of horses, and ready for a ride of 12 miles to the American Cañon, to the residence of Mr. Fowler, upon whose grounds the gathering was to be held. The weather was really delightful, the roads good, carriage easy, horses full of spirit, driver cheerful, courteous and agreeable, all combining to make us feel particularly happy, and in addition to all these very agreeable companions, among them the gentlemanly reporter of our neighbor, the Call.

To one who is not in the habit of riding in the country and seeing the wonderful luxuriance of the grain fields at this season, the sight would astonish them: along the entire ride of twelve miles in one direction, and returning by another route, on all sides and as far as the eye could reach, one vast extended grainfield, marked only by the checkered lines of fences which divides the settlers and claimants upon this vast, rejected grant.

The grainfields are not confined to the low, flat land, but over all the hills to their very crowning tops, they are planted with grain; and seemingly the best grain, that of the darkest green and broadest blade, giving the promise of a plentiful and abundant harvest. There are no signs of drought here in all this region of country, and should any one ride for an hundred miles, it were all the same. We noted this particularly.

Some six miles from Benicia, we stopped at "Winegar's" a pleasant place near Vallejo, with a garden spot in fine cultivation, really a beautiful spot in a vast plain. This was the first really cultivated garden after leaving Benicia, and this is the result of owning the soil. Mr. W. having purchased 4 acres; from Winegar in and around Vallejo, there is more improvement. Several have purchased 5, 10 and 20 acres—some few more—thus, here are some improvements being made; but aside from this, over the entire grant, the improvements, save fencing and planting to grain, there is nothing. We learn there are about three hundred pre-emptors, and about half that number in possession. Many have been forcibly ejected, which has caused much suffering. We saw the humble cabins by the roadside; one, where there were the mother and seven children; they were afterwards all present at the festival—five years a settler—yet now by the roadside; another 9 years a settler; others that had been in the jail two months, and many others of like character. In all their cares we recognized among the women and children a spirit of cheerfulness and endurance that was commendable. One case was related to us as of extreme and unjustifiable cruelty; but it is not our purpose to go into detail, but speak of them as the great evils and sources of wrong, growing out of unsettled titles, the curse of California. Not having access to all the material facts in each of these cases, we give as reported to us, and they bear the semblance of truth in all its phases, although we know in these terrible contentions for homes upon public lands, the strife is the result of more or less wrong on both sides. We would not wish to do injustice to any one. We do know there is always great suffering growing out of these difficulties, and our government should now come in and remove all cause of future bloodshed, and put matters right without further delay.

We do know that real owners of land, acquired by lawful purchase, have often suffered loss by those who have unlawfully jumped upon their lands. And again, honest settlers coming as strangers among us, have been cruelly and wrongfully ejected from land that belonged to the government, by fraudulent holders of patched up grants. We go for the right, and would protect the lawful owner as well as the honest settler. We go for the building up homes everywhere, and against wrong everywhere, against treason in every situation and relation of life; for treason is but "rebellion against right"; it commences with the disobedient child at home; it is then the disorderly pupil in school, the noisy politician in the district, the scheming one in the State Government, and so on, until he becomes the public rebel and traitor to all good institutions; and the same spirit is found in the makers of fraudulent grants, or the dishonest squatter; they seek to possess by force what is not their own.

This whole district of 80,000 acres, if the titles were settled justly, could be made an Eden, and peopled with one or two thousand happy homes; wise and peaceable measures should be adopted, and for this purpose we sought information.

We arrived upon the festival grounds at 10

o'clock, and soon the settlers came in from all quarters, and scattered for a little time over one of the prettiest hills in that region, giving a view of an extent of some 20 miles each way, and in this area scarce 20 cabins could be seen, and to these not one tree or shrub, an evidence of the millions expended in improvements, so graphically described in the Potter's Report before Congress. We noticed upon these hills the most luxuriant growth of wild oats, shoulder-high to the very tops. No sign of drought in the whole extent was presented to the eye, but an unbounded area of wavy green.

Soon the music called the happy ones to the Pavilion, where a couple of hours were spent in the dance by the lads and lasses. At noon, President Whiting called the Marshal to lead the procession of the wives, mothers, and daughters, numbering over two hundred, to a well loaded table which their skill and taste had beautifully provided. The ladies were first attended to, and then some four hundred of the fathers, brothers and sons were graciously fed by them. We need not go into further detail, save only to show that this army of settlers, whom we so often hear reviled as noisy, brawling, and thieving men, we here saw quietly and happily gathered together at the festive board, and during the entire day we never heard a single noisy or improper word. No strong drinks of any kind were permitted to come on the ground, or even by the roadside, but in its stead the glorious Star Spangled Banner waved over the tables, tent, and Speaker's stand, and to it all bowed in love and reverence.

After all were fed, many basketsful gathered up and the tables cleared, the meeting was called to order, when the Secretary read several letters from persons absent, who were interested in this cause, all commending their efforts. Then Mr. Besse was introduced and addressed the audience, and recited a poem full of pointed hits and sharp wit. Mr. J. V. Himes' letter was read, after which Mr. Newcomb of the Call was presented, and in a neat but brief speech gave the settlers his sympathy in a handsome manner, apologizing for a short speech, from the fact that he was a resident of California only a few months, and not familiar with all the facts in their cause. Mr. Lane of San José was then introduced; he explained as a lawyer the whole case, reviewing the action of the landholders, the wrongs the settlers had endured, reviewed the matter in *extenso* in a very business-like manner, and to the seeming satisfaction of all present.

The editor of the FARMER being called for, as the friend of the settlers and progressive improvement, could not hesitate to respond to the call and gave his opinion the same in principle as we here assert in what we report: We on FOR THE RIGHT! It is our purpose to continue for the right of possession of the soil, and its improvement to the utmost. On this lies the future prosperity of our State. If landholders have a good honest title confirm it at once without delay. If it is fraudulent reject it, and give it to the settlers, for to them it belongs, as the land of the United States. We would not take away the right from the rich nor the poor!

The speeches over, songs were sung—the Star Spangled Banner, Hall Columbia, Uncle Sam's Farm, and others; then three cheers for the Stars and Stripes, three cheers for the vigorous pursuit of the war until a final triumph, three cheers for the Union, three cheers for the settlers' cause, and lastly, but best of all, three cheers for the women! without whom homes are worthless and three cheers for love and good will to everybody! And then the dance was resumed, and continued till "twilight dews were falling fast," when stage, carriage and horse, were scattered, and all wended homewards, and we sped onward to Benicia, and down in the steamer, remembering with pleasure, the quiet, orderly, and happy festival of the settlers on the Suscol grant, and with a prayer that the right may prevail.

The Rains—Drought.

The blessed rains have come down copiously upon the thirsty earth the present week, and from various portions of the State we hear notes of gratitude and thankfulness for this great blessing. From every source come cheerful words, for vegetation generally was in need of rain. Those counties where the greatest complaint of the dry weather was made, must be greatly benefited. Santa Clara and Alameda, Colusa, and Yolo, are all the districts heard from as making much complaint; and could the causes be carefully analyzed, the fault would probably not be laid so much to the season, as to the errors of cultivation, and the manner or time of planting.

In the Santa Clara region it should be an important inquiry among cultivators on their valley land, how much injury has resulted to them from the many years of their excessive flowing of their land by artesian wells? There can be no question but that portions of the land thus overflowed for many years, was more or less injured by such action, to what extent remains to be proved. We do know of extensive orchards destroyed, as we predicted, by excessive irrigation, and the trees cut down and converted into firewood. The lands thus affected were in the immediate neighborhood of San Jose and Santa Clara.

In all this cry of short crops, drought, burning up, etc., we have seen no evidence of it in all the regions where a true system of cultivation, as to soil, season, and time of planting, has been pursued. Skinning the soil, poor land, late planting, or some error, has more to do with short crops, added to speculating paragraphs, than anything else. In all the principal grain-growing districts we hear of nothing but *immense crops*. Napa, Sonoma, Solano, and all throughout this region, up through Marin, Mendocino, and up Russian River country, never was the prospect so good. We have never seen such fields of grain, nor such magnificent fields of wheat and other grains, as now meet the view in all this region of country; it is a sight worth seeing. Let any one who desires to look upon a panorama of beauty, one that surpasses all the skill of human artists, go to Benicia, and take a carriage, and ride up

through this section of country—ride for weeks and weeks, and they will see grain-fields of an extent apparently enough to supply the world with breadstuff, and we hesitate not to say that the present year of 1863, California's grain crop will yield a harvest 25 to 50 per cent beyond that of 1862.

For the California Farmer. May and Her Flowers.

Hail May, queen month of the year, with thy retinue of floral gems; sparkling and glorious are our gardens under thy genial breath. Roses are vying with each other in beauty and perfume, and tax the judgement to decide which is best among so many. All honor to the Florists who have so perfected this queenly flower!

The Calla Lily is now in its glory, with its spathes of pure white, contrasting well with its more sanguine neighbor, the Scarlet Verbena, which is all aflame. What is more effective, than masses of this interesting plant, of many colors and shades, blooming in a sheltered situation all the year round?

The clove variety of Pinks are now in bloom, and doing their best to give effect to the whole. Sweet-William of every shade, Irises of many colors, among them the Peacock Iris, with its beautiful blue marking on the white ground, makes it an object of general admiration.

The Gladiolus Byzantinus, and Colvilli, leaders of their tribe, are in bloom, giving us an idea of the beauties of the varieties yet to come. This interesting tribe continue to bloom late into Autumn.

Iris, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, are now in their glory, vying with the rainbow, with their many colors, and should be in every collection. Calceolarias are now in masses of bright yellow, and give great satisfaction to those who were provident enough to get them in season. The Dialectia Spectabilis, with its delicate green leaves, and sprays of heart-shaped flowers, hanging like jewels, of a delicate pink color, making it one of the most interesting plants of the season.

Surely we can create a paradise of beauty around our homes, if we will but set to work and get a variety of those floral gems, the Father has so lavishly scattered over this earth, and which are within the reach of all, collected together in the Nurseries around our city. S. N.

The Peach Curl, Grain-Crops, etc.

Stony Brook, Alameda County, May 13, '63.

EDITOR FARMER: I will give you an item or two that may be of use to some of your subscribers, on the curled leaf of the Peach. Two years ago, coming August, I budded some of my worst curling peach trees, with buds taken from a tree that had never curled its leaves (Early Red Rarities) as an experiment; I merely wanted to see if the leaves of these buds, if they grew, would curl like the rest on the same tree. I did not trim away the tops much. The buds took hold and grew well, considering the chance they had, and are now full of sweet healthy leaves and fruit, while the leaves on the other branches of the same tree are curled up, and the little peaches begin to look as if they get but poor nursing, and will soon drop. One of the trees I budded got knocked over by a slide, a year ago this last winter, and nearly all the limbs broke off, and the body of it badly bruised; but one of the buds escaped injury. I sat up the tree, and that bud started to grow finely. All the energy of the roots went into that bud and the healing of the bruises. The little old limb that remained to the tree, when it got knocked over, did not grow at all, and last winter I saw it off, leaving only the new limb, which is now nearly as large as the body, and full of smooth healthy leaves and peaches, and will make a fine tree. Had I trimmed the other trees severely when the buds started, the buds would have done still better; but the experiment is successful; I can now work all my leaf-curling peach trees into new and healthy tops. I am now satisfied that no one need go without peaches on account of the curled leaf.

I have a few varieties of excellent peaches from early to late, that have never curled.

I have another item on grain—my four years experience with it on our bill-soil, which I will write you some other time. You see my sheet is full now.

My wheat, barley, corn and potatoes all look well. I sowed my wheat after corn; plowed and sowed before we had a drop of rain. All the grain over the hills that was sowed early took well, what I have seen. ABRAHAM CLARK.

[Let all our farmers send in like items.]

Culture of Tobacco.

We give a portion of an article in the Michigan Farmer, relating to the culture of Tobacco: To grow strong tobacco plants the ground must be well prepared and worked very fine. In preparing the seed bed it has been found the best way is to light a large fire on the ground; the soil is then rendered loose and friable, and is easily reduced very fine. If it is not convenient to make a fire, mix the earth with a large dose of wood ashes and small charred dust. By this means the ground becomes so loose that when the plants are ready for transplanting, a good sprinkling from the garden pot will make the ground so soft that each plant will bring with it a small ball of earth, which almost insures the plants growing; and it must be borne in mind that the young tobacco plants require very careful handling. It is better to have a large shallow basket or box to carry the plants in when transplanting, as by this means the plants do not lose the ball of earth, or get bruised so much as if taken in the hand.

The seed bed being made fine with the rake, take the seed and mix it well with ten times (by bulk) as much fine earth and ashes. This enables you to sow the seed so thin that in drawing the large plants you do not disturb the smaller ones. The ground being prepared, and the seed well mixed as directed, proceed to sow, taking care to sow the seed as equally as possible. Do not rake in the seed, but give the bed a slight

beating with the back of the spade, and see that the earth does not rise with the spade. The time for sowing is in April (in Michigan, but much earlier here, say in May). Let the seed bed be in a sheltered position. When the plants are about the size of cabbage plants usually they may be transplanted. A cloudy or even a rainy day is best for the business. The ground for the crop should be well worked and well dressed with decayed manure; it is better to have two sbin gles to stick on and in the ground, meeting over the plant to protect it from the noon-day sun or being nipped with the morning frost. A light, sandy soil suits tobacco best, if well worked and manured. Plants, to be successfully grown, should not be less than two feet apart each way. Three feet is the Virginia system; this gives ample room for a vigorous, strong growth. Before the plant is set, the earth should be drawn up in hills with a hoe, and well-rotted manure mixed in them.

After the plants get well to growing, they should be hoed as often as is necessary to keep them entirely free from weeds; a sharp lookout should always be kept for the "tobacco worm," which delights in committing ravages on this plant; and if not properly attended to, this reptile will soon destroy a crop. Some turn in turkeys after the plant is well grown, who soon clear the intruder. This worm is about one and a half inches in length, and should be looked after every day.

When the plant begins to head it should be immediately cut back, so as to leave from six to ten leaves; suckers then begin to spring out at the junction of the leaf and stalk; these should be nipped off (some, however, let them grow until six inches long, and then pick and dry them, thinking them more choice for various purposes than the larger leaves), as if allowed to exist, they will take much from the full development of the main leaves.

Planting is done in May, hoeing and overhilling in June, July, August, and September, cutting and housing in October; the other months in moist weather, to the pulling leaves off the tobacco stalks. In the Southern plantations as industrious man and woman are allowed three acres to manage. When ripe, the stalk should be cut off near the ground. When tobacco is ready to cut up, it must be attended to or it will spoil, especially if frost is expected, there must be no time lost.

Tobacco of commerce is generally divided into three qualities. The lower leaves or which touch the ground, are liable to get dirty or torn; but the higher parts of the same stalk two different sorts of leaves are generally found, one yellowish and one brown. These should be carefully separated and put up in bunches somewhat thicker than a man's thumb, and tied round with a string made of the leaf itself. The bunches should be slung in pairs across poles and put in the drying house. Great care should be taken of the fire, as too much heat and hurry will spoil the whole crop; if the houses get too hot the finest qualities of the leaf are destroyed, as the real substance is burned out, and only the coarse vegetable matter left. More depends upon proper drying than any other part to determine its market value.

The culture of tobacco is said to be exhausting to even new land. In Virginia the land will sustain only two, or at most, three crops.

Tobacco of fine quality has been raised on the farm of C. K. Carpenter, in Orion, Oakland county, which has been manufactured into cigars, and is considered equal to Havana by those who are good judges. We have not the least doubt that enough can be cultivated in Michigan to supply the home demand, and that farmers as realize large profits at the present high prices. Let them try a small patch this year, just by the way of experiment.

GRAND BARBECUE.—The Solano Press says the Landholder's barbecue, spoken of in your last week's issue, came off in grand style on Tuesday last, and was a most perfect success in every particular. The attendance was very large—being estimated by some at 4,000, and even larger, according to the number of drinks taken by the party making the estimate; we should place the figure at 2500 to 3000.

Three thousand drinks! This speaks volumes.

Collegiate Institute

AT BENICIA.

CLOSING OF THE SESSION.

THE PRESENT SESSION OF THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE will close on the Fifth of June. The graduation will be held on the Third and Fourth. The session will be given the evening of the Fourth of Recitations, Original Essays, Addresses, and Diplomas. The Public are invited. The next Session will open July Twelfth, and will be held at the same place. For further particulars apply to C. J. FLATT.

BENICIA, May 13, 1863.

BENICIA

LAW SCHOOL.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE at Benicia, believing that a LAW SCHOOL in the Pacific Coast, have established a LAW DEPARTMENT at the Collegiate Institute. The First Class will be admitted on the 1st of July. Address, C. J. FLATT, Benicia. His exclusive attention to the interests of the school. Professorships will be added as the wants of the school require.

The First Course of Lectures will commence on the FOURTEENTH OF JULY, and continue until the 1st of September. For Circular containing full information, address C. J. FLATT, Benicia, May 13, 1863.

REFERENCES.

JOHN JOHN CUNREY, San Francisco.
JOHN SWETT, Esq., Superintendent of Public Schools, San Francisco.
Hon. S. F. REYNOLDS, San Francisco.
WM. H. R. WOOD, Esq., " "
Hon. E. C. HASTINGS, Benicia.
JOHN H. WALKER, Esq., Stockton.
Hon. B. C. WHITMAN, Esq., Address, and
Rev. S. WOODBRIDGE, D. D., Benicia.
J. F. HOUGHTON, Esq., Sacramento.
D. O. HARTLEY, Esq., Sacramento.
I. S. BELCHER, Esq., Sacramento.
W. C. BELCHER, Esq., Marysville.
Benicia, May 13, 1863.

The Great Conflict.

Before the Battle, after the Battle.

See the two banners in Wheeler & Wilson's window, Sacramento and Montgomery streets—the one representing the bright, glossy, silken banner of the Union, the other the torn blood-stained banner, after it has passed through the fire, smoke, and blood of 25 years. This is the true picture of the perils that have surrounded the glorious Stars and Stripes. These emblems are worth looking at. They are a good lesson to all to read. This should inspire men to a greater love of country than ever before.

The banners too are typical of the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, within the same building. All the conflicts of war, the excitement in gold and silver mines, the strife of partisans and politicians, all come in the conflict for superiority, and in every contest upon the question the triumph is still with the true, the Wheeler & Wilson machines always maintain the ascendancy, as can easily be seen by the crowds of visitors at their office, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, where the lady workers are always busy, showing the admirable working of these splendid machines, and where Mr. Wadsworth, the exclusive agent, is marking and shipping machines, answer to the numerous orders that come from every part of the country.

See & Co's Sample Rooms.—We would invite those who are purchasers of English and German hardware, cutlery, and fancy goods, to the sample rooms of Messrs. Zorn & Co., in the Government House, corner of Sansome and Washington streets, by call. There will be found a museum of sample goods of new and valuable goods of many kinds. This House also act as agents for many English, German, and American Houses for the sale of agricultural and manufacturing implements, of which particulars can be had by calling on them. We most cheerfully recommend our readers to call and see them. The fine Sea-Island cotton-wool, the cotton-gins, and other machines, are under their control as agents.

MARDEN & FOLGER'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY COFFEE,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST IN ALL THE principal Hotels in the City (and is now used by them), does not contain any of the unwholesome ingredients to give a false strength, but will prove by a trial to have the

NATURAL COFFEE FLAVOR AND STRENGTH.

For sale at all the Groceries, and at their

Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,

320 FRONT STREET,

Between Sacramento and California,

SAN FRANCISCO. 11

CALLAHAN & SANDERSON,

WHOLESALE

Crockery and Glass
WAREHOUSE.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FURNISHING HOTEL AND FAMILY SUPPLIES.

No. 418 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO. 2

CAUTION

...TO...

California and Oregon
FARMERS.

We would caution the farming community and dealers in agricultural implements in the States of California and Oregon against buying, selling, or using certain Harvesting Machines, or Headers, introduced this season into those States by Treadwell & Co., or their agent, Mr. Palmer. The machines referred to are quite similar to those sold by Treadwell & Co. in the season of 1862, called the "Farmer's Friend," and are a gross infringement on the Haines Patent, now owned by us; and we shall prosecute to the fullest extent all persons infringing our rights.

The machines were manufactured and shipped in a manner so speedy and clandestinely, that we had no opportunity to effectually proceed against them here; and hence our only recourse is to follow them to California, or wherever used or sold, and to obtain, by suits in United States Courts, the heavy damages resulting to us by such use or sale.

We shall take prompt and vigorous measures to protect our interests and property, and shall not quietly allow any one to practice so great an imposition upon us as is attempted in this matter by the firm of Treadwell & Co.

BARBER, HAWLEY & CO.

Pekin, Illinois, January, 1863.

THE NEW STYLE HAT, COME AND SEE.

HATS! HATS!

JAMES C. COLLINS, AGENT FOR

G. ROSENBERG, EAGLE HAT STORE, New

York, 343 Broadway.

Our old friends and the public generally are cordially

invited to call, and see our

New Spring and Summer Style of

SILK HAT FOR 1863.

We also keep on hand a full assortment of the latest style

Men's, Boys', and Children's FANCY CAPS. Also, a full

assortment of Boys' and Children's STRAW CAPS.

Our many years' experience as well known manufacturers

and dealers in this city will, we trust, secure to us a

large share of public patronage.

PREMIUMS

AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR.



MEDAL

AWARDED TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON

Sewing Machines,

...AT THE...

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

LONDON, 1862.

First Class Gold Medal

...TO THE...

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

Paris Exhibition, 1861.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Are Universally Acknowledged

TO BE THE BEST

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

JUST RECEIVED.

Call and examine before purchasing.

H. W. WADSWORTH, Agent,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

SAN FRANCISCO. 24

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

WITH

New Improvements,

JUST RECEIVED,

ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES

...FOR...

STITCHING,

BINDING,

HEMMING,

CORDING,

QUILTING,

TUCKING,

FELLING,

GATHERING,

...AND...

EMBROIDERING;

AS ALSO,

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Family Sewing Machines,

IN USE.

Call and see the New Improvements.

H. W. WADSWORTH,

AGENT,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO. 22

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

JACKSON STREET,

A few doors above Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING.

MOST CONVENIENT TO THE

Steamers' Landings, Business Streets,

...AND...

Places of Amusement.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Reduction in Prices.

Fine Bathing Rooms attached to the Barber Shop.

WARM AND COLD SHOWER BATHS,

FREE TO GUESTS.

Thoroughly Renovated and Newly Furnished this Spring. EVERY ROOM OPENS TO THE LIGHT and AIR. Every Room is furnished with a first quality Patent Spring-Bed and Hair Mattress. The International offers to guests the greatest number and BEST FURNISHED FAMILY ROOMS; and also SETS AS GOOD A TABLE as any House in the City.

I am determined that the International shall be the most comfortable, best regulated, and in all respects superior to any like establishment in the State, and shall aim to merit a continuance of the popular favor it has enjoyed heretofore. It will be conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

F. E. WEYGANT,

Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE,

418 and 420 JACKSON STREET,

A few doors below Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

This fire-proof building possesses many advantages to the traveler for convenience. It is only half a block from the Post Office and Custom House, and about the same distance from the principal places of amusement.

The City Railroad Cars Pass h Door.

The House is conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES, which secures to our Guests QUIET.

The prices for Board and Rooms are very moderate—by the Day, Meal, or week. WE SOLICIT A CALL FROM ALL.

F. E. WEYGANT, Propr.

For the accommodation of my many guests I have taken and refurnished the International Hotel, and will carry on the two Houses in connection, so that citizens wishing to put up at either House, may take the Tremont or International Coach and be taken to either House, with their Baggage, FREE.

F. E. WEYGANT.

1863.

THRASHING MACHINES!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE IN RECEIPT DIRECT from the Manufacturers of a superior lot of GENUINE

PITT'S, and C. M. RUSSELL & Co's

CELEBRATED

EIGHT AND TEN-HORSE

THRASHERS and SEPARATORS,

BOTH BELT AND GEARED.

These Machines are of the latest and most approved Manufacture, and acknowledged to be the best Machines ever offered to the Public.

...ALSO...

4, 6, 10, and 12-Horse

16 and 22-foot Stackers.

FARMERS are especially requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

DE WITT, KITTLE & CO.,

9

Sansome street, near Pacific.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, & C.

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

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BALMORAL NURSERY

Seed and Produce Depot,

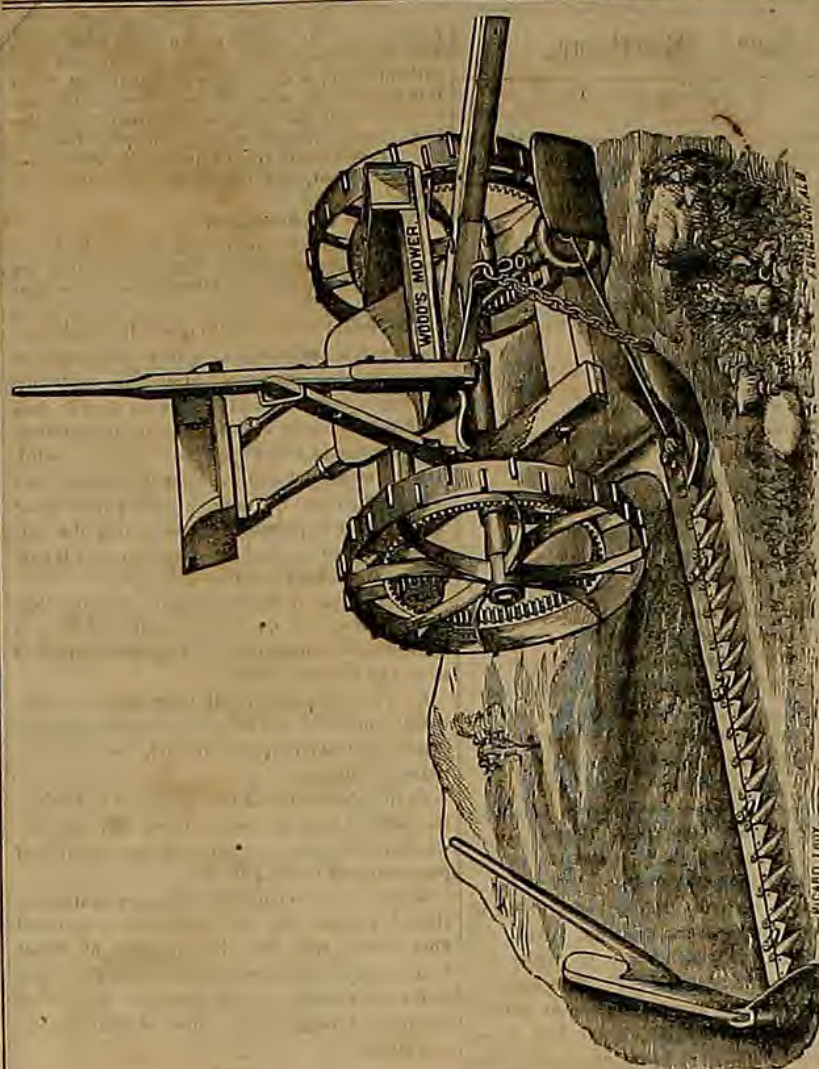
Fort street, Victoria.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE ON CONSIGNMENT, and sell at ten per cent commission, any California Produce intrusted to him. It will often be an object for farmers, and others saving produce, to ship to the Victoria market, as at certain seasons of the year there is usually a difference of from 20 to 100 per cent in the rate of many articles of Food and Produce, between Victoria and San Francisco markets.

J. BEGG.

REFERENCE—Messrs. McDonald & Co., Bankers, Victoria.

Messrs. D. C. Mitchell & Co., San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO'S
LIST OF MACHINES

FOR THE

HARVEST OF 1863.

MOWERS:

WOOD'S MOWER—Improved, CAST-STEEL CUTTING BAR. FARMER MOWER, New Machine, well spoken of.

BUCKEYE MOWER.

UNION MOWER, " " Folding Cutting Bar.

COMBINED MOWERS AND REAPERS:

WOOD'S COMBINED SLEEFRAKER, REAPER & MOWER.

MANNY'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER

KIRBY

BUCKEYE do do do

EAGLE do do do

REAPERS:

WOOD'S SELF-RAKE REAPER.

McCORMICK'S SELF-RAKE REAPER.

MANNY'S do do

BURRALL'S do do do

HUSSEY'S SELF-RAKE REAPER

HARVESTERS:

HAINE'S HEADERS,

FARMER'S FRIEND HEADERS,

WOOD'S SWATHERS, HEADERS.

STEAM THRASHER:

OWEN'S, LANE, DYER & CO'S Engines and Separators.

THRASHERS:

RUSSELL'S Genuine 33 and 36-inch Thrashers.

SPENCER'S Genuine 30, 33, and 36-inch Thrashers.

TREADWELL & CO'S 30, 33 and 36-inch Thrashers.

PITT'S Pattern, do do do

WHITMAN'S 4, 6, and 8-horse Thrashers.

EMERY'S 2 and 4-horse Thrashers.

HORSE-POWERS AND STEAM-ENGINES:

Pitt's, Smith's, Russell's, Whitman's, Field's, and Emery's Patent Sweep and Tread Horse-Powers. Steam-Engines suitable for Thrashing.

HAY-PRESSES:

GOVE'S, and INGERSOLL'S Hay-Presses.

EXTRA CASTINGS for the above Machines. Belting—Rubber and Leather—all sizes.

TREADWELL & CO.,

N. E. Corner California and Battery streets, SAN FRANCISCO. 13

The above can be had at our Stores in Marysville and Sacramento.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

...OF...

And will Sell Cheaper than any House in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS,

CHIMNEYS,

WICKS.

CAMPHENE,

BURNING FLUID,

ALCOHOL,

TURPENTINE,

COAL-OIL,

KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

MACHINERY OIL,

RAPE-SEED OIL,

CHINA NUT OIL.

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL.

SHARK'S OIL,

NEATFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL,

do. do. do. do.

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

Proprietors.

DR. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

NO. 611 CLAY STREET, RABE'S BUILDING,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours: From 9 A. M., to 5 P. M.

ALL WORK

IS

WARRANTED!

TERMS CASH

WHEN WORK IS

FINISHED!

CORDAGE.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE assortment of

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,

611 and 613 Front street.

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Galvanized Iron Lift Pumps,

FOUR SIZES, 3, 4, 5, and 6 INCHES,

—WITH—

Stock's San Jose Patent Valves,

Better than any now in use, and

WARRANTED TO RAISE WATER 125 FEET.

Made and Sold only by

CHAS. C. ERNEST,

Corner of Main and Euter streets,

STOCKTON.

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SPLENDID

Catawba and Isabella Wine.

500 GALLONS SUPERIOR CATAWBA AND ISABELLA

Wines, in bulk—a very superior article.

Also, four hundred Rhine Wine made from Grapes Imported

from Germany.

2000 gallons Wine made from the California Grapes, and of

a superior quality. Purchasers desirous of a superior article

can find samples at this office with price, etc.

11

Home Miscellany.

GIVE.

"The vine shall give her fruit, and the ground shall give her increase, and the bread shall give her life."

The fire of Freedom burns,
March to her altar now;
Bear on the sacred urns
Where all her sons must bow.

Woman of nerve and thought,
Bring in the urn your power!
By you is manhood taught
To meet this supreme hour.

Come with your sunlit life,
Maiden of gentle eye!
Bring to the gloom of strife
Light by which heroes die.

Give rich men, proud and free,
Your children's costliest gem!
For Liberty shall be
Your heritage to them.

O friend, with heavy urn,
What offering bear you on?
The figure did not turn;
I heard a voice, "My son."

The fire of Freedom burns,
Her flame shall reach the heaven;
Heap up our sacred urns,
Though life for life be given!

Bread and Bread-Making.

BY MRS. MATTIE M. JONES.

Matron of the Hygienic Institute, 15 Light street, N. Y.

As by common consent, Bread is the "Staff of Life," the question naturally arises, "What are the best materials of which it can be made, and the best method of making it?" The common white flour, fermented bread, which is so universally used, is very far from being the best as an article of diet. The use of fine or bolted flour, has opened upon community a perfect "Pandora's Box" of evils in the shape of Constipation, and the ten thousand ailments to which it gives rise. By the separation of the bran from the flour, not only a portion of the grain necessary to the proper digestion of the stomach and bowels is removed, but it has been repeatedly proved by chemical analysis that the bran is as rich, or richer, in nutritious substances than the flour.

These are not merely the "notions" of "hair-brained," "bran-bread," "crazy fanatics" but facts which recommend themselves to the common sense of all who will investigate, which have been proved by the experience of thousands, and which have been demonstrated by the highest scientific authorities, a few of which we quote:

Dr. Johnston, M. A., F. R. S., F. G. S., &c., in his Chemistry of Common Life, says: "The bran or husk of wheat, which is separated from the fine flour in the mill, and is often condemned to humbler uses, is somewhat more nutritious than either the grain as a whole, or the whiter part of the flour. The nutritive quality of any variety of grain depends very much upon the proportion of gluten it contains; and the proportions of this in the whole grain, the bran and the fine flour respectively, of the same sample of wheat, are very nearly as follows:

Whole grain.....12 pr. ct.
Whole bran (outer and inner skins).....14 to 15
Fine flour.....10

If the grain as a whole, contain more than 12 per cent of gluten, the bran and the flour will also contain more than is above represented, and in a like proportion. The whole meal obtained by simply grinding the grain is equally nutritious with the grain itself. By sifting out the bran we render the meal less nutritious, weight for weight; and when we consider that the bran is rarely less, and is sometimes considerably more, than one-fourth of the whole weight of the grain, we must see that the total separation of the covering of the grain causes much waste of wholesome human food. Bread made from the meal is, therefore, more nutritious; and as many persons find it a more salutary food than white bread, it ought to be more generally preferred and used."

Prof. Youmans, author of the standard works on "Chemistry, Household Science, Chemical Cookery," &c., says:

"The grain of which bread is made, consists mostly of starch, gluten, and sugar. The ligneous husk of the grain produces the bran, while the flour is formed by the interior white portions. The gluten is tougher and more difficult to grind than the starch, hence the finest and whitest flour obtained by repeated siftings, contains a larger proportion of starch; the darker colored flour being richer in gluten; and as the nutritive properties of flour are in proportion to the nitrogenized element (gluten), the latter kind will make the most nutritious bread."

The Electric Review, in an article entitled "Frauds in Food," says:

"Many of the most important elements of our blood, brain, and bone, are found in the greatest abundance in the colored, outer part of the wheat, which we deem fitest for pigs; so we fatten them and suffer ourselves. The difference in nourishing properties between whole meal flour and very finely dressed flour, amounts, in many cases, to fully one-third."

Dr. Bennett says:

"Now, if there is a well established fact emanating from chemical analysis, it is this: that superior or very finely bolted wheat flour will not alone sustain animal life. This fact has been repeatedly demonstrated by Magendi, the greatest physiologist that ever lived. Having ascertained that the muscular and nervous tissues, including the whole brain or cerebral mass, was composed of nitrogenous matter, he readily concluded that starch, or the fecula of wheat, would not alone sustain animal life, for the reason that it contains not a particle of nitrogenous matter. Consequently, he found, by experiment, that animals, fed exclusively on very finely dressed flour died in a few weeks, whereas those fed on the unbolted thrived."

Dr. John Ellis, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, says:

"The worst case of scurvy I ever had to treat, occurred in a little girl five or six years old who lived entirely on toast made of superfine flour."

We might quote many more, but these must suffice.

The second objection to the common method of bread-making, is the fermenting process to which it is subjected. Fermentation, as all persons at all conversant with chemistry know, is, as described by Prof. Johnston:

"The consequence of a peculiar action, which yeast exercises upon moist flour. It first changes

a portion of the starch of the flour into sugar, and then converts this sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid, in the same way that it does when it is added to the wort of the brewer or the distiller. As the gas cannot escape from the glutinous dough, it collects within it in large bubbles, and makes it swell, till the heat of the oven kills the yeast-plant, and causes the fermentation to cease."

Professor Youmans says:

"If the fermentation proceeds too far, the dough becomes sour; that is, the vinous passes into the acetous fermentation, the alcohol changes to vinegar."

Who would think of taking a half decayed apple or potato, and subjecting it to the action of heat to stay the process of putrefaction, and then placing it before human beings as food? And yet this is precisely what is done by fermentation. Take a common bread "sponge," as it is called. Let it remain 36 hours longer than usual, and what is the result? A sour, almost putrid mass. This process of putrefaction commences the moment the yeast is added to moist flour, and is only checked by the action of heat.

Baker's bread is often still more objectionable, from the fact that an inferior article of flour is used, which is disguised by the introduction of alum and other chemicals.

Soda and saleratus, in all their forms, are decidedly injurious, and when introduced into bread, biscuit, and other articles of food, are a prolific source of disease.

Having demonstrated the effects of bad material and bad management of it, we will consider what are the best materials, and best methods of preparing and cooking them.

Bread, to be the most wholesome and palatable, should contain but two ingredients—unbolted flour, made from the best quality of wheat or other grain, and pure water. The following, so far as we know, are the preferable methods of making it, arranged in the order of their respective merits:

UNLEAVENED BREAD.

No. 1.—GEMS.

Stir together Graham flour and cold water, to about the consistency of ordinary cake batter. Bake in a hot oven in small tin patty pans, two inches square and three-fourths of an inch deep.

NOTE.—This makes delicious bread. It may be improved by beating the batter in the same manner as eggs are beaten, for five, ten, or fifteen minutes; the longer the better. No definite rule as to the proportions of flour and water can be given, owing to the difference in the absorbing power of various brands of flour.

Many persons have failed of success in making this bread, from neglecting one very essential requisite—the size of the pans in which it is baked. If they are larger than the dimensions given the bread will be heavy. If smaller, it will be dry and hard.

But made this size, and filled evenly full, if the batter is of the right consistency, and the oven hot, they will rise one-half, and be almost as light and porous as sponge cake.

No. 2.—DIAMONDS.

Pour boiling water on Graham flour—stirring rapidly till all the flour is wet. Too much stirring makes it tough. It should be about as thick as can be stirred easily with a strong iron spoon. Place the dough with plenty of flour upon the moulding board, and knead it for two or three minutes. Roll out one-half an inch thick, and cut in small cakes or rolls. If a large quantity is required, roll about three-fourths of an inch thick, and cut with a knife in diamond shape. Bake in a very hot oven 45 minutes.

NOTE.—The names by which these two kinds of bread are known in our institution are merely arbitrary. Years ago the guests of the house christened No. 2 "Diamonds" from their shape. No. 1 being of quite recent introduction, and, as many think, much superior, some facetious patient on their first appearance, suggested "Gems," as an appropriate name, and accordingly "gems" went the rounds of the tables till the sobriquet became firmly attached to them.

No. 3.—GRAHAM BISCUIT.

Make Graham mush as for the table. When cool, mix with it Graham flour, sufficient to roll well. Knead for a few minutes, roll three-fourths of an inch thick, cut with a common biscuit cutter, and bake in a hot oven from 30 to 45 minutes.

No. 4.—GRAHAM BISCUIT.—(another form.)
Stir into cold water, Graham flour enough for a rather soft dough; knead it for five or ten minutes, and bake the same as No. 3.

NOTE.—When these have become a little dry or hard, cut in small pieces, cover with cold water, soak till thoroughly soft, when the water should be all absorbed. Strain through a colander, mix Graham flour sufficient to roll, and bake in the same form as at first. This is even superior to the original bread.

No. 5.—WHEAT MEAL CRISPS.

Make a very stiff dough of Graham flour and cold water; knead thoroughly, roll as thin as possible, and bake for twenty minutes in a hot oven.

No. 6.—GRAHAM CRACKERS.

Are made by mixing cold water and Graham flour together, and kneading very thoroughly. They can only be made by the machinery used in cracker bakeries.

RYE AND OATMEAL BREAD.

Unbolted rye or oatmeal, prepared after recipe No. 4, makes excellent and wholesome bread for those who like the peculiar flavor of these grains.

COOK Cakes.

Pour one quart boiling water on one quart corn meal, and stir quickly. Wet the hands, and form into small round cakes, one-half inch thick. The addition of a few raspberries, huckleberries, or any subacid fruit, is a decided improvement. Sweet apples, chopped fine, are also excellent.

COOK BREAD.

Stir thoroughly together one quart sweet milk, and one quart corn meal. This is also improved by beating. Bake in a deep platter, in a hot oven, about 45 minutes. These proportions will not hold good in all cases, owing to the difference in meal. A few trials, however, will enable any one to judge as to how much of each is required.

In the use of unbolted flour persons need not be restricted to the modes of preparing it given above; they may use yeast, soda, salt, saleratus, or other compounds, and have bread proportion-

ately better than fine flour bread mixed with the same ingredients. However, we are satisfied that those who will give the pure, unleavened bread a fair trial, will have little inclination to return to the use of the former, as they will find the other more palatable, nutritious, wholesome, and economical.—[Herald of Health.

The number of bales of wool received at the railroad depot in Western, R. I., during the six months ending March 1st, 1863, was 7,653. As each bale contains about 200 pounds, the aggregate for six months is over 1,500,000 pounds, worth, at present prices, nearly \$1,500,000.

If a man during fifty years chews every day two inches of solid plug tobacco (and millions do it) it will amount at the end of that time to nine thousand three hundred and thirty-six feet, or a mile and a quarter of tobacco, half an inch thick, and two inches broad, and will cost \$1,500.

NEW GOODS!!

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.

Comprising in SILKS,

TAFFETAS, GROS DE ZURICH, BLACK GROS GRAIN;

Rich Mottre Antique;
Fancy, Plaid and Plain Silks.

In DRESS GOODS,

Silk and Wool Fantaisi, Poplin d'Aragon;
Plain Irish and French Poplin;
Plaid do do do do
Plaid and Fig'd Ottoman and Merino.Rich all-wool Plaids, French de Laine,
Mohaire, Etrigline, Foulards,

and every variety of NEW DRESS GOODS, now worn in New York, including the popular,

ROBE IMPERATRICE.

In CLOAKS and SHAWLS,

Everything New
in Style and Material.

In FURS,

Fur Cloaks,
Fur Mantillas,
Fur Tippets,
Victories,
and Fur Collars, and Cuffs—New.

....WE HAVE RECEIVED....

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE
AND MARKED WITH OUR NAME,IRISH LINENS,
SHIRTING LINEN,
LINEN SHEETING,Linen Damask Cloths and Napkins,
And Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Additions have also been made to our stocks of Embroideries, Alexandre's Kid Gloves, Balmoral Skirts and Skirting, House-keeping Goods, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Underwear, Muslins and Sheetings.

And every Department of our Store has been replenished with New Arrivals.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7 Montgomery,

Near Market,

Next door to Masonic Temple.

DR. SMITH'S
Water-Cure and Phrenologica
INSTITUTE,

620 CLAY STREET, bet. Montgomery & Kearny.

Examinations in regard to Health—Free.

Here all who desire may obtain correct Phrenological examinations, with Charts (such as used by Fowler & Wells).

We claim for Hydropathic and Hygienic Medication, in the treatment of every Disease known to man, superior advantages over poisonous Drug Medication. That it is more speedy, that it is attended with none of those debilitating and terrible Secondary Diseases, such as PILES, Chronic DIARRHEA, Torpid LIVER, CONGESTION or decay of the Lungs, NEURALGIA, OBSTRUCTION of the Limbs, Chronic NEURALGIA, Rheumatism and Mental Diseases, Vertigo and Disorders, which all Intelligent Physicians will know result from the use of Mercurials and other Metallic Drugs, together with the free use of Acute Diseases. These conditions and diseases never follow from the effects of Hydropathic and Hygienic Medication. On the other hand, we have for the last fifty years treated largely of the above named diseases, and by the separation of our ESTABLISHMENTS we are more properly prepared to treat than ever before, whether ACUTE or CHRONIC, those peculiar to Males, or all regularly educated Physicians.

OUR RESIDENCE, and Ladies' Health Institute, is where we treat to treat Ladies for all General Diseases or Local Weaknesses, peculiar to Females.

In the treatment of this class of diseases our success has been all that any person could reasonably desire; but our Experience teaches us that women who have fully recovered at home, either by Hygienic or Drug treatment, no matter how skillfully employed, but should have, together with kind treatment and discipline, in those habits of life, that would particularly benefit each individual case.

Letters of inquiry promptly answered and Circulars sent.

BARLOW J. SMITH, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon.

HORACE WATERS MODERN

IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS

Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials, and will stand any strain. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellows the rough elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from \$225 to \$700.

TESTIMONIALS:

"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.*
"We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christianity*
"Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere."—*Horn Journal.*

\$175.—NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS
Of different makers, for \$175; do, with carved legs, \$200, \$225 and \$240. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at \$25, \$40, \$50, \$75, \$100, \$115, \$125, \$150, and \$160.

THE HORACE WATERS MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS

Tuned the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided Scale. Prices from \$30 to \$300. ALEXANDER ORGANS from \$200 to \$500.

A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges, Seminars, and Teachers.

HORACE WATERS, Agt.,

No. 451 Broadway, N. Y.

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

35,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminars, called the Day School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 300 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Dance Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird at beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "An'th' Church," "Meet us by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 250,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, \$30 per 100; bound 30 cents, \$25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, \$35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 300 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, each, \$15 per 100; bound 25 cents, \$20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, \$25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

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CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1863.

NUMBER 14.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. E. PHILLIPS & CO.

No. 722 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson.

Terms.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number, or \$1 a year in advance.

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All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

[For the California Farmer.]

We commend the following letter to every practical working man. Let him think upon it wisely. **EDITOR FARMER:** I know you have often heard men say they were too poor to take a paper, and at the same time giving positive proof that they were not too poor to drink bad whisky. Such men are to be pitied, not despised.

Every man engaged in agricultural pursuits should patronize an agricultural paper; that is, if he wishes to succeed in his calling; and the man who does not wish to prosper in any business in which he may be engaged, had far better relinquish it and go about something in which he can become interested. Now, I contend that there is not a man in California, who is in the enjoyment of good health, that is too poor to patronize some paper; and an agricultural paper is the one for a farmer, no matter in what branch of the business he may be engaged, and it is also a medium for the interchange of the results of experiments and facts from the different sections of our State and country, and even foreign countries. These reflections were caused by reading in your paper of May 8th, a treatise on the Diseases and Treatment of Wild Cattle, by Mr. Harshy, of Sonoma; a treatise which, in itself, is worth more to the wine producer or consumer who knew not of the facts therein stated (and there are many who do not), than the price of the Farmer for a year; and if it is true in this case, may it not be in another?

Believing that farmers will yet see what is for their interest, and hoping they may continue to be classed among the most honorable of men, I take my leave of you and them.

A. T.

Clara to California.

The following truly admirable counsel was sent to England in answer to a letter of inquiry, and a letter expressed by a mother to send her son to California.

How few men would take the time, or feel interest sufficient enough to do as in this instance was done by a truly noble and generous man.

If all men would act thus, if all men would take an interest in young men who desire to come to us—if they would take pains to inform them as fully as did this friend, then our population would be of a high and noble class, and our State would be far more prosperous than she is today. The following was the counsel transmitted, and it is worthy a careful perusal by all who may read these truths, abroad or at home:

"I should be very pleased to embrace, or even be able to forward your views with regard to your son, but the grave responsibility that would attach to me in taking charge of him is greater than I should dare to undertake under present circumstances."

"During the ten years of my residence here, I have witnessed so many scenes of terrible and unlooked for trials, disappointments, and catastrophes, that I shudder when I see a new face amongst us, well knowing, that removed from home influences, he will have to pass through an ordeal, in which, unless sustained by high moral principle, and courage, a humble trust in God, and a firm determination to shun the many allurements to evil so insidiously held out to him, he will be sure to fall. Our Lone Mountain Cemetery records the fearful tale of hundreds, who have thus perished in their first prime of manhood. Intemperance, gambling, and other vices that may have no expression on my paper, are fast filling that mournful receptacle with their victims, and scarcely a week passes without some horrible tale of suicide being added to the list."

"This is a discouraging, but nevertheless, true statement. Now let us turn the picture."

"Under favorable circumstances, I believe there is no part of the world, in my opinion, better adapted to advance the permanent interests of the earnest, self-reliant man, than this same California! Here is scope for his genius, a field for his industry, and an almost absolute certainty of success in his undertaking, if he has only the perseverance to wait for it. For, if in England it requires seven years to learn a trade, in California it takes quite as long a period to learn the manners and habits of the people!"

"There are five conditions—call them principles, virtues, requisites, what you will—that are indispensable to success, in this 'golden land,' and they must be held intact! They are industry, self-denial, patience, hope, and total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. The last is the most essential. It is the key-stone of the arch, and its absence would render all the others positively worthless."

"At the risk of tiring your patience I have been somewhat prosy in my experience of California life, but I desired to show you honestly and truthfully, both sides of the picture, so that you may judge how far your young son would be qualified to do battle with those hydra-headed monsters of California, should you at a fitting time decide on sending him forward."

"In connection with the present prosperity of California, there is a doubt arising in the minds of many, whether we are not on the eve of a terrible commotion in our midst. Up to the present time a vast majority of the people have been staunch advocates for 'the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union!' To maintain it the enormous taxes levied have been freely and cheerfully paid, but I grieve to say there is a miserable cloud of party spirit in the distance, a speck only at present, but which may change the whole aspect of our hitherto almost cloudless horizon."

"It is currently reported, and believed, that nearly one hundred thousand families are now en route overland, for this State. Among them are a large proportion from the border States, and it is feared, that they may wield a terrible adverse influence in our hitherto peaceful community."

"In view of this our legal citizens are being armed and drilled in companies. Night after night the streets of San Francisco witness the scenes of their warlike preparations. Breasting bayonets and martial bands of music meet the eye and the ear all over the city; and every precaution is being made to meet and prevent an outbreak. But whilst the whole of the Eastern States are so frightfully submerged in their terrible sea of civil discord, it may be justly dreaded that some of its waves will reach the shores, even of this far-off land, although happily, by due precaution, they may be made to fall harmlessly on the beach."

Germinating Seeds under Blue Glass.

H. HODGES, East Genoa, N. Y., writing to the N. Y. Scientific American, says: I lately visited the fruit nurseries at King's Ferry, N. Y., where I noticed a piece of blue glass placed over a flower-pot. Upon inquiry as to the reason of this, a lady pomologist—Miss Sarah Jacobs—stated that in most cases seeds placed under blue glass would germinate in about one-third the time required without the glass; and I have since perused the following statement as to the cause of this phenomenon, written by R. H. Hunt, Secretary of the Royal Polytechnic Society, England. "It is scarcely necessary to explain that every beam of light proceeding from its solar source is a bundle of different-colored rays, to the absorption or reflection of which we owe all that infinite diversity of color which is one of the greatest charms of creation. These rays have been long known to possess different functions. The light which permeates colored glass partakes to some considerable extent of the character of the ray which corresponds with the glass in color; thus, blue glass admits the chemical rays, to the exclusion, or nearly so, of all the others; yellow glass admits only the permeation of the luminous rays, while red glass cuts off all but the heating rays, which pass it freely. This affords a very easy method of growing plants under the influence of any particular light which may be desired. The fact to which I would call particular attention is, that the yellow and red rays are destructive to germination, whereas, under the influence of violet, indigo, or blue light, the process is quickened in a most extraordinary manner. The plants will grow most luxuriantly beneath a glass of a blue character, but beneath the yellow and red glasses the natural process is entirely checked. Indeed, it will be found that at any period during the early life of a plant, its growth may be checked by exposing it to the action of red or yellow light. It is with much satisfaction that I find the results to which I have arrived, corroborated by Dr. F. R. Homer, of Hall."

Blue glass for hot-beds could be very conveniently employed. The chemical violet is probably the right color for the best results. A cheap glass for green-house and hot-bed purposes could be made by coloring common glass with manganese and cobalt. This information may be very useful in the raising of rare exotics, and for developing plants in the early stages of their growth."

The great pyramid of Egypt stands upon a base measuring 700 feet each way, and is 500 feet high. Its weight being 12,760,000,000 pounds. Herodotus states that, in constructing it, 100,000 men were constantly employed for 20 years. The materials of this pyramid could be raised from the ground to their present position by the combustion of about four hundred and eighty tons of coal."

The Dairy.

The dairy should be cool, airy, and free from vermin of all kinds. To prevent the intrusion of flies, the windows or ventilators ought to be covered with a fine wire gauze. The floor should be laid with smooth glazed tiles, and also the lower part of the walls; the benches on which the milk pans are to be placed are best when made of stone or slate, and about thirty inches broad. The ceiling should be at least eight feet from the floor, and finished in every respect like that of an ordinary dwelling-house. A slate roof is preferable to one of tile, as it tends to keep the temperature more equable. Cleanliness is of the most essential consequence in dairy management, and, if not strictly looked after, may cause considerable loss. It is this which has raised the produce of the dairies of Holland so much in public estimation. Every article in which milk is placed, more especially when made of wood, ought to be washed in boiling water, with a little soda or lime dissolved in it. If milk should happen to sour in any dish, the acid thus generated will injure any which may be afterward put into it; but if washed in water in which an alkali has been dissolved, the acid will be destroyed."

The utensils of a dairy are very numerous. The principal are milk-pails, shallow coolers for holding the milk, sieves for straining it through after it is taken from the cow, dishes for skimming the cream, churns for making the butter, scales, weights, &c. For making cheese, there are likewise ladders, vats, tubs, curd-breakers, and presses; and various other articles will be required, which it is almost impossible to enumerate. The majority of them are made of wood; but in some of the best dairies in England and Scotland, it is now the practice to have the coolers made of cast iron, wood lined with tin in the inside, or glazed earthenware. Maple is the wood generally used in England for the manufacture of these dishes; both from its lightness, and being easily cut, it can be finished in a neat style. In Holland, the milk-dishes are very commonly made of brass; and certainly brass or iron is to be preferred to wood, because the dishes made from either of these materials are more durable, and can be easier cleaned. It has been objected to earthenware vessels, that, being glazed with lead, the acid of the milk acting upon the glaze forms a very noxious poison. This, however, is scarcely correct; it would require a much stronger acid than that of milk to decompose the glaze. Zinc pans are now coming into use, and they can be safely recommended for their cool and cleanly qualities, besides being economical. We have seen it stated that cream rises best in zinc pans."

Churning is now, in all large dairy establishments, performed by machinery, worked either by horse or water power. Churns vary in size from ten to fifty, and even one hundred gallons, according to the size of the establishment. Great care should be taken to wash churns thoroughly with boiling water both immediately after they have been used, and before they are again to be put in operation; and those churns which admit of being easily cleaned are always to be recommended, even although they should not be so elegant in construction. (Queen's Treatise on Milk Cows.)

Hints on Planting Corn.

It may be late for "hints" on planting Corn in California this season, but we give an article from the Canada Agriculturist that will do to keep, and is certainly worth the trial:

There is an old adage or saying, that the man who could make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, would be considered a benefactor to his country. But how much more would the rule apply if two ears of corn could be made to grow where only one grew before."

My attention has been drawn to this fact, from observing that corn is almost invariably planted too thick to allow of the stalks and leaves developing themselves, and maturing at least two ears on each stalk. The most careless observer must know that every plant, from the most minute weed to the oak, the monarch of the forest, occupies a certain space, and will cover a certain area if allowed to develop itself. So it is with corn; it must have room to grow."

Corn planted in hills thirty inches apart, with four stalks to a hill, generally speaking will have one ear on each of three of the stalks, and the fourth stalk blank. Again, plant corn in hills three by three feet apart, with five stalks in a hill, and it will be found that improvement will have taken place, for although every fifth stalk will be blank, by way of balance every fifth stalk in the hill will have two ears. Yet again, plant corn in hills four by four feet apart, with five stalks to the hill, everything else being equal, it will be found that every stalk will have two large, well developed ears, and sometimes even a third ear on the same stalk, while the blank stalks will be few and far between."

The above is no theory, but the result of close observation for a period of over forty years in this Canada."

A false friend is like a puddle that only looks bright when the sun shines on it."

Asparagus.

No family in the country, that has a square rod of land to spare, should do without a bed of asparagus.

1. Because it is wholesome as food.
2. Because it is profitable.
3. Because it is easily and cheaply produced.

A bed once well prepared and tended, will last for many years,—we do not know how many—perhaps twenty years."

If one has an old bed, it would be advisable to preserve seed and sow it, to start a new one. If not, it would be cheaper to purchase the roots than to wait for plants from the seed."

The seeds may be sown as soon as the ground will permit in the spring, or just before the frosts set in in the fall. Cover the ground with muck or litter, and with branches to keep it from blowing off. Take off the litter in the spring and the plants will soon appear."

In planting the roots, set the plants 10 or 12 inches apart, in straight lines, and the rows 15 or 20 inches apart. Put the crown of the roots 3 or 4 inches below the surface, then level the bed with the rake."

The bed should be spaded 15 or 20 inches deep, and manure mingled plentifully with the earth. If it were thoroughly trenched, two feet, it would pay well."

The plants should not be cut at all the first year, and but sparingly the second. In cutting, let the knife pass down under the ground nearly to the crown of the root."

Every autumn the ground should be cleaned of the dead stems and covered with manure an inch or two deep. In the spring, this should be carefully forked in and well mingled with the soil, and the bed kept entirely clear of weeds."

To cook asparagus, boil it in salt and water. When young it will cook sufficiently in 15 or 20 minutes. Toast white bread and dip it into the water the asparagus was boiled in. Lay the toast into the dish, and the asparagus on top of it, adding a little butter to each as you proceed."

Such a dish, with some trifling accompaniments, will make an excellent dinner, three or four times a week.—[N. E. Farmer.]

Laws of California.

AN ACT to provide for the punishment of Persons cutting Timber upon, or carrying the same, when cut down, from any of the Swamp and Overflowed, Tide, or Marsh, or School lands, belonging to this State.

Section 1. Any person or persons who shall cut down any timber growing or standing upon any swamp and overflowed, tide, or marsh, or school lands, belonging to or claimed by this State, or who shall destroy or carry away any timber, when cut down, for the purpose of selling or in any other manner disposing of the same for money or any valuable thing, shall, upon conviction in a Court of competent jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred days, or both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court; provided, however, that nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent any person or persons from removing and selling any wood which they may have cut or caused to be cut previous to the passage of this Act on any lands belonging to or claimed by this State."

Sec. 2. All fines collected under the provisions of this Act shall be paid into the county treasury of the county where the lands are situated, and placed to the credit of the School Fund, if the lands upon which the trespass was committed were school lands, otherwise to the credit of the Swamp Land Fund."

Approved, April 27, 1863.

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled an Act concerning Public Ferries and Toll Bridges, passed April 28, 1855.

Section 1. Section fifteen of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Sec. 15. Any person injured, delayed or damaged, through any defect, insufficiency or want of repair in any toll bridge or ferry, shall have a right to sue and recover of the party having a license therefor, such damages as he may thereby have sustained, in any Court of competent jurisdiction; and any person or persons who shall willfully obstruct or damage, or cause to be obstructed or damaged, any lane or road traveled or used by the public as a highway in going to and from any toll bridge or ferry, so as to render such travel or use of such lane or road impracticable, or more difficult, without first procuring, in the manner now or that may hereafter be provided by law, an order by the Board of Supervisors, or other competent authority, duly vacating such lane or road, shall be liable to pay to any person or persons having a license to keep any toll bridge or ferry, any and all damages he or they may sustain by loss or diminution in the amount of tolls that might have been collected had no such obstruction or damage been created, and all other damages; and any party so aggrieved may sue and recover the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction, with costs of suit."

Approved April 27, 1863.

AN ACT to amend an Act concerning Public Ferries, and Toll Bridges, passed April 28, 1855.

Section 1. Section nineteen of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Sec. 19. The Board of Supervisors shall establish the rates of toll to be charged and received for crossing all licensed ferries and toll bridges, but such tolls shall not be fixed at a rate so low as to make the net income to the owners thereof less than twenty-four per cent per annum on the assessed taxable value of such ferry or toll bridge, and such rates shall be posted up, either written, printed, or

painted, at such licensed ferry or toll bridge in the State, by the owner thereof. Any questions arising as to the cost of keeping and maintaining any such ferry or toll bridge, or of the revenue thereof, shall, if the Board of Supervisors and the owners thereof disagree as to the amount, be at once submitted to three Commissioners, chosen as follows: One by the Board of Supervisors, one by the owners of such ferry or toll bridge, and the third by the two so chosen; and the verdict of such Commissioners, or a majority thereof, upon the evidence submitted, shall be final and conclusive as to such question or questions."

Approved April 27, 1863.

AN ACT to amend an Act to provide for the establishment, maintenance and protection of Public and Private Roads, approved May 16th, 1861.

Section 1. Section twenty-one of the above mentioned Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Sec. 21. The counties of Klamath, Sacramento, Sutter, Placer, San Joaquin, Humboldt, Plumas, Nevada, Trinity, Mendocino and Butte, and all incorporated cities and towns, are exempted from the provisions of this Act, and the counties of Sonoma and Marin from the provisions of the thirteenth to the twentieth section, inclusive, and the county of Sierra from the provisions of the thirteenth to the eighteenth sections, both inclusive. This Act shall not apply to the city and county of San Francisco, except so much of it as provides for the location, alteration, or vacation of any road or highway; and said portion of this Act shall only apply to road districts which may be established in the eleventh and twelfth election districts of said city and county."

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

Approved April 27, 1863.

AN ACT amendatory of an Act supplemental to an Act concerning Public Ferries and Toll Bridges, passed April 28, 1855, and the several Acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, approved April 14, 1862.

Section 1. Section one of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Sec. 1. The Board of Supervisors of each county in this State shall have power to grant a license to construct a toll bridge across any stream, not navigable, in their county, and for using and maintaining such bridge for a period not exceeding twenty years, or to grant a license to keep, use and maintain a public ferry across any river or stream, for a period not exceeding ten years; and said Board shall have power to prescribe the rates of toll, and change the same from year to year, as in their discretion may seem proper; but previous to the first day of January, 1873, they shall not fix said rates so low as to make the net income less than twenty per cent per annum upon a fair valuation of such bridge or ferry and franchise; and thereafter, not less than ten per cent per annum upon such valuation, which shall be made at the time in each year when the tolls are fixed. Said Board shall have the power to authorize and maintain ferries across any stream so bridged, as near to any such toll bridge as in the discretion of said Board the public convenience may require. All the provisions of the Act to which this Act is supplemental, except that which limits to one year the time for which a license may be granted for a toll bridge, shall apply to grants made under this Act. Said valuation, in case of a disagreement as to the amount of the same, shall be determined by three Commissioners, one of whom shall be chosen by said Board of Supervisors, one by the owners of said bridge, and the third to be selected by the two thus chosen. At any time after the expiration of five years from and after the granting of any such license or franchise, the person or persons to whom the same shall have been granted shall be required to sell, transfer and convey said bridge, together with the appurtenances thereto belonging, to the county from whose Supervisors said license or franchise may have been obtained upon a demand being made to that effect by said Board of Supervisors, and upon the payment or tender to said person or persons of the appraised value thereof, with ten per cent added, exclusive of the value of the franchise. On the purchase of the said bridge it, together with the franchise, shall vest in said county. Said appraisal shall be made by five Commissioners, to be chosen in the following manner: The Board of Supervisors of said county shall appoint two Commissioners, and notify the grantees or their assigns of such appointment, who, within ten days after the receipt of such notice, shall appoint two Commissioners, and notify said Board thereof; the four Commissioners so appointed shall select a fifth; but in case of their inability to agree upon such fifth Commissioner within ten days, he shall be appointed by the County Judge of said county. In case of the failure of the grantees or their assigns to appoint Commissioners on their part, as above provided, or in case of their refusal to act, the County Judge shall have the power of appointing them. Said Commissioners shall make their appraisal and present their report within thirty days after the completion of the commission, and file the same in the office of the Board of Supervisors. A majority of said Commissioners shall constitute a quorum, and the award of the majority shall be final and binding upon said grantees, if the said report be approved by the said Board of Supervisors; and upon such approval the amount of the award shall be paid by the Treasurer of the county to the grantees or their assigns, within sixty days after the filing of said award. And the said Board of Supervisors shall have the further power to prescribe rules and regulations governing the amount of weight or number of animals that may be drove or driven on any such bridge at any one time; and any person refusing to comply with such rules and regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

Approved April 27, 1863.

If men would follow the advice they so gratuitously bestow upon others, what a reformation would be effected in the world."

How to Put Horses in Condition.

By proper feeding, exercise, and grooming, is this important end to be attained. There is and can be no patent or rapid process. Time and good management are equally requisite. The plan pursued must be identical with that followed in the training of those athletes who are to perform feats of strength and agility. He who would enter the ring with a Tom Sayers, or try a few miles with Deerfoot, must live for months on light and digestible but concentrated and nutritive fare; by constant and appropriate exertion must keep his body and limbs firm, light and active; by friction and baths preserve in all their integrity the important purifying functions of the skin, and by reasonable sleep and rest recruit the powers of life. Under such training, with avoidance alike of stimulants and depressing agencies, great activity and vigor are obtained; and it is also noteworthy that such a system of self-denial is favorable to the development of the mental as well as the physical powers. Dr. John Brown, the author of the inimitable "Rab and his Friends," aptly says in his excellent papers upon "Health" that "there is a religion of the body as well as, and greatly helpful of, the religion of the soul." And in the busy pushing population, especially of large towns, this is too often lost sight of. The denizens of the city cannot spare the time or exercise the self-denial necessary to attain such condition as would enable him to thrash a professional boxer, ride for the Liverpool Steeplechase, or bend the stroke ar at a crack Oxford boat race; but by walking, drill, cricket, or any other rational exercise, he may invigorate his limbs, expand his chest, enjoy a sound digestion, avoid "attacks of the stomach, liver or nerves," and render his life not only longer, but happier and more useful.

But our province is with the health of animals, and not of their masters, and our horse waits our attention. The groom is anxious to know what physic he is to have, and stares with a half-contemptuous smile if you attempt to insinuate the possibility of dispensing with it. But one dose by no means satisfies the ideas of such functionaries. There is the approved and orthodox number, the first to stir up the humors, the second to set them afloat, and the third to clear them off, which it sometimes does, and the horse as well, as Professor Dick in his lectures was wont facetiously to remark. But seriously speaking, we cannot discover any advantage in giving physic to any healthy horse. It only evacuates the bowels, and purges the system of a quantity of useless fluid matters which might be more naturally and safely got rid of through the skin. It may nauseate and weaken, but it cannot strengthen and invigorate. No sensible trainer, whose man is healthy and living under a sound regimen, drugs with salt and senna, rhubarb or colocynth; and with the horse which is in every respect so much more under control, and is, moreover, a total abstainer, the drugging is still less necessary.

But whilst physic is useless, and even harmful for a healthy horse, there are certain circumstances in which it becomes serviceable. Young animals fresh from a dealer's stable or from grass, sometimes thrive too well; feed, if permitted, too greedily; and thus disorder their stomach and bowels. The skin sympathizes, as it ever does, with the irritable state of the intestinal mucous membrane, is dry, rough, and itchy, and in such cases a simple laxative, followed up by an occasional dose of salt or nitre will prove useful. Sometimes the change from soft laxative fare to dry, heating food, is made too suddenly or rapidly, and an unthrifty state of the skin and constipation of the bowels are the result. In such cases, besides a more laxative diet, a small dose of aloes will be useful. Again, if a horse in fair condition becomes from lameness, accident, or any such cause, unable to take his usual exercise, and is to be confined for several days to his box or stable, it is usually advisable to give him, with a few mashes, a small dose of medicine, which will prevent his legs from swelling, and counteract any febrile or inflammatory tendency.

In spring and autumn, whilst the coat is being shed, horses are notoriously weak and difficult to keep in condition; and at such times the old-fashioned remedy is the favorite physic, often repeated at intervals, for several weeks. This obviously can only make matters worse. The horse wants something put into instead of taken out of him; and the sensible man will instead, at such times pay special attention to the stable comforts, will lighten the work—especially for young, growing horses—will insure the goodness and soundness of the oats and hay, introduce besides a little variety into the dietary. In these and many other cases where horses are weak and wanting in life and endurance, instead of flying absurdly to the physic or alternative balls, give daily a quart of old white peas. They are palatable, digestible, and nutritive. Lined cake is another article of much value, especially for young horses. No other food produces so smooth, silky, and glossy a coat. A pound every second day will suffice, appearing to act both on the bowels and skin, and helping to counteract any unduly constipative effect of the dry oats and hay. A little well-boiled flax seed or boiled barley acts much in the same way. In various states some of the patent and medicated foods now so largely advertised are employed, and although not devoid of utility, their useful results can usually be more economically obtained by the sensible selection and judicious varying of the ordinary articles of food already mentioned. Many horses between the ages of four and five, fail to do their work satisfactorily owing to the swelled and painful state of the gums, especially of the upper jaw. Biting in consequence becomes difficult and painful. This state of matters is known as lampas, and is nothing more than the fullness and tenderness of the gums accompanying in all animals the eruption of the teeth. The simple remedy is, however, frequently considered as an abnormal growth, and the enlarged palate is cruelly torn away, and rudely burnt with a hot iron. The appropriate treatment is to bruise the animal's oats, give it for a time soft and easily masticated food, and relieve the swelling and tenderness by lancing the gums.—[North British Agriculturist.]

Wool Growing.

The care of sheep, and the condition and quality of the food upon which they subsist, whether in the barn or pasture, has a great influence upon the quality of the wool, and its value for manufacturing purposes. Sudden and unfavorable changes in the pasture and food, whether the effect is to fatten the sheep or make them poorer, will affect the quality of the wool for good or evil. There are two immediate changes in the fiber at such times. One is in making a joint where the new growth commences, which often separates in carding, on account of its brittleness, thereby shortening the wool, which is often very injurious to the kind of goods in which the wool is being worked, and the other is in the change of the oily or fluid substances, both within and without the tube of the fiber, and which, to a certain extent, govern the softness of the fibre and its adaptability to receive color.

Wool taken from a sheep which has died from exposure to cold and change, or which has been for a long time diseased, is always found very hard to take a good color. This is a consequence of the coagulated character of the oily substances in the tube of the wool, which become very hard to remove under such circumstances, and will resist the dye.

Where changes take place in the pasture, which are very striking, the joints before mentioned are not only produced as often as such changes are made, but the substances pervading the interior of the tube will be found to be different between each joint thus made, and will require different solving powers before they will take the color uniformly through the whole length of the fiber. The effect has been demonstrated the past year very fully in indigo colors, and has worked great damage; at first attributed to the indigo, but subsequently found to be in the wool.

The theory of the influence of climate upon sheep, as well as pasturage and feed upon their wool, is by no means new; though some of your correspondents seem to ridicule the idea. Such persons must be sadly ignorant of the sheep literature of the past, as well as of practical manufacturing of the present day, or they would not treat an idea of such importance lightly. The first requisite of wool is fineness, which is produced under and governed by all the laws of stock raising, such as good blood, or breed, to commence with, and feed, pasturage, climate and careful keeping.

The second is softness, which is almost entirely governed by the character of feed, pasturage, and care, which will fix the character of the "yolk," or oily matter which surrounds and penetrates the tube of the fiber. This substance coagulates and crystallizes around and within the fiber in cleaning, and renders it harsh and brittle, or soft and silky, according to the influences which have governed it in its growth.

The third is the length of fiber, which is not of so much consequence when its real length can be estimated by the manufacturer. But for ages it has been well known that the change of climate and condition of the sheep has effected and almost governed the length of wool.

Wool comes to us in various states, each country gives it a certain character for our market, all affected by locality as well as by the different breeds of sheep from which the wool is taken. Australian wool is divided into several varieties. German wool is the finest usually used for broadcloths, in connection with the Australian and Cape wool. The great magnitude of the worsted trade is of comparatively late interest, though very ancient in its introduction, and uses long wool. Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, and in fact all Europe, have changed the whole character of their wool, by changes of breed, climate and keeping, and it only remains for America to do what she can do, to produce as good wool, and as much of it, as any country of the same size on the face of the globe. What, in fact, may not Massachusetts do? She can raise the wool for her whole manufacturers. She can raise flax as a partial substitute for cotton; and when she does this, she will find her home product more valuable to her, from the fact that the capital thus saved will fill a gap now open, and growing wider and deeper, dangerously so, by importations from other States of products she might do without, and which carry off her silver and gold, as well as much of her best energies without a proper return.—[S. M. A., in New England Farmer.]

ANTHROPOMORPHIC PIG.—The pig is the existing representative of a very ancient race of mammals which lived and died upon this earth long before there were Christians to devour, or Jews to abhor their flesh. The same species of wild boar that was hunted by our forefathers was contemporary with the mammoth, cave-bear, and the longhaired rhinoceros. Some persons imagine that geology deals only with fossil shells or fishes; but there is a vast deal of interest attached to the geological history of the predecessors and representatives of our domestic animals. We know that the wild ancestor of our domestic pig was in existence before the separation of England from the Continent of Europe; and that the hunter, had hunters then lived, might have chased the boar through forests the site of which is now occupied by the waves of the English Channel. Mammoths, tigers, and rhinoceroses perished, but the wild boar lived, and lives still on the Continent of Europe, though extinct here.—[Old Bones; by the Rev. W. S. Simonds.]

WORMS IN ONIONS.—The agricultural editor of the Tribune, Solon Robinson, has great faith in salt, both as a fertilizer and a worm destroyer. He says: "Worms in growing onions are prevented in a great measure by the use of salt in the manure. Do not be afraid of twenty bushels upon an acre. Top onion seed soaked in brine before planting was not infested where worms had previously almost prevented their cultivation."

The fame which follows true greatness no friend need hold up, and no enemy can keep down.

THE YEAR OF NINES.—The present year, 1863, presents some curious combinations in regard to the figure 9. If you add the first two figures together thus, 1+8, they equal 9; if you add the last two, 6+3, they equal 9; if you add the first two figures 18, under 63, and add them together, the result is 81, the figures of which, added together, 8+1=9; if you subtract the first two from 63, the remainder is 45, the figures of which, if added together, 4+5=9; if you divide the 63 by 18, the quotient is 3, with 9 the remainder; if you multiply all the figures together, 1x8x6x3, the result is 144, the figures of which 1+4+4=9; if you add all the figures of the year together the sum is 18, and the sum 1+8=9; if you divide 1863 by 3, the quotient is 621, and 6+2+1=9; if you divide 1863 by 9, the quotient is 207, and 2+0+7=9; if you divide 1863 by 23, the quotient is 81, and 8+1=9; if you divide 1863 by 69, the quotient is 27, and 2+7=9. There are other similar results. The year 1881 will provide a large number of similar combinations.

SWISS ICE QUALITY.—An extensive business is carried on at present between Switzerland and a great part of Europe, in the transport of ice. In imitation of the German railways, the French Eastern line has just issued a special tariff at reduced prices for the conveyance of that commodity. Letters from Switzerland say that the orders already received are enormous. At Grindewald after penetrating several layers, the laborers arrived at a sort of opening in the mass of ice, which led to a natural grotto 160 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 65 feet high. The men who first entered the cavern were lost in admiration at the magnificent spectacle. The grotto has since been lit up with torches, and illuminated with Bengal fire, and the light reflected from these walls of crystals produced a dazzling effect.

PLEASE EVERYBODY.—The following sentiments contain the ring of the true metal: "Heaven help the man who imagines he can dodge his enemies by trying to please everybody! If such an individual ever succeeded, we should be glad to know it. Not that we believe in a man's going through the world trying to find beams to knock his head against; disputing every man's opinion, elbowing and crowding all who differ from him. That again is another extreme. Other people have a right to their opinion—so have you; don't fall into the error of supposing they respect you more for turning your coat every day to match the color of theirs. Wear your own colors spite of wind or weather, storm or sunshine. It costs the vacillating and irresolute ten times the trouble to wind and shuffle, than it does honest, manly independence to stand its ground. Take what time you please to make up your mind, having once made it up, stick to it like a burr to a chestnut."

WRITING FOR THE PRESS.—The following rules on this subject, deserve extensive diffusion: First: Use note-sized paper, because a large sheet covers the printer's case, and hinders his work. Second: do not write on the back of the paper, as that doubles the time of printing the articles; while one side is being "set up," what is written on the back cannot be "gone on with." Third: write with jet black ink; for an editor will read with reluctance what he sees with difficulty; and the compositor, for the same reason, will dislike to set it up. Fourth: always write a plain, bold hand. Some hands which are elegant are too elegant to be understood. If you send an indistinguishable scrawl, it will be thrown aside until the editor has leisure to make it out, which may not be until the interest of the article has passed away, and it may be too late to print it. Fifth: Remember, whatever gives an editor trouble at his desk, doubles his expense in the printing office. The printers and readers waste time in deciphering bad manuscript; and out of any failure in interpretation, commonly grows a charge against the journal for "misrepresenting" the writer.—[London Post.]

THE PACIFIC MILLS, OF LAWRENCE, are the most extensive in the world, giving employment to over 2,500 operatives, and furnishing exclusive support for nearly 10,000 people. The mill was built in 1854, two years after its incorporation, and with a capital of \$2,430,000. The kinds of goods manufactured are delaines, cashmeres, challis, calicoes and print laws. The power is obtained from five turbine waterwheels. In the manufacturing department, which is 800 feet in length, there are 62,000 spindles in operation, 1,600 looms, operated by 950 women, and the average amount of cotton consumed per week is about 40,200 lbs, and of wool 20,000 lbs., all of which when manufactured, makes 350,000 yards of goods. The department for printing comprises sixteen machines, and 25,000,000 yards of goods are printed annually.

PERUVIAN TREE COTTON.—The Visalia Delta says that some of the seeds of the Peruvian tree cotton have been planted in that vicinity, and that the plants, although very tender, withstood two or three nights' frost which was sharp enough to nip the leaves of grape-vine cuttings. Some thousands of the trees have been planted in the Tulare Valley, and it is thought the experiment will prove a success.

SANTA CRUZ.—The Sentinel says there are in that county 15 saw-mills in running order, 4 in process of building, 6 grist-mills, 6 tanneries, 4 companies burning lime, 1 paper-mill, 1 foundry, 1 soap and glue-factory, and an extensive powder-mill in course of erection. Of these various enterprises there are centered in Santa Cruz: 6 saw-mills, working, and 3 being built, 3 lime-kilns, 3 tanneries, the paper-mill, soap and glue-factory, foundry, and powder-mill.

PAINT MINES.—William Patterson, of Santa Rosa, has discovered a fine quality of paint (yellow ochre), which is pronounced the best quality yet discovered in the State. A company has been organized, which will soon be incorporated for the purpose of working it.

PRIZE MEDAL
OHIO
MOWER & REAPER!

E. BAILL'S PATENT.
Patented August 12, 1855, and December 1, 1857.
In England July 20, 1857. Improved 1861.

1. The carriage of the Machine is mounted on two driving wheels. In connection with each of these, is a spur-wheel and piston, making the Machine stronger and more durable than any single-gear Machine can be.
2. The relation between these two driving-wheels is such, that they operate jointly, or separately, as circumstances may require. The result of this is, that when a Machine is moving on a curve, either to the right or left, the usual speed of the knife is retained and clogging avoided, and in turning and backing the Machine throws itself out of gear.
3. The weight of the Machine being placed upon two wheels instead of one, the Machine is not so apt to sink on soft ground, having a bearing surface of ten inches instead of six.
4. The weight of the carriage and gearing attached to it, as well as that of both raker and driver, is thrown directly upon the two driving wheels; by which the following advantages are gained: First—The wheels are prevented from slipping on the ground, and thus prevent the Machine from clogging. Second—A powerful and efficient stroke to the knife is produced, enabling the Machine to cut any kind of grass or grain without difficulty. Third—No weight being thrown on either the platform or cutter-bar, but that of its own, side-draft is obviated and the Machine made to run lighter.
5. The Machine, both as a Reaper and Mower, has a flexible cutter-bar, which invariably adapts itself to the uneven surface of the ground. This is the first successful Machine that ever combined this principle, and it is now almost a universally admitted fact among intelligent farmers and mechanics, that it is impossible to construct a good MOWING MACHINE without having a flexible cutter-bar and two driving wheels.

It cuts six feet wide as a Reaper,
and
Four and a-half feet as a Mower.

ITS ADVANTAGES AS A REAPER.

1. The grain is delivered at the side of the platform, entirely out of the way in the next row.
2. The raker rides on the carriage, where his weight doesn't increase the side draft, and where he can perform his work with most ease, and deliver the grain in the best condition for binding.
3. The position of the raker and platform being in the rear of the driving wheels, all unnecessary weight is removed from the necks of the horses.
4. It cuts a swath six feet wide, and will cut one acre per hour, with one span of horses, without injuring them.
5. It can be changed from a reaper to a Mower in fifteen minutes, or vice versa.

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Agents for California and Oregon.

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Beware of Impostors!!

The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it.

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PIANOFORTES,SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,
Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.,

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INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

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FOUR SIZES, 3, 4, 5, and 6 INCHES.Stock's San Jose Patent Valves,
Better than any now in use, and

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(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

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... AND ...
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF
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... AND ...
Ornamental Tree and Shrub

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a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable
him to secure from the very best source—the most skill-
ful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will
always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported
directly from France and England, from well known and
responsible houses; some of the most prominent are
named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and
growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised
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series of years, until more capital, experience and sci-
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English Rye-grass; Timothy Grass;
Red Clover; White Dutch Clover;
Crimson Clover; Lucerne, &c., &c., &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass
Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses
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Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED-
LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

COTTON SEED.

Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties).

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LILIES, Tulips, Anemones, Hyacinths,
Amaryllis, Narcissus, Gladioli, Iris,
and in endless variety, imported direct from France
and Germany.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over
thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of seed
appertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is con-
fident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,

FOR EXPORTATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE
facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,
Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS
AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS.

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that Orders for Seed be sent
DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or
by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being
imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled at
some INRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express
are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned
in taking Orders for Seeds and receiving for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to C. L.
Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had an
experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery
business, and is conversant with the high value of im-
ported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

Send for a Catalogue.

S. W. MOORE,

SEED WAREHOUSE
408 (old No. 110) California street,
SAN FRANCISCO

California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
FOURTH SERIES.

No. 123 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of May 22, '93.

XXIII.—VI.—MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.
Indians, 1860.

THE Indians on our northern border consists of the Utahs and Jicarilla Apaches. The Utahs are divided into numerous bands, occupying the country lying between the settlements of California, Utah, and New Mexico. That part of the tribe properly belonging to this superintendency are known as the Tabahuaches, Mohuaches, and Capotes.

Of the Tabahuaches and Mohuaches, the report of Agent Carson, forwarded by the last mail, gives very reliable information except in regard to numbers. It is somewhat difficult to estimate their number even approximately.

The Capotes, another band of the Utahs, are under the charge of Special Agent Pfeiffer. Although this is a distinct band from the Pah-utes, they are often together.

The Jicarilla Apaches are also under the charge of Agent Pfeiffer, but they occasionally receive rations from Agent Carson, at the Taos agency. It has been estimated that this band has about 700 people. They, however, exceeded that number when I met them last month.

These Apaches live in the mountains which lie between Santa Fé, Taos, and Abiqui. This season they planted some corn, beans, and pumpkins, but not sufficient to contribute a great deal to their support. They manufacture a species of pottery which was used in this country, the sale of which, together with the rations received from the government, enable them to live. These Apaches, as well as the Utahs, as I have stated in former reports, are much addicted to drunkenness, a vice to which they will yield until they are removed from the settlements, and confined to agricultural districts.

The Mesquero band of Apaches inhabit the vicinity of Fort Stanton. They number between six and seven hundred, and in character very much resemble the Jicarillas. The band was for some time divided, one part of them occupying a hostile position to the government, but owing to the prudent management of Captain Claiborne, who has been in command at Fort Stanton, they are again united, and all seem well disposed.

The authority given Agent Steck to locate a reserve, and settle the Indians under his charge, is a move in the right direction, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the same policy may be adopted with other tribes, until all are settled and made to cultivate the soil. As I have often stated before, unless this is done the improvement of the Indians must be slow. The Gila Apaches are those which come immediately under the charge of Agent Steck. They embrace what are called the Mim-bres and Mogollon bands, but when the reserve, which is being surveyed and located, is properly established, I would respectfully advise that the Chiricagua Apaches be also located with the two former. The three bands will number some fifteen or sixteen hundred souls, have intermarried, and are indeed the same people in language, character and habits.

I would also recommend that the Mesquero and Jicarilla bands be united and removed to the same district. They number about the same as the three former, have intermarried, and are in truth the same people.

The proposed change would bring the whole Apache tribe together, in a district of country peculiarly suited for the home of the Indian. When thus united they would form a nation of eight or nine thousand souls. All cultivating more or less, they could in a short time, if favorably located, be made self-supporting. They are generally regarded as having but little character, and are considered the most racially and treacherous tribe on the continent. Whilst I will not undertake to vindicate them from this wholesale censure, it may be doubted whether it is wholly just. They are certainly more inclined to labor than many of the other tribes, and I doubt not be colonized and reduced to the pueblo system with less trouble than any other tribe within our borders.

The Papagos occupy an unproductive district of country, bordering upon Sonora, and are in character and habits very similar to the Pimos and Maricopas. They are industrious, but owing to the sterile character of the country which they inhabit, they are barely able to subsist themselves. They merit assistance from the government. The Pinalenos and Tontos, who occupy the country bordering upon the settlements of Arizona, have committed frequent depredations upon the miners and others residing upon the frontier, during the past spring and summer.

The Pueblo Indians of this Territory, remain the same quiet and industrious people they have always been. Agent Kendrick's report in regard to them contains important suggestions to which I respectfully invite the attention of the Commissioner. The most pressing necessity of the Indians of these pueblos is the establishment of schools among them. A small amount annually appropriated for this purpose would produce the most happy results. Being now excellent farmers the benefits of a plain education would make them worthy and useful citizens.

J. L. COLLINS,
Sup. Indian Affairs, New Mexico.

Tucson, September 28, 1889.

I only returned yesterday from a visit to the Papago Indians, who live at the remotest distance from this agency. I found them, after a travel of four days, mostly through a desert plain, nearly all at their villages. They were very kind, and showed me their fields of corn, and said if they could only get one more rain they would make a fine crop, which was then in good large ears. Their implements for farming have been so limited that I was very agreeably disappointed in their success. The soil is, however, very light, and they

have used wooden tools for nearly all their operations hitherto in farming. They have no running water, and have to rely upon tanks from which they turn acquias, from which, when it rains and overflows the tanks, they take advantage of the chance for irrigation. At a portion of their villages their tanks dry up entirely, then they have to leave and seek employment wherever they can: some go to Tubac, where they have the confidence of the Sonora Mining Company, and readily find employment, and a portion of them come to Tucson and are variously employed by Mexicans and Americans. These Papagos regularly visit a salt lake, which lies near the coast and just across the line of Sonora, from which they pack large quantities of salt, and find a ready market at Tubac and Tucson. Mr. Lathrop, superintendent of the Sonora Mining Company, told me that he bought some twenty thousand pounds annually from them, as they use a great deal of salt for smelting purposes, &c. They also nearly supply Tucson. The old chief, at whose ranch I stopped, sent out immediately to the different villages for their captains to come in on the next day and receive their presents, and told me that I need not be afraid of his people stealing anything; that he would be accountable for everything; and had our animals taken and put upon fine grass and well taken care of until we were ready to leave, when they were all brought up very promptly.

JOHN WALKER, Agent.

Tucson Agency, September 8, 1880.

I will first speak of the Pimos and Maricopas, who inhabit that part of the Territory embraced by my agency, known as the Gila river west; and I am happy to be able to say that there is a very perceptible advance in civilization among them, their progress in farming having equalled my highest expectations. Their head chief, Antonio Asul, in company with his son, has paid me a friendly visit since I returned from the superintendency. He accepted a complimentary seat in the stage, tendered him by G. W. Jacobs, agent for the Overland Mail, from Fort Yuma, California, to Tucson, and upon arriving here he expressed himself as highly pleased with his journey. He considers the mail company great friends of his; says that they bought up all his grain, and paid him a good price for it, and that his people were doing better than they had ever done before; that they were perfectly satisfied with the intentions of the government towards them, and only requested that I should endeavor to obtain for them a few arms before I should leave. The guns which they have are few and old, and I frequently have to have them repaired.

The Papagos, at the old mission pueblo of San Xavier, number some fifty families, and have made much progress in agriculture since my last report. They seem indeed to take a new interest in the cultivation of their lands, and have promised me that, with a few additional implements which I have promised them, they will increase their planting next year to nearly double that of the present. This year has been double that of the former one, since after selling some seven hundred fanegas of grain, they have still on hand a sufficient quantity for bread and seed.

The eight pueblos west of the mission are small, and have heretofore relied principally upon the rains for their crops, but I am fearful that this year will be a failure. They always have, however, some stock, and a few individuals of these Pueblos raise very fine cattle, live in adobe houses, and are now pretty independent. They seem to appreciate the limited and small amount of tools, &c., given them, and I hope that for the future they will be able to live free from want.

They still resort to the salt trade, as I stated in my former report, and they make a considerable business of bringing salt into the Territory, where they generally find a ready sale for all they have. This is a source of profit, and highly commendable, as I tell them, because they are poor, and must employ themselves in some way to make a living. Take them altogether as a tribe, I am satisfied that they are the best Indians in the Territory, and are as easily managed as the Pimos.

JOHN WALKER, Indian Agent.

Colorado Territory Indians, 1861.
Part of San Luis.

Before closing this report, I submit a more minute description of the Part of San Luis, in which my agency is established. It is one hundred miles long from north to south, and ninety wide; elliptical in form, and containing seven millions of acres, with an American and Mexican population of 6,000 souls. Every acre is level, fertile and capable of irrigation; the Rio Grande del Norte bisects it longitudinally and receives the rivers San Antonio, Conchos, Jara Gato-Uncu, and Perdra Pentado from the west; the river lakes Costilla, Culebra, Tunchana, Utah, Nine Mile, and Sauppe de Chresto from the east, and many other streams. It is begirt by the snowy mountains—by the Cordillera on the east, by the San Juan on the west; these mountains are covered with grass and filled with the precious metals. An unlimited population may reside within it. I report the aggregate number of Tabuache Indians at 8,000; they are Indians braves, or savage Indians; no missionary or other priests have been among them; they have only their aboriginal superstitions for a religious creed. They are not inclined to intermarry with the Mexicans or Pueblo Indians; their women are virtuous and industrious; the men are indolent, but inclined to war and the chase; some few families are farmers, and have stock; this inclination is capable of cultivation, and the surrounding country and circumstances are singularly propitious to such an end, if encouraged at Washington. This Part of San Luis is embraced between latitude 37° and 32°; is of 9,000 feet altitude above the sea; of delicious climate and fertility; accessible by easy passes through the mountains. (Lafayette Head, Oct. 1861.—Indian Bureau Report, 1861.)

The spontaneous gifts of Heaven are of high value, but the strength of perseverance against the prize.

BUCKEYE MOWER.

THE SUCCESS WHICH THE
Buckeye Mower

Has met with in California, has led us to make large importations of them for the season of 1893. We feel confident that it is

THE BEST MACHINE IN USE.

And is conceded so to be by Farmers in every section of the State. It has great improvements over any other Two-wheel Machine.

THE BUCKEYE AS A REAPER.

The important advantages which belong to the Buckeye as a Mower, are retained in the Reaper.

We sold a large number of them last season, and all who had them say the BUCKEYE is

The Machine for California.

It will adapt itself to every surface of ground; will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other reaper. The Baker's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform, where it adds greatly to the draught.

We have a NEW AND IMPROVED REEL and ZINC Platform, with other improvements, on the BUCKEYE this season.

We are also Sole Agents in San Francisco and Marysville, for the

Haines "Illinois" Header,

Which has proved itself to be the BEST HARVESTING MACHINE IN THE STATE, it being the only Header which has stood the test for the past five years.

...ALSO...

Sole Agents for the celebrated—

Sweepstakes Thrasher,

Manufactured by

O. AULTMAN & CO., Canton, Ohio.

Together with a full assortment of

Agricultural Implements.

Farmers, send for a BOOK with full description.

HAWLEY & CO.,

Corner of California and Battery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

And—
GEO. NORTH & CO., E and First streets,
MARYSVILLE.THE
AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

The Original P. P. Stewart!

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing
LARGE OVEN

Summer and Winter Air-Tight

COOKING-STOVE

—FOR—

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1859.

With New and Extra-Large Flues, and by the Addition of the celebrated Patent Double-sheet Bottom Flue.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, DURABILITY—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1833.

2d, MANUFACTURE—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, ENTIRE CONTRAST OF HEAT—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE—By which a compressed and inviolable action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, BROILING—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING COIL—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER RACK—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

11th, BEWARE OF THE NUMEROUS IMITATIONS in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine.

By sale of

CALEB M. SICKLER,

9-3m 422 Kearny, bet Cal. and Pine sts., San Fran.

C. E. COLLINS,

603 Montgomery street,

AGENT FOR THE

American Watch Factory.

WATCH REPAIRING

AT NEW YORK PRICES

NEW GOODS!!

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.

Comprising in SILKS,

TAFFETAS, GROS DE ZURICH, BLACK GROS GRAIN;

Rich Moire Antique;

Fancy, Plaid and Plain Silks.

In DRESS GOODS,

Silk and Wool Fantasia, Poplin d'Aragon;

Plain Irish and French Poplin;

Plaid do do do do

Plain and Plaid Ottoman and Merino.

Rich all-wool Plaids, French de Laine,

Mohairs, Eplinglino, Foulards,

and every variety of NEW DRESS GOODS, now worn in New York, including the popular,

ROBE IMPERATRICE.

In CLOAKS and SHAWLS,

Everything New
in Style and Material.

In FURS,

For Cloaks,

For Mantillas,

For Tippets,

Victorias,

and Fur Collars, and Cuffs—New.

...WE HAVE RECEIVED...

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE
AND MARKED WITH OUR NAME,

IRISH LINENS,

SHIRTING LINEN.

LINEN SHEETING,

Linen Damask, Cloths and Napkins,

And Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Additions have also been made

to our stocks of Embroideries,

Alexandre's Kid Gloves, Balmor-

keing Skirts and Skirting, House-

keeping Goods, Flannels, Blan-

kets, Quilts, Underwear,

Muslins and Sheetings.

And every Department of our Store has been replen-

ished with New Arrivals.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7 Montgomery,

Near Market,

Next door to Masonic Temple.

THE "GOLDEN HARP,"

...AND...

THE "LEADER,"

TWO SPLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED STOVES,

just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited;

...ALSO...

The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enameled and

Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,

BAKE-OVENS, SADD-IRONS,

&c. &c. &c.

For sale by—

B. C. AUSTIN,

Pacific Tin-Works, 324 Clay street, below Battery

SAN FRANCISCO.

New Washing Machine.

"KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED."

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD CALL THE ATTEN-

tion of the Public to his newly invented Washing

Machine, which he flatters himself will surpass all other

inventions yet made on this most important FAMILY

HOUSE GOO.

Wash, wash, scrub, scrub, wash, wash to-day,

Good news I bring to all our friends,

Hard Work I've done away.

This efficient and simple New Invention, which has

been entered for patent, will be offered to every family

in our State at a low price. It is a wonderful labor-

saving machine, which the inventor feels confident will

not only surpass all others, but will meet the approbation

of all house-keepers.

This Machine will be for sale in San Francisco, by the

first week in April, at ARTHUR & SON'S Agricultural

Warehouse, Cor. Washington and Davis streets.

H. CLARK, Inventor and Patentee.

Alvarado, Alameda County.

Doane's Hay-Press.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS highly improved PATENT

HAY-PRESS, offers it to the Public with the fullest

confidence that it will be found the most efficient Press known.

The weight of the Press, wheel, ironwork, etc., is about

1200 pounds; when built of oak, 1400 pounds.

This Press is easily worked by a wheel, tackle, and two

blocks, with horse; and with three men, Ten Tons can be

easily baled in a day. The Press can be easily taken apart,

easily packed on mules so as to be conveyed to the Valley

over the Mountains. Bales are formed 2 feet 2 inches, by

feet, weighing 200 to 300 pounds each bale.

These Presses have been approved and purchased by Ben-

son & Co., Rogers & Myers, San Francisco; M. A. Mc-

Arthur, of Cache Creek; and others, to whom reference can

be made.

These Presses can be purchased at the Manufactory, Cor-

ner of Clay and Drury streets, San Francisco; or address

Editor FARMER, to whom the Proprietor is permitted to re-

fer, and of whom Presses can be ordered. Price \$200. Hard-

wood, 10-3m.

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARRISON, Apollarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE

Author with great care and the devotion of much

time. From the experience of many years as an

apollarian, the Author has given results that must be

of great value to all who have bees. Every person

who contemplates keeping bees should have this Book.

This Book is for sale by the Author, at Sacramento, and at

the FARMER OFFICE.

HORACE WATERS MODERN

IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS

Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials, and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from \$225 to \$700.

TESTIMONIALS:

"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Franklin*.

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\$175.—NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS

Of different makes, for \$175, do, with carved legs, \$200, \$225 and \$240. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at \$25, \$40, \$50, \$60, \$75, \$100, \$115, \$125, \$150, and \$180.

THE HORACE WATERS MELODEONS

AND HARMONIUMS

Tuned the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided Scale. Prices from \$50 to \$300. ALEXANDER ORGANS

from \$200 to \$400.

A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges, Seminars, and Teachers.

HORACE WATERS, Agt.,
No. 451 Broadway, N. Y.

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

35,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminars, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Teach your School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The Little Lass," and "Little Lullaby." "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 825,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, \$30 per 100; bound 30 cents, \$25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, \$35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1.

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, \$15 per 100; bound 25

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY.....MAY 29, 1863.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, FARMER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

A PREMIUM.

We will present six packages of fresh seeds to every new subscriber, that desires the same. The seeds will consist of coffee, cotton, tobacco, rice, and other new and valuable varieties. Clubs of five or ten subscribers, in one lot, will be entitled to an increased number of parcels each. Should other seeds from those mentioned be preferred, let the subscriber name, and he will receive them. Also, to old subscribers paying arrears and renewing, do we extend the same terms.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the old States and Europe.

The rapid advance in the cause of Horticulture in California must astonish our friends abroad, and could they but look in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their benedictions also, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To this end all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known, on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their Advertisement to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct. In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special "holly" and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We earnestly ask attention to the lines on "Social Life;" they are a reality, a living picture of California life, of which there are many cases equally dark.

We have a valuable letter from "Aunt Ruth," a school teacher, a lady of high worth. This letter gives an account of the State Convention of School Teachers, and contains many valuable truths. We commend it most earnestly—will appear next week.

A valuable letter from Tahiti upon the condition of that country—will appear in our next.

An account of the Big Trees of Mariposa will appear in our next.

We have received by mail a copy of *Sorgo, or the Northern Sugar Plant*, edited by the President of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, and published by Applegate & Co., of Cincinnati. This book is essentially a valuable work, and should be in the hands of every sorghum-grower. It is neatly illustrated with cuts of Cook's Evaporator and other kinds of machinery appropriate to the making of sugar and sirup, with cuts also of the different kinds of cane grown. We shall give from time to time extracts from the work.

The *Militia Act*, an act for enrolling and calling out the Militia of the United States, we have just received a copy.

We have many important facts and items to publish hereafter, relating to the Suscol Grant. They are unavoidably delayed this week, but will appear soon.

From Messrs. Mann & Co., valuable statistical information upon procuring Patents, together with the Patents forwarded by them last mail.

We have just received a copy of the Poem recited at the Festival of the Settlers on the Suscol Grant, the particular personal allusions contained in it precluding its publication.

We have received a copy of Hon. E. J. O. Kewen's speech on the State of the Union, which we may take occasion to speak of hereafter.

New Seeds.

We would ask those who have received from this office various new Seeds or who may receive them from time to time, to take note of their success and report the same; and we hope that some pains will be taken to exhibit the product of them at our different Fairs, so that they may be appreciated.

We are constantly receiving from different sources and will gladly distribute seeds, but we often fear that the most valuable seeds are lost for want of proper care. During all this month, and at any time, many new and rare kinds can be planted successfully; they only require, perhaps, a little more care.

Contrabands on the Railroad.

We notice by the eastern news that Gen. J. O. Fremont has suggested the employment of the colored race—the contrabands—upon the Pacific Railroad, and it is lauded as an important suggestion. We believe it one of the best plans that could be devised to relieve the nation of a surplus of the contrabands that might otherwise become troublesome, but we think this suggestion has been made a little in advance of General Fremont's.

By a reference to the files of the FARMER, we find in an editorial on the Pacific Railroad, the following recommendation, as made in this journal, bearing date January 2, 1863,—about five months since. Now we are willing to give General Fremont as much glory as he deserves, and he may thunder away as much as he pleases against treason and traitors, but when he comes to build the Pacific Railroad, we don't want him to take our gun to do it with; and believing this journal made the first public suggestion on this subject, we do wish the "great publisher" would not claim his plan as before all others. The FARMER of January 2nd says:

How shall the Pacific Railroad be completed in the shortest time possible?

We answer: Let our National Government give their immediate and earnest cooperation, and as the Emancipation Proclamation goes into operation, and thousands and tens of thousands of the liberated slaves shall be thrown upon the hands of the Government, let them immediately be set to work on the Pacific Railroad.

Here is a grand opening to relieve our Government from the trouble of providing for these freed men; here is an opening by which an immense good can be accomplished—a great work hurried on to its completion, and a great evil removed; for it would be an evil were our cities and towns overrun by the masses of emancipated slaves that rush to the North.

Here, then, is a way to expedite the Pacific Railroad—a double blessing accorded to the slave, for he is not only set free, but employment given him, which is the new beginning of a more useful life.

The emancipation doctrine completed, our Government would have half a million or a million workmen on the road on all its sections, and such an array of labor rightly and judiciously employed and managed, the Pacific Railroad could be completed in less than five years, and the cars making their regular weekly trips to the City of New York. This great and mighty event at the opening of the year 1863—the emancipation of over four millions of slaves—may be recorded as the great epoch of the age; the building of the Pacific Railroad is another; and we ask, is it not one of the wise arrangements of Providence that this work is designed to give an immediate opportunity to these freed men to begin on such a work their new life. To us this seems as the plan designed by God for the accomplishment of the work, and we say, "So mote it be." Build, then, the Pacific Railroad, with the liberated bondsmen, give them speedy employment and we shall see how mysteriously, yet how harmoniously these great events are all arranged for the advancement and good of humanity. Let the people then join hand in hand with Divine Providence, hasten on with this work, and its speedy completion will show the wisdom and goodness of God, for "He doeth all things well."

Two Golden States and two Golden Cities.

The following very gratifying letter from W. T. Coleman, Esq., of New York, of the house of W. T. Coleman & Co. of New York and San Francisco, was addressed to J. S. Paxson, Esq., our City Treasurer, and every Californian will feel proud of the compliment thus paid our city and State.

Old Massachusetts and our own noble State, Boston (the Athens of America) and Cambridge (the city of literature and home of Longfellow, Everett and Agassiz), these are the noble quartette of which the following letter so happily speaks:

New York, April 23, 1863.
J. S. Paxson, San Francisco—Dear Sir: I intended writing you some time since on the subject of payments of interest in gold, and your esteemed favor of March 26th brings up the matter freshly.

You can scarcely conceive the credit and honor San Francisco and the State have gained by the prompt payment in coin; it has lifted their securities to the top level, even to a pre-eminence that our best friends could not, a short time since, have imagined for us. Our securities now stand higher than any in America, except those of Massachusetts. That State, and the cities of Boston and Cambridge, stand squarely up to the payment of gold for all their interest, and, I learn, they will continue to do so. Maryland, Ohio, Illinois and New York paid gold on the 1st of January last, and the people have felt high pride in their State, but now feel humbled and disgraced by the course of the Legislature in failing to provide gold for future payments, which the Governor so strongly urged. It is a very sore subject here, and if left to the vote of the people I believe gold would be maintained. To Californians, who have been steadfast in proclaiming and maintaining in every way in their power the value of her securities, it is a source of high pride and congratulation that those who once looked on them with such indifference, not to say contempt, now regard them so differently. If your good city and State will be but true to their "traditions" and their present financial policy, the profit and pride to be gained and maintained by so doing are infinitely above and beyond any little saving that might now be made by taking advantage of a mere legal or technical ability to compromise in greenbacks. I beg to inclose you a printed slip with Governor Seymour's message on this question, which reflects the opinion of the best people here; and with my best wishes to yourself individually, and to the members of your good City Government, and for the credit and prosperity of your city and State, I am ever at your service, and truly your friend.

Social Life in California.

JURORS may speak again, soon, in his plain way, yet he cannot paint a more sad, nor a darker picture than the one we here show as one of real life and doings in California. If the curtain could but be lifted, a thousand bleeding hearts would stand revealed. The following tender, yet sad and thrilling lines were wrung from the heart of a suffering husband some eight years ago, nearly. He had then, a fair and lovely wife, yet deluded and led astray, she fled her home and with her seducer lived a few years, when she was forsaken by all who were her sunny-day friends. She was at last obliged to seek her wronged husband to ask shelter and protection. He, with a nobility of soul, promptly gave a home, gave protection to the one who had thus injured him beyond the power of reparation, and for years she has received from him all the comforts of life, received them as from a true and generous friend, yet the holy marital tie was severed forever—they meet only as strangers or friends. This is a true picture—we know whereof we speak. The lines written by that husband, when the blow was on him with crushing power, speaks his sufferings, and they speak the prophetic words of truth, as subsequent results proved. This we were permitted to copy from his private journal; it has never seen light before. To how many bleeding hearts in California will these lines come picturing their own sad and dark condition. We give them in hope of doing good, for they contain so much that is, as it were, of every day life in our midst.

LINES ADDRESSED TO HER WHO MAY NEVER SEE THEM.
"The bloom of youth and beauty is fading from thy brow."

And saddened feelings memory gives, whilst thinking of the now.

I think of days long past and gone—when thou wert pure and free,

When all my prayers for happiness, had mingled prayers for thee.

When at God's Holy Altar's foot we pledged our troth for life,

I think what bliss I deem'd it then, to know thou wert my wife;

And of our happy home I think—and of thy spotless name,

Until thy vile seducer's art, had wrought thy burning shame.

I think too of our boy and girl, half orphaned by thy sin,

And left to want a mother's care, and blush that thou hadst been,

A wanderer from the paths of truth, the road of crime to range,

And feel thyself abhorred by those, whose love naught else could change.

But we forgive the wrong done us, MAY GOD FORGIVE THEE TOO,

And work within thy stony heart, repentance deep and true;

Or when that awful time arrives, that Death shall claim his prey,

Thou wilt rue the hour the tempter's wiles, first lured thy soul astray.

But, whilst upon the past I muse, the future claims my care,

For in that future, I foresee the cloud of BLACK DESPAIR,

That hangs o'er thy devoted head, to burst with crushing weight,

When the last of thy vile paramour shall turn to sneering hate,

When wearied of thy faded charms, he'll seek some younger face,

Destroy, perchance, some other home, create some new disgrace.

In such an hour, an outcast and a wanderer wilt thou be,

Despised, and scorned, and shamed, by all who know thy wrongs to me.

But even then, if thou shouldst seek thy injured earliest friend,

And with repentance in thy heart, to God for mercy bend,

Thy husband's roof shall shelter thee from further harm or woe,

And haply there thou mayest regain "that peace which passeth show."

The Military Camp.

THE Camp of Instruction which was formed on Thursday last, across the Bay, may be considered a great success. The location is at what is called the Encinal in Alameda, in a grove or "oak opening," and is unsurpassed for beauty of scenery as well as adaptedness for the purposes of the occasion. Here the citizen military have been "playing" the soldier for the past week, acquiring the proficiency so desirable when called into service. But this encampment is only a delegation, as it were of the State military, being composed only of officers, commissioned and non-commissioned. There are mostly promoted to the position of "high privates" and formed into a regiment of infantry, numbering from 800 to 1000 men, under Maj. Gen. Allen, with Gen. Ellis as Colonel, and the camp is placed on a "war footing," with its guards and officers, operations being conducted in strict military style. The time is well occupied in drilling, with the usual daily dress parades and studying tactics in the intervals of leisure. All the arrangements for the camp are very complete and reflect credit on the managers. The men are well fed (no easy task) and cared for, and except being kept away from business, we think rather like it. The Governor and staff have made a visit to the camp, being received with the usual parades and honors. On Friday (to-day) there is to be a grand parade with exercises in battalion movements, and reviews by the Governor and other State dignitaries. The Governor will pass day, the Regiment will be transferred to San Francisco, reviewed and dismissed in Union Square. This encampment will infuse new life into the military of the State, and we expect will induce a good turn out at the full Encampment, to take place next September.

Harvesting Season.

OUR Harvesting season induces those who have implements to lay them before the public. Look to our columns, farmers; there you will see all you want.

Impositions in Wool-Packing.

It is very much to be regretted that any of our Wool-growers should be so short-sighted as to be guilty of packing their wool in such a manner as to bring reproach upon our whole State, as it is now reported from abroad, by reason of their packing stones, chaff and dirt, in the bales.

We have seen on several occasions, at the wool-packing houses, large stones, and masses of dirty chaff, put in the inside of bales of fine wool. The complaint is a serious one, and we are glad that measures are now being adopted to explore the wrong, and place the blame where it properly belongs.

A large lot of wool from Los Angeles is reported in bad order, to be repacked by Messrs. McLennan & Guzar.

Another lot from Gilroy, of which, in one bale, a parcel of dirt was found weighing 17 pounds. Such disclosures only serve to injure the value of all California Wool, unless repacked and bearing marks well known and established as reliable. For this purpose it would be well for all shippers of wool, to secure the service of such packers as Messrs. McLennan & Guzar, whose names and broad-mark, are known and established in the Wool Markets East, as reliable, and will always secure reliable purchasers, on account of their brand.

We would here repeat our usual advice: It is better for Wool-raisers to ship their wool East on their own account, than sell here. It will pay.

Send us your inquiries in Writing.

We are often inquired of personally, as we meet the tillers of the soil, relative to many interesting points in the cause of Agriculture, and they desire us to write and give them replies in detail. Now, we should be very glad to do so at all times and for all localities, but in order that we may do so to the best advantage, we desire each and every person who wishes such a discussion, to give a little time to the matter himself. A few minutes of an evening will accomplish a vast amount of good for the whole State.

If Farmers, Stockmen, Dairy-men, or all who desire discussions upon practical subjects, on these matters of interest, will put down their queries on paper, so we can have county, town and district, then the answers will come applicable to such localities where needed, or a general answer. We wish to know the sources whence they come. If parties are modestly desirous of not using their names, we can withhold them. Yet knowing whence they come, we have authority for the reality of the interest taken, and we can draw replies from some hundreds of sources, and thus accomplish good for all.

We shall arrange them under the heading of "Questions and Answers." We hope to have a goodly list soon.

Trees destroyed at Oakland.

THE beautiful evergreen oaks at Oakland that form one of the grand features of the landscape of that section, are being denuded of their foliage by a host of slimy slugs that are eating up every green leaf, and leaving the trees in appearance, as if a fire had swept over them.

He would be a great benefactor who would prevent so sad a spectacle as these spoiled trees present. We hope some good experiment will be tried to prevent the evil now manifest.

The burning of tobacco or sulphur under the trees, we should think would be worth trying, not to make the fire too hot. Half dried grass with sulphur or tobacco upon it, would cause a dense smoke, and we think carried among the foliage, would extirpate the worms in a degree.

Green Asparagus.

We notice with much pleasure the improvement in our market in this one article of produce—wholesome, tender, green asparagus, which is now the kind sought for, instead of the blanched (white) and poisonous kind which heretofore was about all that could be found. For more than three years, we have endeavored to show the mistake in the choice of this article. Now in a brief time the green asparagus will be the only kind that will sell, whereas only the last season and even this season, the blanched ruled the market, but we are glad our people have grown wiser, and prefer healthy to poisonous food.

Highland Rice again.

We hope this article will be faithfully tried in all sections of our State. We shall be glad to furnish a pint or quart to such parties as will give it a fair trial. It can be planted now with success on all good bottom lands, or any rich, deep soil.

We have just received another parcel for free distribution. We shall send out many parcels, and we hope to see quite a show of samples at the Fairs of Autumn, in all sections of our State.

Other seeds that we have received lately, we shall send to our subscribers, each and all of which will still do well.

A Great Victory Gained.

SAN FRANCISCO has done herself honor by giving a handsome majority for the Pacific Railroad. In view of the many interests and influences working against this great and noble enterprise, we esteem the result as a noble testimony on the part of our citizens, of their appreciation of the value to our State of the Pacific Railroad.

THE Yucca.—This beautiful plant in the Post Office yard, is still in its beauty, new clusters of flowers expanding daily.

Every lover of a beautiful and stately plant, should go and pay a visit to this splendid specimen plant.

The gardener "Daniel" deserves credit for the handsome condition of the whole grounds, they are in excellent order.

PACIFIC METHODIST COLLEGE, VACAVILLE.—We have received the catalogue of this college, containing a list of the Trustees, Faculty and Students. The number of students are 100 males, and 62 females, with every indication of good management and a prosperous condition.

The Great Circus.

THE combined circus, now just closed in our city, and beginning its tour through the country, may be justly called the very best combination of talent we have had in the circus line on the Pacific Coast. It is worthy public patronage. Of this company it can be said, each and every department is admirably sustained, and every actor performs their part well.

Were we to point out those parts of more than usual interest and merit, we should speak of the infant prodigies in all their performances; for when it is remembered they are but very young children, their fearless and graceful riding, their feats of agility and strength, their genius with the great ball, all testify of good training.

The grace and beauty of these young children give a charm to all they do.

A new feature in this circus is the exhibition of Mr. Eastern's Black Hawk colt. This is one of the best features connected with the horses. It shows how this noble animal can be trained, and his intelligence. It should serve as a text book to all horsemen, and remind them that kindness will do more than anything else in training a horse.

The feats of the gymnasts, their strength and agility, show what can be done; and the skillful riding of the principal performers, Mrs. Lee, Romeo, and Mr. Sebastian, and the wee hero with him are all admirable. The whole performance is of that character to make it worthy of note. Were we to suggest any alteration, we would recommend to the clown to adopt a little higher grade of wit—something new and original. His jokes are stale, but clowns will be clowns, and it must pass for what it is worth. The enterprising manager Wilson is indefatigable in doing all he can to please and gratify, and he deserves success, for he has already invested nearly \$100,000 for the company, and should receive a proper return, for he is of the liberal stamp, and ready to make children and all happy.

Opposition Steamer.

THE fine steamer "Moses Taylor," is up for June 10th, and from the energy thus far displayed, it is very evident that the Opposition, or, more justly speaking, Competition, is to be a permanent thing. The world is large enough for two companies, and low fare will fill both steamers. Now let the rivaling be to see which shall serve the public best, which shall give the best steamers, the best fare, and the safest and quickest trips. Thus far the Opposition, in spite of many hindrances enforced, have more than met the public expectation. Mr. Roberts, the ever attentive agent, is always at his post to respond to the numerous inquiries, and to offer every facility for a safe and quick passage, and we are glad to herald every chance to bring passengers to our shores at a low rate, if they come safe; therefore we say, go and see the Moses Taylor, and see the agent, and judge the opportunity now offered for a quick and safe passage at a low rate.

A NEW WAY TO FEED CHICKENS.—We give the following valuable item for an economical way (1) to feed chickens. This new way was made known to us in a lawyer's office, by a young beginner. Says the lawyer: "Take Indian Meal and mix it with an equal quantity of saw-dust, and give it to the chickens awhile, then gradually begin to decrease the meal and increase the saw-dust, until the whole feed is saw-dust; by this means you save all the meal, and the chickens will grow fat too." We sought in explanation the philosophy of this teaching, but could only solve it in this way—the chickens being clients, the kind of feed is illustrated by the law; it was gradually taking away their food and substituting saw-dust, and the result was the lawyers grow fat, and the chickens grow poor. The idea was a true one, but is a reverse ratio.

From a correspondent at Marysville we have the following about fruit: The prospect for Apples and Peaches were never better than now. We will have a large crop and fine fruit. We can sell have a large crop of Cherries on account of the birds; they destroy the fruit as fast as it begins to turn, so that growers are compelled to sell the market before the fruit is ripe, to save it, consequently the fruit is inferior. I presume birds are more troublesome here than in any other part of the State.

California Spices.—We call attention to the manufactory of Messrs. Marden & Folger, on Fremont street. Their coffee and spices are now being widely known and appreciated, being in every respect equal in quality and style to any imported, and much of their manufacture is vastly superior, as they are pure and fresh, and being their own "Home Manufactured," certainly deserve attention.

Never water white clover while it is young; that the sun shall strike it. It burns it out immediately, and then the poor seedsmen is charged with selling poor seed.

SANTA CLAUZ SENTINEL.—Would it not be as well if this journal should give due credit when it introduces any article into its columns. See "Succession of Garden Flowers," May 23.

PLANT COTTON! PLANT COTTON!—The price of this article must rule high for a long time to come, and California can raise cotton in large quantities, and it can be planted now on the bottom lands.

OUR GOLDEN AGE—or rather the age of precious metals. Recently we hear of new discoveries, and rich ones, all round us—Santa Clara, Yuba, even Black Point, and at the Ocean House—fact we are in a rich country.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.—This old and well-known hotel under the proprietorship of Messrs. McCallough & Co. as will be seen by their advertisement, is keeping up with public taste, and its demands for comfort and luxury. It is the oldest establishment, with a widely established reputation, beautifully situated so as to command a magnificent view of the Bay and surrounding city. The proprietors will do all in their power to make the comfort inside correspond with the beautiful views outside.

The True Artist.—George H. Johnson, Daguerrean Gallery, may truly be called the *True Artist's Gallery*, for some of the finest Daguerrean pictures, Ambrotypes, and Card d'Visite, that have ever been made in our city, can be seen at George H. Johnson's, who is one of the oldest, if not the very first established, on our coast, being opened in 1850, at Sacramento.

Some of the most beautiful pictures of children, and really beautiful children too, can be seen at Geo. H. Johnson's Gallery, on Clay street. On the back of one of the pictures from his gallery we notice the following:

"GRAND-PA'S PET."—NELLIE.
Yes! grand-pa's pet, dear loving child,
Shout, dear one, shout, in happy glee;
On such as thou the angels smiled.
Come Nellie dear, come sit with me.

Now grand-pa's pet, just come and look,
I have some pictures you shall see;
These are my loved ones in this book,
And the sweetest, Nellie, looks just like thee.

[One other little "bonnie" face,
Is peering from its hazy cloud,
Nodding with all an infant's grace,
In its pure robes, just like a shroud.]

Oh, "angel child," thy pathway here,
Thy barque of life, by danger driven,
Nought but His eye that barque can steer,
None but His hand can guide to heaven.]

But thy round face, thy curly hair,
Thy laughing lips, thy bright blue eye,
So like a child all free from care,
Thy just like thee, sweet Nellie Bly.

Could I but make thy picture speak,
Could I but hear thy laughing voice,
Could I but kiss thy dimpled cheek,
How it would make grand-pa rejoice.

But thou art gone away awhile,
And I do miss thy merry tone,
I'll miss, too, thy sweet laughing smile,
Till "Nelly Bly" again shall come.

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER
At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,
511 and 513 Front street.

CALLAHAN & SANDERSON,

WHOLESALE

Crockery and Glass WAREHOUSE.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FURNISHING HOTEL AND FAMILY SUPPLIES.

No. 418 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

North Point Dock Warehouse.

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.
Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances
Made on approved Merchandise.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
Proprietors.

CAUTION

California and Oregon FARMERS.

We would caution the farming community and dealers in agricultural implements in the States of California and Oregon against buying, selling, or using certain Harvesting Machines, or Headers, introduced this season into these States by Treadwell & Co., or their agent, Mr. Palmer. The machines referred to are quite similar to those sold by Treadwell & Co. in the season of 1862, called the "Farmer's Friend," and are a gross infringement on the Haines Patent, now owned by us; and we shall prosecute to the fullest extent all persons infringing our rights.

The machines were manufactured and shipped in a manner so speedy and clandestine, that we had no opportunity to effectually proceed against them here; and hence our only recourse is to follow them to California, or wherever used or sold, and to obtain, by suits in United States Courts, the heavy damages resulting to us by such use or sale.

We shall take prompt and vigorous measures to protect our interests and property, and shall not quietly allow any one to practice so great an imposition upon us as is attempted in this matter by the firm of Treadwell & Co.

BARBER, HAWLEY & CO.
Pekin, Illinois, January, 1863.

Wool, Hides, and Skins Purchased

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES.

R. FEUERSTEIN & CO.,
212 FRONT STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.

New Music. Scatter music—Scatter music.—Nothing tends so much to dispel discord and produce harmony among mankind, as good music; and "Kohler" is doing all he can to make our little world joyous and happy. Kohler himself is now abroad looking after all the new musical instruments and songs, and everything else for the "good times coming," and "Charlie" is left in charge of the musical department, to keep the music going. Look at the array of new and beautiful songs he is now sending forth from his warehouses, from his musical store on Washington street where the ever courteous "Charlie" presides over music. Songs are scattered by the thousand, prominent among them is "Our Beautiful Flag"—the banner Red, White, and Blue, "Oh Sing to Me those Dear Old Songs," "The merry, merry Month of May," "Gentle Annie Ray," "Love me, Sweet, with all thou art," "Corn is King," and a host of other music, enough to allay the discord of a world. Let the sounds of gentle music flow until the world is hushed from its wars and rumors of wars, and love and union take the place of war and bloodshed.

Home-made Soaps.—Purchasers of soap for family use, should remember that J. P. Dyer's works, near corner of Mason and Pacific streets, is the Pioneer Soap Factory. Mr. Dyer having won the first prize at our State Agricultural Society.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Time charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is One Dollar for five lines, or less of space, in comparison type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This is believed to afford the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

MARDEN & FOLGER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY COFFEE,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST IN ALL THE principal Hotels in the City (and is now used by them), does not contain any of the unwholesome ingredients to give it color and strength, but will prove by a trial to have the NATURAL COFFEE FLAVOR AND STRENGTH.

For sale at all the Groceries, and at their
Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,
220 FRONT STREET,
Between Sacramento and California,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Collegiate Institute, AT BENICIA.

CLOSING OF THE SESSION.
THE PRESENT SESSION OF THE COLLEGIATE Institute will close on the FIFTH OF JUNE. The examination will be held on the Third and Fourth. An EXHIBITION will be given on the evening of the Fourth, consisting of Recitations, Original Essays, Addresses, and Delivery of Diplomas. The Public are invited.
The next Session will open July Twelfth. Persons wishing to know the terms, etc., will receive a circular by applying to
C. J. FLATT, Principal.
BENICIA, May 13, 1863.

BENICIA LAW SCHOOL.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE at Benicia, believing that a LAW SCHOOL is needed on the Pacific Coast, have established a LAW DEPARTMENT at the Collegiate Institute. The First Class will commence under the direction of J. E. ABBOTT, A. M., who will give his exclusive attention to the interests of the school. Other Professorships will be added as the wants of the school may require.
The First Course of Lectures will commence on the FOURTEENTH OF JULY, and continue twenty-one weeks. For Circular containing full information, address J. E. ABBOTT, Benicia.
C. J. FLATT, For the Trustees.

REFERENCES:
Hon. JOHN CURREY, San Francisco.
JOHN SWETT, Esq., Superintendent of Public Instruction, San Francisco.
Hon. S. F. REYNOLDS, San Francisco.
WM. H. B. WOOD, Esq., " "
Hon. S. C. DASTING, Benicia.
JOHN B. HALL, Esq., Stockton.
Hon. B. C. WHITMAN, Benicia.
Rev. S. WOODBRIDGE, D. D., Benicia.
J. E. HODGSON, Esq., Sacramento.
J. H. HARTLEY, Esq., Sacramento.
D. O. MILLS, Esq., Sacramento.
I. S. BELCHER, Esq., Marysville.
W. C. BELCHER, Esq., Marysville.
BENICIA, May 13, 1863.

OAKLEY & JACKSON, STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast.

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:
200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50% and 70%
300 do do Los Angeles do 50% and 70%
3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 9's.
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....
300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE—318 and 320 Front street.
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE NEW STYLE HAT, COME AND SEE.

HATS! HATS! HATS!
JAMES C. COLLINS, AGENT FOR G. ROSENBERG, EAGLE HAT STORE, New Odd Fellows' Hall, 323 Montgomery street.

Our old friends and the public generally are cordially invited to call, and see our

New Spring and Summer Style of SILK HAT FOR 1863.

We also keep on hand a full assortment of the latest style Men's, Boys', and Children's FANCY CAPS. Also, a full assortment of Boys' and Children's STRAW CAPS.
Our many years' experience as well known manufacturers and dealers in this city will, we trust, secure to us a generous share of public patronage.

Fresh Cotton-Seed.

1,000 POUNDS FRESH SEA-ISLAND GOVERNMENT COTTON-SEED, "COFFIN BRAND," warranted. This is the best brand known.
This parcel of Seed has been selected by JOHN T. ZORN, a gentleman conversant with Cotton and Cotton Manufacturing, having resided for twelve years in Egypt and the East Indies, and become familiar with the article. He has brought this invoice of seed to introduce into California the BEST COTTON KNOWN.
The seed was carefully packed by C. V. Mares, Esq., well known in the Agricultural World, and will be offered at mere nominal prices (to induce the cultivation extensively), as follows:

One Packet of Four pounds.....\$2 50
Three do Twelve pounds.....6 00
Six do Twenty-four pounds.....10 00
Fifteen do Sixty pounds.....20 00

N. B.—The Cotton from which this Seed was taken, sold in New York at \$1 75 per lb, being of a most superior quality.

COTTON-GINS.

Those who will want Cotton Gins the present year can also have the same imported to order, from \$50 upwards, according to size and power.

The Double-cylinder Saw-Gins.
For Short-staple Cotton, the best Gins now made. They will gin from 20 to 30 bales, in two rows, working in double action, and with admirable perfection, thus reducing the feeding space to one-half that of the old Gin, keeping the cotton in constant action, separating it freely from the seed, and avoiding clogging the Machine, which takes place in the single rows of saws.

EXCELSIOR COTTON-GINS.
An ingenious improvement on the East Indian Charka (with four saws) for Long-staple Cotton, used for ginning the Government Sea-Island Cotton. These Gins nip the seeds perfectly clean from the bolls, and without tearing or "hooking" the fiber, and render more Cotton than the Saw-Gins, in its original length.

....ALSO....
Cotton and other PRESSES,
TOGETHER WITH
MACHINERY, GEARING, AND HARNESS,
Of every denomination, can be had at Manufacturers' prices.

Orders should be furnished immediately to secure them in season for this crop. Apply to—

ZORN & CO., Government House,
Or at the Farmer Office.

ZORN & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, AND

Commission & Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

502 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO;

11 BECKMAN STREET,

NEW YORK.

AGENTS for a number of Manufacturers in the Atlantic States and Europe; purchase and sell any kind of Goods on Commission; attend also to Collections, Remittances, Insurances, etc.

FOR

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

They have the very best facilities, under an arrangement with Mr. Chas. V. Mapes, the well known Agricultural Implement Agent, New York.

They invite an inspection of their Samples, Price-lists, and Pattern-books, of
HARDWARE, BRITANNIA, BRASS, AND TIN-WARE.

ZORN & CO. do a Commission Business exclusively, contenting themselves with a moderate Commission, according to the amount of a transaction. Having correspondents all over the globe they can promise satisfaction to all reasonable expectations in all business entrusted to them, and invite especially the farming public to give them a trial.
Letters addressed to them in German, French, Italian, or Spanish, will be answered in the same language.

ZORN & CO.,

502 Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

....OF....

And will Sell Cheaper than any House

in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS,

CHIMNEYS,

WICKS.

CAMPRENE,

BURNING FLUID,

ALCOHOL,

TURPENTINE,

COAL-OIL,

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COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

MACHINERY OIL,

RAPE-SEED OIL,

CHINA NUT OIL.

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL,

SHARK'S OIL,

NEATFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL,

&c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

DR. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

NO. 611 CLAY STREET, BASE'S BUILDING,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours: From 9 A. M., to 5 P. M.

ALL WORK IS WARRANTED.

TERMS CASH WHEN WORK IS FINISHED.

PRICES LIBERAL.

PREMIUMS

AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR.

AWARDED TO THE

MEDAL

AWARDED TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON

Sewing Machines,

....AT THE....

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

LONDON, 1862.

First Class Gold Medal

....TO THE....

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

Paris Exhibition, 1861.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Are Universally Acknowledged

TO BE THE BEST

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

JUST RECEIVED.

Call and examine before purchasing.

H. W. WADSWORTH, Agent,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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WHEELER & WILSON'S

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

WITH

New Improvements,

JUST RECEIVED,

ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES

....FOR....

STITCHING,

BINDING,

HEMMING,

CORDING,

QUILTING,

TUCKING,

FELLING,

GATHERING,

....AND....

EMBROIDERING;

AS ALSO,

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Family Sewing Machines,

IN USE.

Call and see the New Improvements.

H. W. WADSWORTH,

AGENT,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

22

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

JACKSON STREET.

A few doors above Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING.

MOST CONVENIENT TO THE

Steamers' Landings, Business Streets,

....AND....

Places of Amusement.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Reduction in Prices.

Fine Bathing Rooms attached to the Barber Shop.

WARM AND COLD SHOWER BATHS,

FREE TO GUESTS.

Thoroughly Renovated and Newly Furnished this Spring. EVERY ROOM OPENS TO THE LIGHT and AIR. Every Room is furnished with a first quality Patent Spring-Bed and Hair Mattress. The International offers to guests the greatest number and BEST FURNISHED FAMILY ROOMS; and also SETS AS GOOD A TABLE as any House in the City.
I am determined that the International shall be the most comfortable, best regulated, and in all respects superior to any like establishment in the State, and shall aim to merit a continuance of the popular favor it has enjoyed heretofore. It will be conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

F. E. WEYGANT,

Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE,

418 and 420 JACKSON STREET,

A few doors below Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

This fire-proof building possesses many advantages to the traveler for convenience. It is only half a block from the Post Office and Custom House, and about the same distance from the principal places of amusement.

The City Railroad Cars Pass h Door.

The House is conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES, which secures to our Guests QUIET.

The prices for Board and Rooms are very moderate—by the Day, Meal, or week. WE SOLICIT A CALL FROM ALL.

F. E. WEYGANT, Propr.

For the accommodation of my many guests I have taken and refurnished the International Hotel, and will carry on the two Houses in connection, so that citizens wishing to put up at either House, may take the Tremont or International Coach and be taken to either House, with their Baggage, FREE.
F. E. WEYGANT.
10

1863.

THRASHING MACHINES!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE IN RECEIPT DIRECT from the Manufacturers of a superior lot of GENUINE

PITT'S, and C. M. RUSSELL & Co's

CELEBRATED

EIGHT AND TEN-HORSE

THRASHERS and SEPARATORS,

BOTH BELT AND GEARED.

These Machines are of the latest and most approved Manufacture, and acknowledged to be the best Machines ever offered to the Public.

....ALSO....

4, 6, 10, and 12-Horse

16 and 22-foot Stackers.

FARMERS are especially requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

DE WITT, KITTLE & CO.,

9 Sansome street, near Pacific.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHE

Home Miscellany.

IN THE DEPTHS.

BY C. H. WHEEL.

(There is a Broadway in every city, and many walk in the road that leads to Death.)

Yet that saw her last night in Broadway
May have thought her alone in the street;
But beside her the pale phantom, Death,
Was walking with shadowy feet.

Her bosom rose lightly and fell—
Did you know it but throbb'd with its pain?
A friend said her garments were satin—
To me the grouped letters read STAIN.

A June breath in rich waves rippled round,
As her bosom rippled the wave—
But the life had been passed from a rose,
And it lent its perfume to a grave.

O ye pure, spotless damels of earth,
In your walkings by night or by day,
Should you meet with this sister of yours,
For the Savior's sake, pity and pray.

That her sins are as scarlet, I know,
But sad is the penalty paid,
For her feet go indeed down Broadway—
She is neither wife, widow, nor maid.

There's a throne that is high as the heaven,
There's a pit that is deeper than hell!
Oh! tears by the planets were given
When that star from God's coronet fell!

NOBODY'S LITTLE BOY.

BY EULIA.

Now tell me, good folk, tell me,
How, should I not cry?
Ahl! where is my dear father?
Wee! he lies deep buried;
Where my mother? O good mother;
O'er her grows the grass.

While passing along the grassy green-streets of an obscure country village, in one of the Eastern States many years ago—wandering here and there—I met a little boy who had seen but a few summers and winters, and those had evidently been rough; and he was crying piteously enough to arrest the attention and engage the sympathy of any mother of little children—such as I—so I accosted him in cheerful tones and asked: "Why do you cry, little fellow, and whose little boy are you?"

Passing back, with his little, chubby, unwashed head, the mass of tangled yellow curls that fell over and concealed, while it preserved the whiteness of his brow, he raised his blue eyes wonderingly to look into my unfamiliar face, while he answered—with a fresh sob, a fresh gush of tears and a quivering, grief-stricken lip—"I am nobody's little boy." "Ahl! poor little one!" I said "why should you not cry?" He was an orphan.

Not many months had passed following that little incident when I came to California, I had successfully emerged out of the trial of house-hunting and had already made myself comfortable in my new home when, one morning I sat quite alone in my cozy breakfast-room, my noisy, restless flock of little happy school girls and boys, having prepared their usual recitations, and carefully put up their lunch, satchel and books in hand, had bounded out into the merry sunlight, flinging the street door together after them, with a slam-bang loud enough and sufficiently demonstrative to startle the old gray possey from her nap on the soft hearth rug, and at once set all the spoons and cups of the breakfast table jingling and dancing to their own music. This was my opportunity to look over the morning paper. Somebody had sued the members of the Vigilance Committee, and I was interested in the progress of the trial; while reading a portion of the testimony, I came to the quotation of those words of the culprit, Bruce, who said, "When I was eight years old, I was turned out of my father's house." I read no further, every word of that brief sentence, seemed to stand by itself, even as the individual ghost of a great wrong. Then I read it again, read it aloud, pronouncing each word in the sentence, as it was charged with the full measure of the murderer's; meanwhile a great warm fountain of pity gushed forth from the mother-love within my own soul and encompassed the neglected wanderings of the little child, turned out of his own father's house! out into the wide, rough world, so early in the morning of life. Poor soul! Could they not watch with these one hour? Thrust out—beyond all those sweet, serene influences which the home-love thickly scatters in the path of eager boyhood—denied the love whose presence he should carry with him wherever he should go, wearing it as a shield in the battle of life, full armed also and guarded as the Ladies and Peasants of the ancients guarded their children from evil.

In fancy, I followed that little outcast from the parental roof, followed his little weak footsteps out of the father's house, striving to imagine by what means he of himself alone, will escape the terrific loneliness of such a life, how he will gather strength to ward off great terrors of sins, which, in his other ignorance he may welcome as good—sins ever ready to leap into the infant bosom, when thus early, the great heavy hand of the world is raised against the tiny-fingered little one who is nobody's little boy. And that home, that father's house, which had repudiated him! Was it the home of the drunkard, become insensible alike to moral duty and natural affection and self-respect?—the sure effects of that dire thirst which scorches and withers the human soul and fills the household with firebrands plucked out of the bottomless pit, mingled with poisoned arrows and patrician death? Or was it out of the successful manœuvre of some intriguing woman, or worse than that, the miserable consequence of that shameful and unnatural law of divorce? Here we may leave the erring soul to the tender mercies of his God, for all we can ever know of the poor outlaw, is the little which he has said, mingled with curses, concerning himself—and the

substance of his story is told in those few words—"I was turned out of my father's house, when I was eight years old, and fell into bad company."

No kind mother had taken his little hands tenderly in her own and taught him to look up to the blue heaven which hangs so high above us all, uttering the sweet belief that above and beyond the glittering stars—beyond the rising and the setting sun—beyond the pale shining moon—there dwells a God who is the source of all goodness, and from whom each of his wayward children of earth must daily draw his portion of spiritual grace, to strengthen him and quicken the contest with the trials and temptations of the flesh.

No soft eyed, fair haired sister led him aside to gather violets and buttercups in the early spring-time, or into the deep, cool, midsummer forest, to hear the birds sing in the old maples, or sat with him on the house-door-step, watching together, with mutually stimulated interest, the lengthening stripes, which were fast drawing bright lines over the cheeks of the early apples.

No sturdy elder brother, in the warm hazy days of frost-nighted Autumn, climbed for him the tallest chestnut-tree, and pelted and shook the long and strong boughs with his sinewy arms, while the brown burrs came rattling down, and burst, frost-weakened, as the glossy nuts fell into his little outspread pinafore, or told him, leaning over the farm-gate, in the sober after-supper twilight, incredible stories of the coons and the white rabbits he had trapped in the dense old woods at midnight.

Or ever in the long cold winter evenings, when the snow lay heaped over all the broad meadows, and crowned the high hills, and the ice lay thick and clear on the mill streams and the wide rivers, while the great wide-mouthed chimney-place sent forth flickering flames, and glowing embers laid on the broad hearth, radiating light and warmth, did ever gray-haired grandfathers, sitting in the old arm-chair, hold him on his knee, while he beguiled the hours with fairy story, or wonderful personal adventures, beginning with "When I was a little boy?" I know many a little one that falls fast asleep on the aged bosom thus, nourished into virtuous living, and is laid softly, with many gracious prayers, to his nightly rest, on his warm soft bed; and his little young dreams are charming thoughts of kites, and ponies, and yellow-winged butterflies.

Oh, it is easy to say what blessings and safeguards this poor wanderer had not enjoyed, but not so easy to conceive the terrific temptations to which his wild life had exposed him, from the day on which he was turned out, until he was arraigned before that civil organization at whose bold and successful assumption of law and distribution of justice—Civilization afar off, even unto the ends of the earth, stood holding her breath, awaiting the result!

Roused out of deep sleep at midnight, the criminal child-man goes out to receive condemnation out of the mouth of that self-constituted tribunal, and then—over the dim-lit track of wasted years—whose days and hours were marked continuously by crime and misery up to the very present—there gleams upon his sick soul the quickened memory of that great wrong, and the stout blasphemer, in the bitterness of his last extreme anguish, cries out pitifully—"I was turned out of my father's house when I was but eight years old."

Even as the hangman's grip fastens upon him, he seems to have had an imperfect perception of that which he might have been, had not the nobler and higher instincts of humanity been thus cruelly thrust back on the yearning affections of his boyhood. But all too late to arrest the hand of insulted Justice, or secure sympathy or re-prieve, and he who passed through this mortal life as nobody's little boy, dies blaspheming God and cursing men, and sinks himself accursed into a felon's grave.

"—He, alas!

Had lived but on this earth a few sad years;
And so his lot was ordered, that a father
First turned the moments of awakening life
To drop, each poisoning youth's sweet hope."

THE UNION FARM AND PLANTATION MILLS.

THE BEST MILL EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Greene, Heath & Allen,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

A LARGE and FINE Farm for Sale.

A FARM OF 1000 ACRES, ALL UNDER FENCE, Land of the best kind, Good Buildings, etc., will be sold at a great bargain to a cash purchaser, as the owner wishes to leave for a distant part of the mining regions. This is a grand Ranch either for grain and stock, or Orchard and Crops already in, 300 acres. It can be purchased at a bargain and a tenant can be had at a good interest, also. This is a good opportunity for an investment. Apply to Editor of Farmer.

WM. T. COLEMAN, EDW. MOTT ROBINSON,
HENRY CARLTON, JR.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC EXCHANGES,
New York and San Francisco.

HOTELS.

THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

THIS HOUSE HAS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, and will be conducted equal in every respect to the First-class Houses of the Atlantic cities.

The spacious
READING AND EXCHANGE ROOMS,
have been fitted up with special reference to the comfort and convenience of the public generally, having a NEWS STAND and a large CABINET FOR MINERALS. Also—

A Branch Telegraph Office,
Connecting with all the lines throughout the country.
LEWIS LELAND & CO.,
Proprietors.
SAN FRANCISCO, January 1, 1863.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
Corner of Market, Battery, and Bush streets
SAN FRANCISCO.



THIS HOTEL IS BEING ALTERED AND IMPROVED, and will hereafter be conducted on the EUROPEAN PLAN. Boarders will be furnished meals at all hours, at the New Department, corner of Market street, at the new Refectory. This Department will be conducted in the most approved style, so as to satisfy the most fastidious. The Tables will be supplied with every luxury of the seasons. This Department will be entirely distinct from the Hotel, though opening from it.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,
Corner Seventh and K streets,
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR.

Important to the Travelling Public!
AMERICAN HOTEL,
BENICIA, CAL.
Thomas Bromley, Proprietor.

THE LARGEST AND BEST HOTEL IN BENICIA, and located in the immediate vicinity of the Landing of the Steamers. The Stages for all parts arrive at and start from the American Hotel.

A first rate Livery Stable is connected with the Hotel, and the best of Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, can be had at all times, at very reasonable charges.

Prices of Board and Lodging:
Board per week.....\$5 00 Rooms.....\$1 00 to \$4 00
Meals.....50c Lodging per night 50c and 75c

A Carriage will always be in attendance to convey passengers to and from the Steamer to the Hotel, Free of Charge.

Having opened our new FIRE-PROOF HOTEL, we would call the attention of our friends and the public to the very superior accommodations we are now enabled to offer.

The AMERICAN is a three-story structure, centrally located, furnished in the latest style, and supplied with every reasonable convenience of luxury. It will be our aim and pride to make it truly a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and to this end no pains will be spared on our part.

Families and others will find the AMERICAN Rooms and in the country.

The Office of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express is situated in this House, and stages leave daily for all the prominent points of the County and State.

BROWN & REXFORD, Proprietors.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
TOMALES.

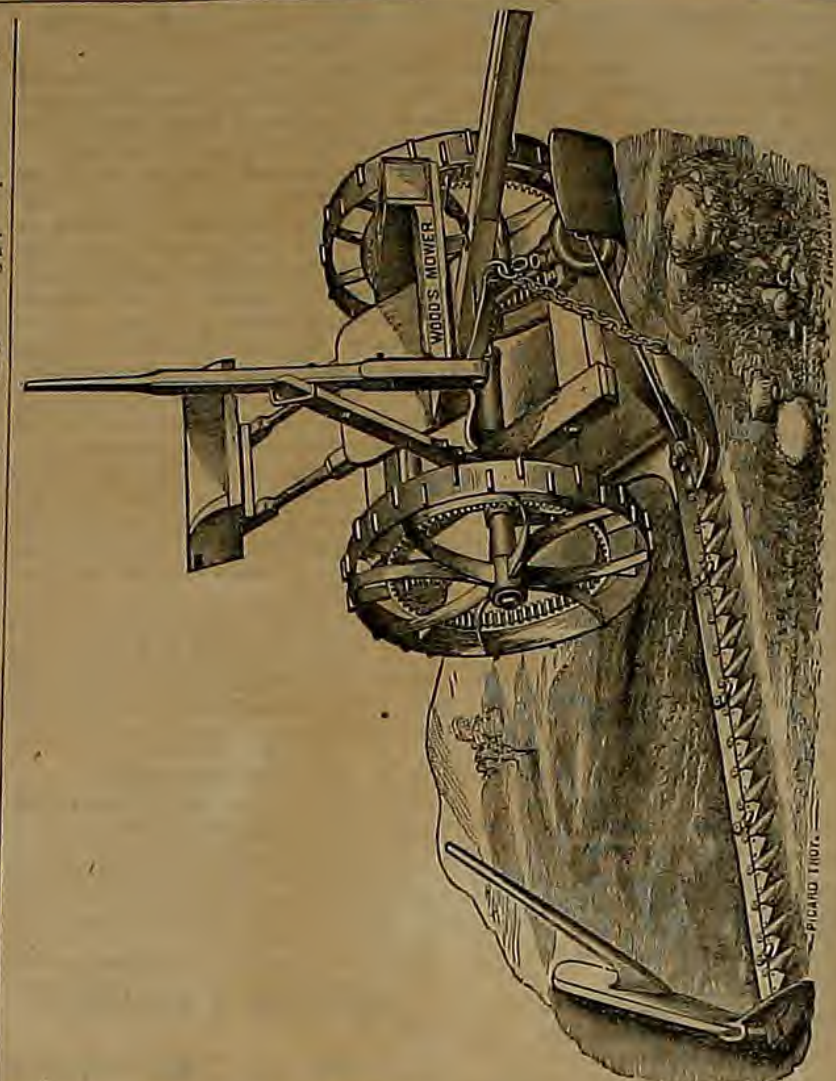
THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the public that he has opened the above named new and now prepared to accommodate the traveling community in the best manner and upon the most reasonable terms. Connected with the Hotel is a first-class Stable where the care of patrons will be carefully attended to.

N. BENEDICT.

Notice to Sugar-makers.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FILL OR EVAPORATE the MILLER patterns and CRUSHERS with molasses and dispatch, warranted, at the lowest rates, terms of inquiry given. One-fourth advance must accompany each order. Ninety days' time at 10 per cent on the balance, if desired, will be given, from delivery which must be secured by a bond approved by a County Judge, and have the county seal.

Petaluma, Dec. 1st, 1862. JOHN KENDALL, Agent.



TREADWELL & CO'S
LIST OF MACHINES

FOR THE
HARVEST OF 1863.

MOWERS:
WOOD'S MOWER—Improved, CAST-STEEL CUTTING BAR. FARMER MOWER, New Machine, well spoken of. BUCKEYE MOWER, " " Folding Cutting Bar.

COMBINED MOWERS AND REAPERS:
WOOD'S COMBINED SLEEP-RAKER, REAPER & MOWER. MANNY'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER. McCORMICK'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER, BUCKEYE do do do. KIRBY do do do. EAGLE do do do.

REAPERS:
WOOD'S SELF-RAKE REAPER. McCORMICK'S SELF-RAKE REAPER. MANNY'S do do. HUSSEY'S SELF-RAKE REAPER.

HARVESTERS:
HAINES' HEADERS, FARMER'S FRIEND HEADERS, WOOD'S SWATHERS, HEADERS.

STEAM THRASHER:
OWEN'S, LANE, DYER & CO'S Engines and Separators.

THRASHERS:
RUSSELL'S Genuine 33 and 36-inch Thrashers. SPENCER'S Genuine 30, 33, and 36-inch Thrashers. TREADWELL & CO'S 30, 33 and 36-inch Thrashers. PITT'S Pattern, do do. WHITMAN'S 4, 6, and 8-horse Thrashers, EMERY'S 2 and 4-horse Thrashers.

HORSE-POWERS AND STEAM-ENGINES:
Pitt's, Smith's, Russell's, Field's, and Emery's Patent Sweep and Tread Horse-Powers. Steam-Engines suitable for Thrashing.

HAY-PRESSES:
GOVE'S, and INGERSOLL'S Hay-Presses.

EXTRA CASTINGS for the above Machines. Belting—Rubber and Leather—all sizes.

TREADWELL & CO,
N. E. Corner California and Battery streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

The above can be had at our Stores in Marysville and Sacramento.

BOWEN BROTHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY
GROCERIES,
Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores,
OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared at SPECIALITIES, for our

SUCH AS—
FAMILY TRADE,

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.

TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.

PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.

SPICES innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest.

BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated dairies; also, choicest Eastern SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc., or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury. SPANISH OLIVES, of superior quality.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES, Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessities, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—
BOWEN BROTHER,
Corner California and Montgomery streets,
San Francisco.

BRANCH STORE—Hunter street, Stockton.

For Rent or Sale.

A LARGE NEW BUILDING, WELL CALCULATED for a Mill or Manufacturing purposes, situated on the Creek with wharf in front, and with ordinary tides, four hours from San Francisco.

Apply to J. V. DILLER, 7-3a
Railroad City, April 10, 1863.

S. W. SHAW,
Portrait Painter.

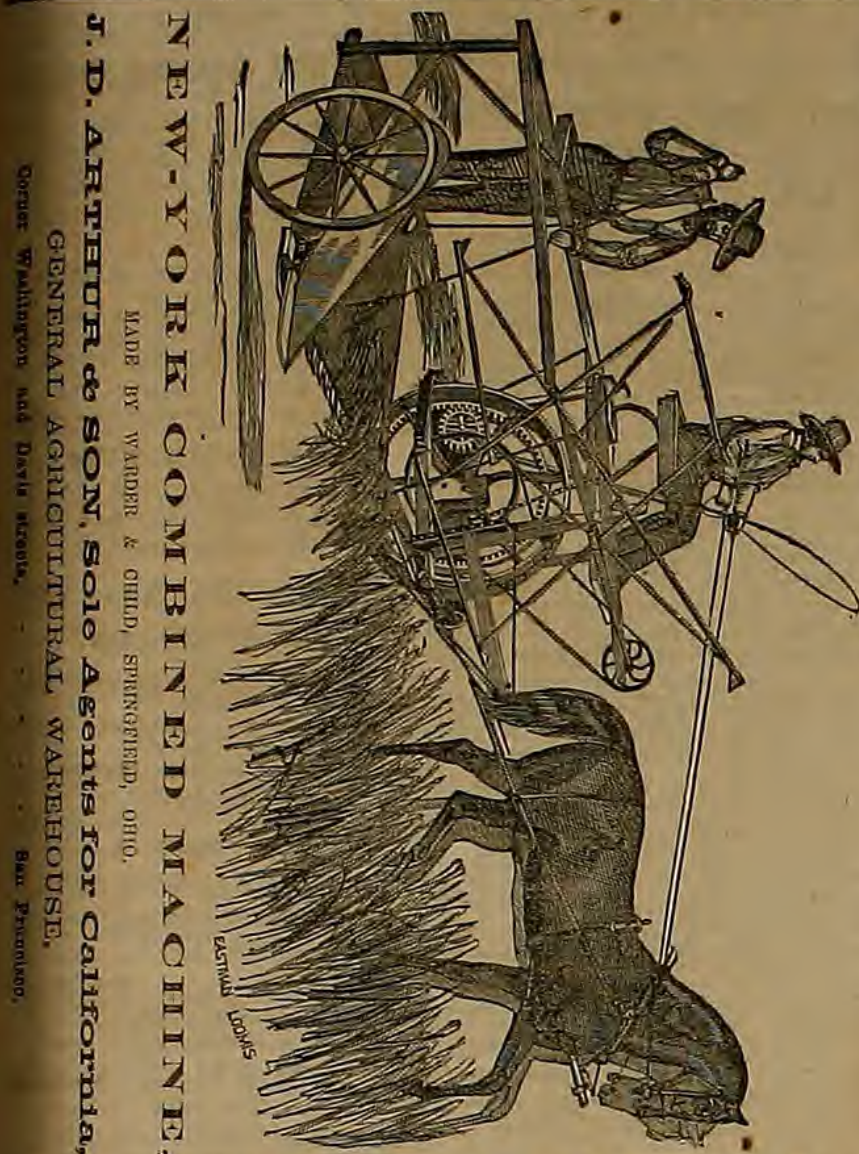
Number 15, 3d floor, Mercantile Library building
Corner of Bush & Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO

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Seed and Produce Depot,

Fort street, Victoria.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE ON COMMISSION, and sell at ten per cent commission, any California Produce entrusted to him. It will consist of an object in the market, and others paying produce, to ship to the Victoria market, as, at certain seasons of the year there usually is a surplus of from 50 to 100 per cent in the rate of most articles of Food and Produce, between Victoria and San Francisco.

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Reference—Messrs. McDonald & Co., Bankers, Victoria.
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NEW-YORK COMBINED MACHINE.
MADE BY WARDER & CHID, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON, Sole Agents for California.
GENERAL AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.
Corner Washington and Davis streets, San Francisco.

REAPERS AND MOWERS.
WE OFFER TO THE CALIFORNIA FARMERS, AS USUAL, THIS SEASON, A MACHINE EVERY way adapted, in POWER, DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, and CUTTING CAPACITY, suited to the demands of this great Grain-growing State.

The peculiar characteristics of the

New-York Combined Machines, are

1. **LIGHT DRAUGHT**—arising from a 3-foot Ground-wheel, and a light 30-inch Grain-wheel, opposite each other.

2. **TWO PINIONS OF DIFFERENT SIZES**, the smaller one to give a quicker motion to the knife in MOWING.

3. **A DEEP LEVEL PLATFORM**, which is elevated or lowered bodily, and is not tilted to alter the Cut.

4. **THE FACILITY** with which the Machine can be CHANGED from a Mower to Reaper, or the height of the Cut altered, or the knife thrown out of gear, while in motion.

5. **EASE** with which the RAKER gets off the Grain—AS HE STANDS UPRIGHT.

6. **THE GRAIN** is laid in gentle out of the way of the Machine.

7. **WILL CUT 6 to 6½ FEET** swath, and 18 to 20 Acres per day.

8. **A MACHINE** that will work equally well on the Side-hills and on the Plains.

9. **A MACHINE** that for the amount of labor performed is easier on the Raker and on the Team, than any other in use.

10. **A MACHINE** that does not require constant visits to the Blacksmith-shop, and a frequent suspension of all field operations for repairs.

There are 600 of the New-York Machines in the hands of California Farmers.

Farmers, give us a call and judge for yourselves. EXTRAS of all kinds always on hand, with—

A full Assortment of Agricultural Implements,

For sale at the Lowest city prices.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE....Corner Washington and Davis streets....SAN FRANCISCO.

BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICE---Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Capital Represented, over \$9,000,000!!!

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ASSETS OVER \$5,000,000!!

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OF NEW YORK:

Policy mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall be divided pro rata among the policy holders.

Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York.

Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

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Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for the annual premium.

Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.

The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.:

ASSETS, \$1,000,000!

DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS,

\$50,000!

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK:

ASSETS, \$1,800,000!

Letters of Credit for \$240,000.

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Security Fire Insurance Co.

Marina Fire Insurance Co.

Phenix Fire Insurance Co.

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AGENTS.

SUGAR-CANE MILLS

AND THE CELEBRATED



COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

First Premiums at Thirty National and State Fairs.

THE ONLY RELIABLE EVAPORATOR

FOR ECONOMY IN FUEL, excellence in construction,

superiority in speed, and quality of work, it is beyond

all competition.

ORDER EARLY. The present high price of stock does

not warrant our importing beyond the demand for machinery.

Therefore, to prevent disappointment, all who expect to pur-

chase, should inform us before the first of July next.

For pamphlet containing description of the machinery and

much valuable information on the culture of the Chinese

Sugar-Cane, and manufacture of Sugar and Syrup, call upon

us, or address

CAROTHERS & BATES

Manufacturers, Sacramento.

3,000 GALLONS SIRUP FOR SALE. In lots to suit

purchasers. Depot, with MARVIN, No. 20 J

street, Sacramento.

CELEBRATED PEACEMAKER STOVE,

For Sale By

A. P. BRAYTON & CO.,

No. 128 Sansome street, near Pine,

BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK....SAN FRANCISCO.

General Agents for the Pacific Coast,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STOVES,

Tin, Iron, and Copper Ware,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

....ALSO....

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HALLER'S

Patent Airtight

FRUIT-JARS,

The only absolutely reliable Jar in use.

BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK. No. 128 Sansome street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

COGSWELL'S MISSISSIPPI STOVE!

calculated for

Steamboats and Hotels.

J. P. COGSWELL,

Manufacturer

And Dealer in Ship, Hotel and Family

COOKING STOVES,

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114 CLAY STREET,

Between Drumm and Davis Streets.

SAN FRANCISCO.

23

NEW ENGLAND SOAP FACTORY

DYER'S SOAP FACTORY

J. P. DYER

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

PREMIUM

Marble Works,

P. J. DEVINE,

Corner of K and Sixth streets,

SACRAMENTO.

MARBLE MANTLES, GRATES, MONUMENTS,

Tomb and Grave-Stones, Table and Counter-

Tops, Marble and Freestone Tiles,

Constantly on hand, and made to order on reasonable

terms.

All kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK done with

care and dispatch.

v17-14

A HOMESTEAD

FREE!

IN THE

New City of

COLLINSVILLE,

SOLANO COUNTY,

CALIFORNIA,

opposite

ANTIOCH and NEW YORK,

at the mouth of the

San Joaquin and Sacramento

Rivers!

Has been regularly laid out, surveyed, and put

upon record,

TITLE PERFECT,

being

A PATENT

from the

UNITED STATES.

5,000

Building Lots!

500

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

... OR ...

DISTRIBUTED FREE!

To such as shall first make application, and a

GOOD, CLEAR DEED given at once (uncondition-

ally), leaving it to the option of the party

TO IMPROVE OR NOT;

but it is expected that those taking one of the Gift

Lots will use their influence in directing persons

seeking a Home in California, to the

NEW CITY AND COUNTRY.

By so doing, they will be the means of getting

more to settle, than if they were to improve them-

selves.

Money Loaned

To Such as Build Immediately on the Prem-

ises, at a Low Rate of Interest.

A glance at the Map of California is all that is

necessary to satisfy any reflecting mind of the ju-

dicious selection of this magnificent site for a

NEW CITY,

and never subject to overflow from the flooding

or rise of the river or bay in winter, as the wharf

and warehouses were built at the time of the

HIGHEST FLOOD LAST WINTER.

The vast region of fine country around it is rapidly

filling up, and if the uninterrupted navigation

from San Francisco to Sacramento increases

as it has done for the last five years, there is no

reason why Collinsville should not become a

Great and Commercial City,

it being a midway stopping-place for the steamers

daily from San Francisco to Sacramento.

Already, at and around Collinsville, there is a

large number of inhabitants. They have, also, a

Post-Office, Store, large warehouse, and a

Magnificent Wharf,

Two Hundred feet long by One Hundred feet wide,

which cost the present proprietors upwards of

\$10,000.

The Farming Country in Solano County can

not be Surpassed,

Fine soil, springs of pure water, etc., etc. The

climate is milder, both in summer and winter,

than almost any other part of California.

A CITY

with such a situation, surrounded by so magnif-

icent a country, cannot but have

A GREAT AND GLORIOUS DESTINY.

A ferry is about to be established between this

Port, Antioch and New York, making the distance

only 35 miles, by land, to San Francisco, being a

saving of

Over One Hundred Miles to those who Drive

Stock to that Market.

Some persons, not realizing the immense rise on

property in new cities, may say: "How can we af-

ford to give away so many lots, not knowing how

many will be actual settlers?"

Why, gentlemen, if by giving away five hundred

lots, we can induce one hundred to settle, then

the rise of our lots more than pays us for those

given away, and those holding the remaining lots

are the owners of a handsome property.

The Very Lots You now Receive may in

less than Three Years be Worth

Thousands of Dollars!

We would, therefore, say to those who desire to

avail themselves of this liberal offer, to address us

at their earliest convenience.

Farms of 5, 10, 20 or 40 Acres for

Sale, in Immediate Vicinity,

at a low price to those who will make improve-

ments during the coming year.

TO AGENTS.

Any person who will act as Agent, and get up an

interest in their town, and send us the names of

five mechanics, we will give them an extra lot.

For Plan of the City, showing the location of

Blocks and Lots, or Bills, or any other information,

please call on, or address by mail, or express to

Collinsville Land Company,

OFFICE:

318 California Street, S. F., Cal.

Box No. 1015 Post Office, San Francisco,

15

Literary Shrubbery.

EARLY DAYS.

BY CORA DE VYLE.

THEIR memory comes like sunny gleams

Across my darkened path,

Or like the vivid lightning's flash

Amid the tempest's wrath;

Or like the rainbow on the cloud

Its darkness to illumine,

Or like the rose wreath love hath brought

To smile upon the tomb.

It comes to cheer my lonely way

IFORNIA F

HAYNES & LAWTON,
IMPORTERS OF
 **CROCKERY,** 
GLASSWARE.

**FRENCH CHINA,
TABLE CUTLERY
CLOCKS, MIRRORS.
Plated and Britannia Ware,**

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the **VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.**

We call particular attention to our **CLOCKS**, which are of the **New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,** (Formerly the Jerome Company.)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSONE STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
11
SAN FRANCISCO.

TO STOCK BREEDERS.

Young Justin Morgan.

THIS BEAUTIFUL, HIGH-BLOOD, BLACK Hawk Morgan Stallion will stand the present season, at the Subscriber's Stable, 2 miles north of San Francisco.



Any one having God Maras, and wishing to breed them to the **GENUINE TROTTER BLOOD**, is respectfully invited to call and examine this Horse, and his pedigree, before making arrangements elsewhere. It will be seen by the pedigree, that the Dam of this Horse stands in relation to the original **JUSTIN MORGAN** just the same as did the original Black Hawk.

Description and Pedigree.

YOUNG JUSTIN MORGAN is a beautiful dark chestnut color, with a heavy wearing mane and tall; and in point of action and beauty is unsurpassed by any horse in California. He was loaded the property of C. Needham St., of De Kalb, Illinois; sired by the celebrated fast trotting stallion, Black Hawk Celer, he by the original Vermont Black Hawk, owned by David Hill, Esq., of Bridport, Vt. Black Hawk was sired by Sherman Morgan; he by the original Justin Morgan; he by True Britton; he by the noted imported Sore Traveler. Black Hawk Celer's Dam was sired by young Hamiltonian, also by "Roby's" Hamiltonian; he by Imported Messenger. Dam of Young Hamiltonian is by the Grand sire, Dan Patch, bred in Randolph, by Mr. Frank D. Smith.

YOUNG JUSTIN MORGAN is full brother to the celebrated stallion, Green Mountain Black Hawk; his dam is Old Stub, and was sired by Young Telescope; he by Imported Telescope. The dam of Young Telescope was sired by Imported Messenger. The dam of Old Stub was sired by the

YOUNG JUSTIN MORGAN received the First Premium, a best Roadster Stallion Colt at the De Kalb County Fair, Illinois, 1888; also, the First Premium as the Best Roadster Stallion, at the De Kalb Agricultural and Mechanical Association held at De Kalb, in the Fall of 1891. (See American Stock Journal, page 61 of second volume.)

TERMS.—By the season, \$30; or, \$10 when services are rendered, and \$50 more when the Mare proves in foal.
Good Pasturage for Mares from a distance, free of charge.
 Mountain View, March 7th, 1863.
 A. G. RICH.


Young St. Louis,

 WILL STAND THIS SEASON AT SEALE'S RANCH, near Mayfield, Santa Clara county, and serve mares at \$40 the

ST. LOUIS stands over 15½ hands high, is four years old this spring; color black. He was raised at St. Louis, Missouri, of Maltese stock, and undoubted pedigree. He took the first premium at the State Fair at Sacramento last year, soon after his arrival, and is conceded to be the finest Jack in the State.

Those wishing to secure the services of the BEST JACK
IN THE COUNTRY, will do well to call and see the above
Fine pasturage for mares at reasonable rates.

Pure-Bred Durham Bulls.

 THE undersigned, importer of the celebrated pure-bred Durham Bulls DON PEDRO, CALLUM BAWN, MOSS ROYAL and ROTHSCHILDS, will offer these Bulls the present season for the improvement of stock.

These celebrated full bloods will stand a SEAR's RANCH, near Mayfield. The price for serving will be only \$25, and no purer or better stock can be found in the country. Persons at a distance can send their cows, and good pasturage can be had for the season at very reasonable rates.

3 H. W. SEALE,
Mayfield, Santa Clara county.

P. Ayer's Cathartic Pills.
The sciences of Chemistry and Medicine

They have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their neoplatonic composition is such that they will

...strong properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the skill of the

While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and, being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of error.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the aged and infirm.

means of their cures, of the following complaints: Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be surprising to find cured by the use of the medicine.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other than

with this is the intrinsic value they can give you compares
the best and lasts there for them, and they should have it.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for \$1. Sold by Crane
& Brigham, San Francisco; R. H. McDonald & Co., Sacra-
mento, and all dealers in medicine.

Removal.
DAVIS & WITHAM have Removed their place of business (see card) to Southwest corner Clay and Davis street.

S. H. DAVIS. W. L. WITHAM.
DAVIS & WITHAM,
Commission Merchants.

DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, and Produce generally.
Corner Davis and Clay streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.
Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by purchasing and forwarding goods to the importer.

order or personally, as we have some of very extra
character for sale. Address Editor FARMER. 20

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company



THE FOLLOWING STEAM-SHIPS will be dispatched
In the Month of May, 1863:

May 13—**ORIZABA**, E. S. Farnsworth, Commander.

May 23—**GOLDEN AGE**, W. H. Halsey, Commander.

From Folcroft street wharf

FOR PANAMA

At 9 o'clock, A. M.,
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by
the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New
York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.
A. B. FORBES
Agent P. M. S. Co.,
Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorf streets

**PEOPLE'S
STEAMSHIP LINE**
....CONNECTING....

California and New York
VIA NICARAGUA.
750 Miles Shorter than any other Route.

 Time fast and favorite double engine steamship.

MOSES TAYLOR,
1,500 Tons.

J. H. BLETHEN Commander

will be dispatched for

SAN JUAN DEL SUR.

From Mission Street Wharf, punctually at 9 o'clock
in the morning, on

Wednesday, June 10, 1883.

Connecting at GREYTOWN with the splendid
Steamship

AMERICA, 

2,500 Tons.

Reduced Rates of Passage and quick trips is secured by the re-opening of the NICARAGUA ROUTE.

These Steamers are unsurpassed for speed, cleanliness and safety, and every effort will be made to insure the comfort of passengers.

A man of experience will be sent on each steamer to take charge of the baggage and of ladies who may be traveling alone.

For further information, apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent.
No. 307 Washington street
Opposite Post Office.

13-1d

California Steam Navigation Company
Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock P.M.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
 **THE FAST AND SPLENDID**
STEAMERS 
CHRYSOPOLIS and ANTELOPE,
Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock
p.m., from Broadway wharf.
Steamer **CHRYSOPOLIS**, Chickwick Master, will leave
on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer **ANTI-**
LOPE, Poole Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays
and Fridays.
Other steamers will also leave for **STOCKTON** every

day at 6 o'clock p.m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway
Wharf.

**For Marysville and Intermediate Landings
Every Day.**

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Ship
or SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento
alternate days, at 7 o'clock a.m.

CHANGE OF DAY FOR RED BLUFF.

Until further notice, the steamers of the California Stea-
mer Navigation Company will make three trips per week to RE-
D BLUFF, leaving Sacramento on Tuesdays, Thursdays and
Sundays, at 7 o'clock a.m. every day.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply
on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Fifth
and Front streets.

71713 J. WHITNEY JR., President

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE SUBSCRIPTION-BOOKS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, for receiving subscribers to the capital stock of said Company to the amount of \$100,000, will be open at my office, 422 Montgomery street, from this date. Ten per cent of each subscription is to be paid cash, and the balance in installments during the next eighteen months. The liberal aid granted this Company by the United States Government, in bonds, lands, and timber, makes it unusually attractive for investment.

The division of the Pacific Railroad to be constructed

It is not proposed to receive subscriptions beyond the sum of three million dollars, as that amount, added to the Government subsidy for this division, \$6,750,000, will enable the plant the Road A. W. BEE, Agent C. P. R. E. C.

Catawba and Isabella Wine

500 GALLONS SUPERIOR CATAWBA AND ISABELLA
Wines, in bulk—a very superior article.
Also, four hundred Rhine Wine made from Grape
from Germany.
2000 gallons Wine made from the California Grape and
superior quality. Purchasers desirous of a superior article
can find samples at this office with price, etc.

CALIFORNIA FARMER

List of Agents.
(Our Subscribers can send money by Mail or
Register at the Post-office, and the money will come by
mail and sure.)

WELLS, FARGO & Co., at all their Offices in this State.
POSTMASTERS, (except where the State are registered at)
W. W. SULLIVAN, Washington street, San Francisco.
W. SANDER, Bemica.
POSTMASTERS, Nepa City and County.
C. B. BOWEN, Stockton.
A. B. WEBSTER, Brooklyn.
A. B. CONTESSA, bookbinder, No. 32 Fourth street, Sacramento.
Postmaster, Jone Valley.
NICHOLS MAHON, San Rafael, Marin county.
S. LEVY, Bolinas and Olevis, do.
J. B. BAKER & BREEKE, and DUTTON & HARTON, Tomala.
J. C. H. J. FLETCHER, Preston's Point.
WILLIAMS & CO., 271 Post Office, Los Angeles.
W. J. SPEARIE, Berkeley, Humboldt county.
MANNING, BURELL & Co., Portland, Oregon.
J. M. HARTON & BARBER, bookkeepers, New York City.
Foreign Agents.

M. WHITNEY, Esq., Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
 J. AY, ADAMS & HOGG, Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists,
 Kensington Road, London, will receive Subscriptions.
 A. Desoars, Bookseller, Paris, will receive Subscriptions.
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 either by Express, or with perfect safety by Mail.
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 of any part of the State is only six cents per quarter,
 per year. This is the lawful postage established by Congress
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CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

NUMBER 15.

VOLUME XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1883.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. K. PHILLIPS & CO.

No. 725 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson
SAN FRANCISCO

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For
each of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis.
By express, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number,
in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid
in advance.

JOBS.—Of every description, done with prompt-
ness; orders will be faithfully attended to.

All letters on business connected with the office should
be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

(For the California Farmer.)

Crops in Napa—Cotton, Tobacco, Etc.

NAPO CITY, June 1, 1883.

ED. FARMER: The rain that is falling this
morning gives me a respite from the "Buckeye"
which I am "running" in these high-priced hay
times, and I will use a few moments scribbling
for your edification—that is, if I may be able to
accomplish such a result. This valley seems to
retain its well earned laurels and reputation for
good crops, as they all promise exceedingly well.
Each of the wheat, in fact, promises most too
well, standing from four to six feet high, and some
lying at the same length on the ground.
The hay crop is quite fair, but every one has got
the ideas arranged to the tune of twenty dollars a
ton, next winter, and consequently every acre
that yields a half a ton is being clipped. I hope
these expectations will be realized, but I have
noticed that when high prices were anticipated,
all were so saving of their hay the price advanced
but little, if any, beyond the common figure in
years of a heavy crop throughout the State.

There will be no end to the fruit in this valley
the present season; all kinds promise well, and
the trees are already bending under their burdens.
Tobacco is being cultivated quite extensively,
not so much so however as it would have been
had the plants been plenty. Many who planted
seed, have no plants, and those who have them to
spare, readily realize five dollars per thousand and
cannot supply the demand at that. If, three
months ago, I could have looked down through
the future to the present, I would have sown
about forty acres with tobacco seed, and now
be rubbing noses or shaking hands with the
tobaccoists.

Cotton is being experimented with. I have a
side of the Sea-Island variety, which looks very
showy. To me, it is a new plant, and I watch
its growth with considerable interest. I take
great pleasure in seeing strange plants grow, but
have neglected to procure the seed of but few the
present season, the success of these I shall re-
port to you in due time.

R. E. B.

How to Dry Sweet Corn.

When the corn is in good condition for eating,
the grains being fully grown, boil a quantity of
salt just enough to cook the starch, and let them
boil and dry a few hours, and then shell or cut
the grains and spread them in the sun till
dried. The best way to dry the corn is to nail a
sheet of cloth of very open texture on a frame,
which if two feet wide and five feet long, will be
a convenient size to handle. If the corn is
spread thinly upon this cloth it will dry quickly,
without scorching. It should be covered with a
piece of musquito netting to keep off the flies.
Another person gives the following directions for
drying sweet corn: "As soon as the corn is fit for
the table, husk and spread the ears, in an open
oven, or some quickly drying place. When the
kernels loosen shell the corn, or shell soon as you
can. Then spread upon a cloth to dry in the sun,
or in paper in a warm oven; stir often that it may
dry quickly, and not overheat. It more resembles
the dried by its being whole, is sweeter, and re-
tains more of its natural flavor by drying faster.
Wholly dried expose it to the wind by turning it
slowly from dish to dish; the wind blows off all
the troublesome white chaff."

Another plan has been highly recommended,
and a machine invented to facilitate the operation.
This is to bore out the pith of the cob, and then
completely dry the corn on the cob, and keep it
there till wanted for the table, when it may be
shelled as it grew, or shelled first.

How wide apart should apple trees be set?
The Gardener's Monthly states that this question
was discussed at a late meeting of the Fruit-
growers' Society of Eastern Pennsylvania. Some
members allowed their trees to branch from the
ground, and never cultivated about them. These
thought 20 feet apart sufficient. Others who in-
sisted on cultivating the trees, and had to trim
high for this purpose, advocated 30 feet. The
question was finally decided by vote, as follows:
30 to 40 feet apart, one vote; for 35 feet apart, 6
votes; for 30 feet, 9 votes; for 25 feet, 70 votes; for 20 feet,
1 vote.

Letter from Tahiti.

TAHITI, March 12th, 1883.

EDITOR FARMER: Since the date of my last let-
ter to you [published in the FARMER of Dec. 5
1882] I have had to drop the pen, and I have from
choice quitted the metropolis of the island, and
gone into the country, where I am once more de-
voting myself to stirring up the soil—my favorite
occupation. I am managing the farm of Capt.
Geo. Dexter, while he makes the voyage to Cali-
fornia and back. The Captain has about 50 acres
of most excellent land, fronting on the sea, and
extending back to the foot of the mountains. The
belt of cultivatable land extends around al-
most the entire island, and varies in depth, from
sea-shore to foot of mountains, from only a yard
or two to a mile and a half. The interior of the
island is all mountains, split in every way by tre-
mendous ravines, each with its torrent flowing to
the sea.

The principal crop of the farm is tobacco, which
is grown here for home consumption, and export
to neighboring islands, where Tahiti tobacco is
prized over that of any other island of this group.
The seed of this tobacco was brought here many
years ago, but from what country I do not know.
One kind, and the best and most liked here, is
called Portegese. It has a long narrow leaf, and
when dried is of fine color and texture, suitable,
I should think, for wrappers. Whether these to-
baccos would suit your market or not, I do not
know, as I have never yet seen any cured here in
the way it is done at home.

The natives, who consume a large amount of
tobacco in smoking—especially the softer sex—
strip it from the stalk before it is thoroughly dry,
sweat it awhile, then stem, and make it up im-
mediately into rolls of about two pounds, for
which they get one dollar. From a thousand to
twelve hundred pounds an acre is considered a
fine crop. Then the ratoon crop, with little at-
tention, gives about six hundred pounds.

The foregoing facts, from experience, show
what might be done if labor could be had. The
soil and the climate are here waiting.

An Agent, representing a European Company of
wealth, has been here, and has bargained for, and
had surveyed some seven or eight thousand acres
of land, on which rumor says, they are going to
introduce a thousand Chinamen to cultivate cane,
cotton, and tobacco. We shall see what we shall
see! I hope the Chinamen will come, for they
are wanted.

The present government is doing one good
thing; they are buying up all the unoccupied
land of the natives—forcing them out of their
"dog in the manger" policy of not selling their
lands except at a most extravagant price. Good
land can now be had at from five to ten dollars an
acre. This price may seem high, but most of
these lands have on them many valuable trees:
coconut, bread-fruit, and orange. By a late or-
der of the government, the natives of each district
are made to assemble at an assigned point, and
there build their homes, thus making a little town
in every district. They are all now engaged on
their houses, and they are building them far supe-
rior for health and comfort, to any they ever had
heretofore. The township lands assigned cannot
be alienated, nor can a white person settle in the
native town.

The great drawback to any of these people ever
doing anything in the way of cultivation, more
than raising a bare subsistence, is the state of
kindredship existing among them, which obliges
the industrious one to share out, as long as there
is anything to share out, even to his cousins, tenth
removed. This is very fine for the lazy ones, and
of lazy ones "their name is legion." Have we
not bread on the trees, fish in the sea, food all
around us? then why should we work? This is
the final answer, and is considered a clincher to
all argument on the subject by a Tahitian.

Of profitable crops, I should place sugar-cane
at the head of the list. I have never yet seen
such cane as is produced here, and with compara-
tively little labor. It need only be planted anew
about every four years. Still there is not sugar
enough produced to supply the island. What rum
is made is of an inferior quality, perhaps from a
want of knowledge of distilling properly. Cane
is also a productive crop here, but there is no
market for it if grown. Some time ago I gave
Capt. Dexter part of an ear of Chili pop-corn,
twenty rows to the ear. Some of this corn is now
over fifteen feet high, three to five ears on a stalk,
eleven feet to but of highest ear on the stalk, by
my own measurement. This corn is now ripen-
ing, and I expect to have pop-corn as is pop-corn,
and something new.

This is no country for stock-raising, at least I have
heard of no one making money at it. Still I have
seen some very good cattle, indeed, some good
horses, and the fattest of hogs. I rather expect
the fault laid with the owners that there was no
profit, for horses and cattle can be kept fat, as I
have such under my care just now.

It is said here generally that a white man can-
not stand the heat to work outdoors. I have now
been here nine months, and I have never seen
the day yet so hot, but I could have managed to
work in the field from seven to eight hours. Why

the thermometer has only reached 90 degrees
Fahrenheit on two occasions, lately, and it is mid-
summer now.

The orange trade is now in full blast, and I hear
of cargo upon cargo of the "golden fruit" for the
"Golden State." From what I have seen of the
orange trees, I should judge that they are affected
with a similar blight to that which almost exter-
minated the tree in Florida. A few years will tell
the tale.

The fish here, though so abundant, are general-
ly tough, and taste of the reef, about which they
feed. But we have one fish here, the Natto, or
trout of the island; they abound in all the
mountain streams, and afford great sport, as they
are a thoroughly game fish, and keen at the fly.
They are shaped like a perch, but slightly speckled
as a trout. Their flavor is very trouty.

While on the subject of fish, I may as well tell
you of a little kind about an inch long, that make
their appearance once a year in myriads, on the
coast, and ascend all the mountain streams, and
are found clinging to the rocks thousands of feet
above the level of the ocean. It is a lively time
with the lovers of fish while they last (two weeks),
as they are scooped up by bucketfuls, and are
transferred direct to the frying-pan; they are de-
licious eating; but when mixed in batter and then
fried, *ne plus ultra* in the fish line.

This island must have been visited by Saint
Patrick, when he was knocking around; for here,
as in Ireland, there are no snakes, or toads, or
venomous insects. What venom there is found
on the tip of men's tongues, and in the tails of
some of the fishes found here.

In concluding this rambling letter, I must
apologize for not having sent you the trees I men-
tioned in my last, but I am at present distant from
the shipping port, and it is out of my power; but
a promise is a promise, and you will yet get them.
With best wishes I remain, yours truly, J. H. J.

Ohio Wool Growers' Convention.

CONVENTIONS of the followers of special branches
of husbandry, says the Prairie Farmer, are becom-
ing as frequent as political conventions, or as the
meeting of railroads and other corporations. This
is right. We have often expressed our faith in
gatherings of the farmers for the good of the craft,
and given our reasons therefor. We chronicle
the proceedings of such meetings with great
pleasure.

The Ohio Wool Growers' Convention assembled
at Cleveland on the 15th of April. By the Ohio
Farmer it appears the propositions presented for
consideration by the business committee, were:

1. Is it expedient for wool-growers to shear
sheep without washing, considering the interest
of the manufacturer as well as the wool-
grower?

2. What would be the difference in weight gen-
erally, between unwashed wool and wool washed
in the usual manner?

3. What is the best method of marketing wool?
A desultory discussion arose upon these propo-
sitions, the weight of which was:

1st. It is highly desirable for wool-growers to
disengage with washing sheep, and they are deter-
mined to do so as soon as they can secure from
the manufacturers a just system of discount for
the difference between washed and unwashed
wool.

2. The actual difference between wool shorn
without washing and that washed in the usual
way, ranks from ten to twenty per cent, according
to the style of the sheep and the thoroughness of
the washing.

One gentleman said the wool-growers of Addi-
son county did not wash their sheep, and that
40,000 pounds of their wool went to market un-
washed, and was sold at ten cents per pound less
than the market value. Another gentleman said
the great objection to washing heavy fleeced sheep
is, that they hold water for many days, to the in-
jury of the health of the sheep; also, their being
handled by inexperienced hands when in the water,
results in serious damage. If we wait till the
water is warm enough to wash with safety, and
let the sheep run long enough afterwards for the
wool to "come to life" before shearing, it makes
shearing quite too late; wool falls off equal to
one-twelfth, and the new wool does not get a
start before the hot weather comes on.

Others consider the washing of sheep injurious
to the health of the flock as they become heated
while driving, and then chilled by the water.

The committee on resolutions, reported the fol-
lowing for action by the convention:

Resolved, That the practice of washing sheep
should be abolished, because—

1st. It prevents early shearing, which secures a
greater quantity of wool, a longer staple, and a
better condition of sheep and lambs through the
year.

2d. Of the exposure to contagious diseases, such
as scab, foot-rot, etc., in places frequented by dif-
ferent flocks to be washed.

3d. It is an expensive, unpleasant job, and un-
healthy, both for man and sheep.

4th. That the manufacturer must cleanse the
wool at all events, and he can do it cheaper than
the grower.

5th. That it is to the interest of wool-growers

to put their unwashed wool in as good condition
as possible, by keeping their yards well littered,
and by throwing away all filth that can be sepa-
rated from the wool.

6th. Some lots of wool are more gross and
gummy than others, therefore, no rate of deduc-
tion could be agreed upon, suitable to all grades
and classes, but that each lot should be bought
upon its own merits for quality and condition.

7th. As generally practiced, washing is little or
no improvement to the fleece.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.
Mr. Klippart, of Columbus, offered the follow-
ing, which was adopted:

Resolved, That those gentlemen present who
may resolve not to wash their wool this season,
are respectfully requested to keep an account of
the loss incurred, or the deduction made, and re-
port the result to the editors of the Ohio Farmer,
as soon as the result has been fully ascertained,
and should they wash a part, to give a full state-
ment and comparison of the two systems.

Mr. Alexander offered the following, which was
adopted:

Resolved, That the practice of wool buyers in
making little or no distinction in the purchase of
wool as to its cleanliness, is a downright premium
on dishonesty, and is in dollars and cents a re-
ward for slovenliness.

A committee of three, from the members, was
appointed to meet with the State Board of Agri-
culture, to assist in making up premiums on sheep
for the next fair, and also a committee of three
to correspond with manufacturers, to learn their
views upon shearing sheep without washing, and
whether they would come to a fair discrimination
between washed and unwashed wool.

The convention adjourned to meet at Cleveland
on the evening of the 2d day of the State Fair,
and a committee appointed to make the necessary
arrangements.

Cheese-Dairying on the Factory System.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, writing
from Herkimer county, N. Y., says the best plan
of conducting cheese-dairying at the West, would
doubtless be on the factory system. Cheese man-
ufacture is an art that must be learned like other
trades, and demands experience and skill, and
sometimes new beginners get discouraged. But
where factories are established in neighborhoods
and managed by old and experienced cheese-makers,
the farmer avoids the vexation and labor of
cheese-making, receiving all the benefits that can
be had in the oldest and best dairy districts.

The factory system is growing in favor here,
and is thought by many, that it will in a few
years, do away with the old method of making
cheese in families. In the adjoining county of
Oneida, the majority of the dairies have been tur-
ned into this channel. Some thirteen new factories
go into operation the coming season, each manu-
facturing the milk of from four hundred to a
thousand cows. Last season there were only six
or seven; several also are put in operation the
present season in this county. The general fea-
tures of the plan are to get the milk of a certain
number of cows pledged for from three to five
years—say three hundred cows; this gives a start-
ing point. Then buildings are erected, and the
proper fixtures attached, and an experienced
cheese maker, as manager, employed. In most
instances the manager owns the buildings, etc.,
and makes the manufacture of cheese his sole
business.

One cent per pound is charged for manufactur-
ing, and each farmer delivers his milk daily at
the factory, where it is measured, and he is cred-
ited in proportion to the quantity furnished. A
gallon of milk on an average makes a pound of
cured cheese. The sales of cheese, of course, are
controlled by the farmers. A large quantity of
our cheese—much the larger part—is shipped to
Europe. Small quantities go West. We have
known several dairies, from time to time, several
years past, shipped to cities in Ohio and other
portions of the West, and the sales netting the
dairymen some better than in New York and Phila-
delphia. Our spring sales have not yet opened;
late made cheese, which was watered and sold
last month, netted the farmer here about fifteen
cents per pound. It is believed the spring trade
will rule at high prices, as nearly all our cheese
last year was exported to England, and the New
York and Philadelphia markets are now compara-
tively bare of cheese.

The writer concludes his letter with the follow-
ing reference to the seasons, etc, which we copy
to show the disadvantages and expense of keeping
stock through the long winters there, as compared
with our favored State:

We have considerable snow on the ground,
[April 13, mind.] though the weather of the last
few days has been warm, and bare patches of
ground begin to make their appearance on the
hills. We commenced feeding stock here about
the 8th of November, and expect to feed until the
15th of May, which makes a tolerably long winter.
Hay is worth, or rather selling readily at from \$18
to \$25 per ton. The stock wintered, I think, has
been rather more than usual, and, as a conse-
quence, the hay in the country will be all con-
sumed, and many will have close work to fetch
through, unless spring feed opens earlier than
usual.

Cranberry Culture.

1. Select a situation for your cranberry field on a
clay soil, or on a dark loam soil, or on all soils
where there is a mixture of sand, mostly of re-
claimed lands, such as can be made moderately
dry, are well suited to grow the cranberry. In
fact, most all soil that is natural to grow the po-
tato, is well adapted to grow the cranberry (yet
the first-mentioned soils would be preferred). As
far as I have ascertained there are three varie-
ties of cranberry: the Bell, Cherry, and the Bar-
berry.

I have never known of any other variety of the
berry that would naturalize to dry soil, except the
Bell cranberry; this species of the berry grows
much in the form of an egg—it is inclined to grow
in the wild state, on the borders of cranberry bogs,
spreading its way to upland soil. This species is
much larger than the others, in its wild state.
Persons engaged in the cultivation of the article,
should commence with the last mentioned species,
and by commencing with those that have been
cultivated and naturalized to a dry soil, they will
much sooner accomplish their object, with much
less trouble and expense, as the plants multiply
and increase abundantly.

2. Prepare your soil the same as for sowing
grain, by plowing, harrowing, and making your
soil even—then mark it out in drills, eighteen to
twenty inches apart, putting the plants in the hills,
six or eight inches apart, five or six plants in a
hill—hoe them slightly at first, till the roots be-
come clinched, and afterwards no other cultiva-
tion is needed. The plants may be expected to
run together and cover the whole soil in two or
three years. The cranberry grown by cultivation,
usually yields from 150 to 200 bushels an acre;
its fruit is about twice as large as the wild fruit,
and of a beautiful flavor; it readily keeps sound
from the harvest time of it to the time of harvest
again. The fruit is usually gathered in Septem-
ber; it is gathered with wire-teeth rakes, made
for the purpose.—[P. D. Chilson, Bellingham,
Mass.]

Scab in Sheep.

Prof. Simonds, the most recent writer on the sub-
ject, recommends a liquid prepared as follows:

Take two ounces of arsenic and two ounces car-
bonate of potash, and boil in a quart of water till
dissolved, and then add water enough to make a
gallon of the solution. To this, add a gallon of
vegetable infusion, made by pouring a gallon of
water over four ounces of fox-glove leaves (*digitalis*),
and allowing the infusion to remain till
cold, when it is poured off. "These two gallons
of liquid," he says, "constitute a safe agent, and
one of the most potent remedies for scab. Half a
pint of it (from a bottle with a quill in the cork),
on the skin at the back and sides of the sheep.
Two or three dressings will be found sufficient to
cure the most inveterate cases of scab in sheep."
The digitalis leaves can be obtained at any drug
store.—[Genesee Farmer.]

Laws of California.

AN ACT to amend an Act for the better Protec-
tion of Farmers in certain portions of Sacra-
mento County, approved April 26, 1882.

Section 1. Section one of said act is hereby
amended so as to read as follows: Sec. 1. If any
horse, mule, jack, jennet, hog, sheep, goat, or any
head of neat cattle, shall trespass upon any cul-
tivated field during the sowing, planting, growing,
or harvesting season, and until the crop or crops
are removed, or shall trespass upon any garden or
orchard, whether such cultivated field, orchard, or
garden is or is not inclosed by a lawful fence,
the owner or owners of any such horse, mule,
jack, jennet, sheep, hog, goat, or head of neat
cattle, shall be liable for all damages sustained by
reason of such trespass, the same as if such cul-
tivated field, or garden or orchard were inclosed by a
lawful fence; provided, that this Act shall only apply to
cultivated field or garden or orchard were inclosed by a law-
ful fence; provided, that this Act shall only apply to
that portion of Sacramento county lying south of
the American river, on the east bank of the Sacra-
mento river, to the lower Stockton road; and
provided further, that this Act shall not apply to
that portion of Sacramento county lying south of
the Cosumnes river.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force
from and after its passage.

Approved April 27, 1883.

AN ACT to prevent the Fraudulent Conveyance
or Incumbrance of Real Estate by Married
Women.

Section 1. Every married woman who shall
fraudulently represent herself as a femme sole,
and shall, under such representations, willfully,
by any instrument in writing, convey by deed,
mortgage, or otherwise, any real estate which by
law is required to be conveyed jointly by herself
and husband, or shall create or place upon such
real estate any lien or incumbrance, shall be
deemed guilty of a felony, and every person so
offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be im-
prisoned in the State Prison for a term not ex-
ceeding ten years, or fined in a sum not exceeding
\$10,000. Approved April 27, 1883.

AN ACT to prohibit the Carrying of concealed
Weapons.

Section 1. Every person, not being a peace
officer, or traveler, who shall wear or carry any
dick, pistol, sword in cane, slung-shot, or other
dangerous or deadly weapon, concealed, shall,
upon conviction thereof before any Court of com-
petent jurisdiction, be deemed guilty of a misde-
meanor, and shall be imprisoned in the county
jail for not less than thirty nor more than ninety
days, or fined in any sum not less than twenty
nor more than two hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. Such persons, and no others, shall be
deemed travelers within the meaning of this Act,
as may be actually engaged in making a journey
at the time. Approved April 27, 1883.

Veterinary.

Sprain of the Fetlock.—This is a very formidable lameness, and also a very painful one, and when a horse becomes the subject of it, he should be immediately excused from duty, for every movement of the parts only aggravates the difficulty. I have found the following liniment to be of great value in the treatment of all recent sprains: Olive oil, 1 pint; gum camphor, 2 ounces; laudanum, 1 ounce; sulphuric ether, 4 ounces. Dissolve the camphor in the ether, then add the oil, and lastly the laudanum.

In some cases of severe sprain of the pastern, or fetlock, I have known cold water bandages to have a very marked effect in moderating the pain and inflammation of the parts.

To Protect Animals against the tortures of Flies and Insects.—Walnut leaves, 4 ounces; lobelia leaves, 4 ounces; boiling water, 1 gallon. Let the mixture stand until cool; then express the fluid through cotton cloth, and add 4 ounces of the tincture of aloes.

Directions: Apply a small quantity of this compound daily, to the surface of the body, by means of a sponge.

Antidote for the Bite or Sting of Venomous Reptiles.—Plantain leaves (plantago major), 4 ounces; lobelia leaves, 2 ounces; boiling water, 1 quart.

Directions:—When the mixture becomes cool, bind a quantity of the herb on the affected part, and give the animal as a drench, four or five ounces of the remaining fluid, every 4 hours. [Geo. H. Dadd.]

Wash for Barns.

There is no cheap substitute for oil-paint. All the different kinds of whitewashing are incapable of shutting out moisture. The sides of buildings especially exposed to rains, will lose a portion of any kind of wash by the combined action of frost and moisture. Oil-paint obviates this difficulty.

There are many different kinds of wash recommended; but with a single exception we have never found anything better than a mixture of good lime with water. This exception we have made a thorough trial with. A rough barn, which received a coating four years ago, now retains most of it, although a considerable portion is scaled off on the most exposed side. This wash is made substantially as follows: One peck of fine beach-sand, three pecks of water lime, and four quarts of salt. These proportions might vary without detriment—there should be as much sand as can be conveniently applied with a brush. A farm laborer applied this mixture early last summer to two rough barns, one about 30 by 55 feet, the other 20 by 30, in three and a half days, consuming two bushels of water lime, which was nearly the whole cost of material. This coating, now nearly one year's standing, appears to be as good as the day it was put on. It will be perceived that the expense is only about one-tenth the cost of a coat of paint. [Country Gen.]

Maxims on Onion Culture.

CHURNED rubbish and sand are capital materials for surfacing onion beds, as they keep the bulbs dry and warm while their roots are reveling in the rich soil below.

Moisture at the base of the bulb for any length of time is most injurious to the onion; on the other hand, a dry heat at the surface is very beneficial, and it is the sun heat alone which renders the Spanish onions so superior to the English in flavor and beauty of the bulbs. The hotter the season or the climate, the sweeter is the flavor of the onions; and the colder the season or the climate, the more pungent. Onions grown in the north of Europe are many degrees more fiery than those grown in the south.

The hoe should never be used among onions. It does a deal of mischief, and if an onion is once loosened in the soil, it never makes much growth afterwards. So, too, the bulbs should never be earthed up; they should stand wholly above ground, and have good depth of soil to root in. [London Gardener's Magazine.]

Why Hens do not Lay.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman suggests the following reasons for the non-productive qualities of hens. His experience is worth noting:

"I am not in the habit of writing for publication, but I have a few remarks to make from my own experience. Last spring I had sixteen hens of the Dorking breed, and they did not lay. I did all in my power to make them do so, but nothing effected a cure. I gave them a great variety of feed—burnt bones, shell, etc.; also tried many things recommended in your valuable paper for that purpose, but all were of no use. I did not like to part with them, as they were favorite fowls of mine, and highly esteemed for the breed. Lastly, I gave up in despair—thought there was no use of keeping hens to look at, and receive no profit. I then commenced to kill them, took the poorest first, and dressed one, and it was the fattest fowl I ever saw, and no signs of any eggs. I then made up my mind that the hens were too fat to lay, and commenced immediately to starve them a little, which caused them to lose some of their flesh, and in due time they commenced to lay. Since then they have done well."

SHEEP VS. COWS.—In an article in the Rural New-Yorker, on the comparative profits of the dairy and wool-growing, by "H. T. B.," we find this rule given: "If a farmer have a good wheat farm, which he plows often and seeds to clover, and makes more or less straw each year, sheep are the most profitable. But when a man wishes to avoid plowing as much as possible, and depends upon his pastures and his meadows for his profits, then no stock pays so well as cows."

It has been ascertained that, in China, black and green tea grow on the same bush; the difference in color and quality is attributed to the age of the leaf when picked.

In a young woman's disposition is gunpowder, the sparks should be kept away from her.

Hints to the People.

BY J. B. STILLMAN, M. D.

HEALTH reform is the basis upon which all other reforms rest, and without it all other reforms must fail. When we look over this nation, we find it a nation of invalids, with only here and there—a very far apart far indeed—a person enjoying the rich blessing a well-developed, well-balanced, and healthy organism. Disease with its legion forms is everywhere making the air vocal with groans, moanings, and heavy sighs. The old, young, the middle-aged, and the little infant are alike sufferers, and they know not why. Why is it that the grandparent can endure more than the parent? and that every generation grows weaker and weaker? How few there are who even ask the question, or ponder the subject for a single moment; yet 'tis a fact, a mournful fact. The merchant fails in business because his health is poor; his wife is ailing and nervous, and sickly children, with the ever-recurring expenses of doctors, drugs, and nurses, exhaust his income, year by year, until worn out himself, he fails. The lawyer at an early age is a wreck. High living, cigars, and liquors have done their work, and when the man should be in the prime of life, he is a poor, irritable dyspeptic.

The minister wears out while yet young, in the service of God, he thinks, when 'tis really serving a perverted and miseducated appetite that has prostrated him body and mind. The whole world is wailing under the almost unendurable suffering attendant upon the false ideas and wrong habits of society, while there is only here and there a redeemed one to lift up a voice of warning and earnest entreaty, and try to point the erring, suffering world to the simple and wholesome laws of nature, to obey which is to insure health and happiness. But these teachers are increasing, and people are beginning to hear their warnings; yet where there is now one, there should be a hundred. Why are there not more laborers in the field? The reason is simply this, it does not pay. People will pay out their dollars in every town, by the hundred for drugs and doctor's bills, but do not feel able to give a few dollars for a course of lectures that would instruct them with regard to the laws of their being, and enable them to preserve their health and prolong their lives. Lecturers upon health, as well as other subjects, must be paid for their labors. Men or women devoting themselves to this subject—than which there is no greater—must have food, raiment, and lodging; must have funds to travel with, etc. As soon as people are as much interested as they should be in these matters, there will be a greater call for speakers, and the demand will be met with a corresponding supply. There are plenty of both sexes who are fully competent to teach the people, who are devoting themselves to other less important subjects, that would cheerfully take the field, if it yielded a living harvest. The minds of the people must be called to this subject, and when they see their true interests, they will invite lecturers to speak to them and instruct them on these points. Why should any society think of getting along without a teacher and expounder of physiological laws any more than they do of moral laws? Then, instead of seeing their children die off by scores, they would learn to so place them in harmony with nature's laws, as to have them grow up in symmetry and beauty, and make glad their hearts by their happy and harmonious lives.

Baking Bread.

The heat of the oven, beside being equally diffused, should continue regular. The heat is right when flour sprinkled on the oven bottom turns brown gradually, and too great if the flour chars black directly; for then it will produce a thick crust, often burnt, while the interior of the loaf is underdone. The crumb is cooked at the boiling point, 212°, and might be done in a steam chamber, as well as an oven, but for the crust, which we all love so well that we are not willing to dispense with it for any more economical mode of cooking than the oven. The heat of the oven swells a well-raised lump of dough to about double the size by the expansion of carbonic acid gas, and by steam arising from the moisture in the loaf, and by the vaporizing of alcohol distilled in the process of baking to the amount of about one quarter of one per cent of the weight of bread. A well-raised loaf of bread is more than half cavities. The loss of weight in baking depends upon the quality of the flour and size of the loaf. A one-pound loaf will generally require 1 lb 6 ozs. of dough. A three-pound loaf requires 3 lbs 12 ozs. of dough. A six-pound loaf requires 7 lbs of dough. This shows that it is the most economical to bake large loaves. If you wish to prevent baking a hard crust, you can do so by rubbing the loaf after it is shaped for the oven, with a little lard; just enough to varnish the surface. The crust, however, if not burnt, is always eaten with satisfaction, its bitter taste being preferred by many persons. The crust, which is dry and crisp upon new bread, grows soft and moist after a day or two. Some housewives always wrap their loaves in wet cloths when taken from the oven, to prevent the crust from continuing to get drier. There is no need of this, because the moisture of the crumb soon softens the crust, and frequently leaves the crumb too dry. When this is the case, return the loaf to the oven in company with a dish of hot water. The average quantity of water in well-baked wheat loaves is about 45 per cent. The best flour contains 6 to ten per cent of water. The reason that spring-wheat flour makes moister bread than winter wheat, is because it contains more gluten, and that being once thoroughly wet in mixing the dough, is retentive of the water, even after it has lost its tough, adhesive qualities, in passing from dough into well-baked bread-crust. A portion of the starch of the dough also retains water by being converted by the baking process into gum. The loaf will retain much more moisture, and consequently be better bread, if it crusts over immediately upon its being placed in the oven, as it is then in a measure impervious to water, and shuts in all that the interior of the loaf contains.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

A MOUNTAIN WIFE.—It is her happiness to be ignorant of all that the world calls pleasure; her glory is to live in the duties of a wife and mother; and she concentrates her days to the practice of social virtues. Occupied in the government of her family, she reigns over her husband by complaisance; over her children by mildness; over her domestics by goodness. Her house is the residence of religious sentiments, of filial piety, of conjugal love, of maternal tenderness, of order, peace, sweet sleep, and good health. Economical and studious, she prevents waste, and dissipates the evil passions; the indigent who present themselves at her door are never repulsed; the licentious avoid her presence. She has a character of reserve and dignity that makes her respected; of indulgence and sensibility, that makes her loved; of prudence and firmness, that makes her esteemed. She diffuses around her a mild warmth, a pure light, which vivify and illumine all that encircle her. Happy the man who possesses such a wife, and can justly appreciate her worth; happy the children who are nurtured by her care and modeled by her counsel; happy the domestics who wait her commands and enjoy her benevolence; and happy the society which holds in its bosom a being worthy of a better world.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, recently editor of the Vicksburg Whig, tells a good story of the landlord of a hotel at Holly Springs, Miss. It was a large, fashionable hotel, and the landlord was a pompous man, with a huge corpulence and a ruffled shirt bosom. Printed bills of fare were provided, yet the landlord stood at the head of the table, at dinner, and in a loud voice read off the list of articles in a rhyming way: "Here's boiled ham, and raspberry jam; baked potatoes and cooked tomatoes; turnips smashed, and squashes squashed," and so on. Mr. M. asked him afterward, why he read it aloud when printed copies were on the table. "Force of habit," replied the landlord; "got so used to it I can't help it. You see I commenced business down here at Jackson (the Capital of Mississippi), and most all the Legislature boarded with me. There wasn't a man of 'em could read, so I had to read the bill of fare to 'em."

SOMETIMES even the most serious advice becomes a joke, owing to the difficulty of taking the first step, as in the directions "How to Make a Paradise."

"Buy one acre of ground. Fence it. Build a neat cottage on it. Plant it with shrubbery, and make a grand, beautiful garden all around it. Marry an angel in hoops, and take her home to the cottage. Go home to the cottage yourself. Abstain from all villainous drinks. Join the church and become a good Christian, live uprightly before God and man, and you will have regained all the original Paradise that has survived the fall."

It is easy enough to say buy an acre, build a house. Where's the money? Easy enough to say marry an angel. Where is she?

TRUE FRIENDS, though dead, still live in our hearts, and hold as sacred a place therein as the name of John Howard does, for his firm and unalterable devotion to the good of humanity. "Only gone before," we say of them; but "lost! lost!" is our exclamation of those false friends, who, from whatever cause, have seen fit to desert us. Friendship, true friendship, what a sacred trust! May we never be false to its faith, reckless of its wants and desires, careless of its tender feelings, its warmth and ardor; but ever cherish it as one of the most sacred feelings of the human heart, never to be even for a single moment trifled with. Friends, let us cherish them in our hearts: true friends may we never forsake!—[Boston Cult.]

LAST Summer in the height of musketo time, the little rascals practiced their songs nightly, to the annoyance of every one. While a little girl, Ettie, then about five years old, was being put to bed, the mother said to her, "Ettie, you must always be a good girl, and then at night, when you are asleep, the angels will come and watch around your bed."

"Oh yes, ma," said Ettie, "I heard them singing all around my head last night, and some of them bit me, too!"

There's lots of angels in some places we know of; wouldn't it be clever to send our particular friends there, so they could be sung to death by these angels?

A CHILD'S LABORS.—Is there anything like the ringing laugh of an innocent, happy child? Can any other music so echo through the heart's inner chambers? It is sympathetic too, beyond other melodies. When the father sits absorbed over his books, which seem to concentrate every faculty, he hears his little boy laughing in his sports, and laughs also, he knows not wherefore. The bright being continually gathering intelligence, casts around us gems of thought and pearls of affection, till our paths seem paved with precious stones from Heaven's treasury. No day of storm is dark where he is—no wintry evening long. A young child is the full fountain of delight to the house and heart.

ALL WANT TO BE BEAUTIFUL.—We all like to be beautiful—to be objects of admiration either in mind or person. But the most valuable and lasting beauty is that which is least cultivated—and this is the beauty which is born of amiability—of genuine goodness of heart. This is, indeed, Beauty herself, and she is ever a favorite. She never seems to grow old. The longer she is known the better she is loved. She is prepared with comfort for every emergency; and the heart that is once wedded to her is bound in bond of everlasting bliss.

In London, at present, 110 mails pass through the pneumatic despatch tube from the station to only letters but trucks of iron of the weight of five tons have passed, and adventurous visitors now and then perform the journey with great delight.

How to Preserve your Furs.

Furs, says a writer in one of the New York papers, who seems to be thoroughly familiar with the subject, should never be put away for the summer and then forgotten, as they so frequently are; and next to being shut up from the air, their greatest enemy is damp. If from the wearer being exposed to rain they become wet, they should always be dried at a moderate distance from the fire immediately; and in warm weather when not required for wear, they should never be shut in a box or drawer for more than a few days at a time and every few weeks they should be shaken and beaten.

The more delicate skins, require somewhat more delicate treatment. The best plan is probably not to pack furs away, but to let them lie in a drawer or wardrobe that is constantly being opened, so that they meet the eye frequently, and being thus often in sight it is easy, at convenient opportunities, to have them taken out and beaten, or, at any rate shaken and tossed, and thoroughly exposed to the air. It is common to hear it remarked that the moth gets into furs, as if the insect actually migrated from one locality to another; the probability is, however, that furs and wooleens are animal substances, endowed with a vital principle, which develops itself into the living organisms through the decay of its material shape. Cleanliness and airing are therefore absolutely essential.

If we still love those we lose, we cannot altogether lose those we love.

Use not reproachful language against any one, neither cursings nor revilings.

PRIZE MEDAL
OHIO

MOWER & REAPER!

E. BALL'S PATENT.

Patented August 12, 1855, and December 1, 1857.

In England July 20, 1857. Improved 1861.

1. The carriage of the Machine is mounted on two driving wheels. In connection with each of these, is a spur wheel and piston, making the Machine stronger and more durable than any single-gear Machine can be.
2. The relation between these two driving-wheels is such, that they operate jointly, or separately, as circumstances may require. The result of this is, that when a Machine is moving on a curve, either to the right or left, the usual speed of the knife is retained and clogging avoided, and in turning and backing the Machine throws itself out of gear.
3. The weight of the Machine being placed upon two wheels instead of one, the Machine is not so apt to sink on soft ground, having a bearing surface of ten inches instead of six.
4. The weight of the carriage and gearing attached to it, as well as that of both raker and driver, is thrown directly upon the two driving-wheels; by which the following advantages are gained: First—The wheels are prevented from slipping on the ground, and thus prevent the Machine from clogging. Second—A powerful and efficient stroke to the knife is produced, enabling the Machine to cut any kind of grass or grain without difficulty. Third—No weight being thrown on either the platform or cutter-bar, but that of its own side-draft is obviated and the Machine made to run lighter.
5. The Machine, both as a Reaper and Mower, has a flexible cutter-bar, which invariably adapts itself to the uneven surface of the ground. This is the first successful Machine that ever combined this principle, and it is now almost a universally admitted fact among intelligent farmers and mechanics, that it is impossible to construct a good MOWING MACHINE without having a flexible cutter-bar and two driving wheels.

It cuts six feet wide as a Reaper, and Four and a-half feet as a Mower.

ITS ADVANTAGES AS A REAPER.

1. The grain is delivered at the side of the platform, entirely out of the way in the next round.
2. The raker rides on the carriage, where his weight don't increase the side draft, and where he can perform his work with most ease, and deliver the grain in the best condition for binding.
3. The position of the raker and platform being in the rear of the driving wheels, all unnecessary weight is removed from the necks of the horses.
4. It cuts a swath six feet wide, and will cut one acre per hour, with one span of horses, without injuring them.
5. It can be changed from a reaper to a Mower in fifteen minutes, or vice versa.

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JOS. F. LUDIN,

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Agents for JONES & HEWLETT, Stockton.

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Ornamental Tree and Shrub

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California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
FOURTH SERIES.

No. 12 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of May 29, '93.

XXIII.—VI.—MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.
Indians of New Mexico and Arizona in 1859, 1860,
and 1861.

We append the following extracts from the Indian Reports, which for the last ten years have been published by the Indian Bureau at Washington, in separate octavo volumes. They will show the latest status of some of the more retired tribes of our country, and often referred to in these Notes. The above mentioned volumes contain an immense amount of valuable annual information on the Indian tribes of the United States:

Arizona Indians in 1859.

The Pimos and Maricopas are divided into pueblos (villages), each of which has its own chief. Assembled the entire people of the two tribes, with the exception of a war party, which had gone out against the Apaches. The sight was at once novel and interesting; men, women, and children, the number could not have been less than 3,500, and by some of the spectators it was estimated much higher. In pursuance of my instructions, I explained the motive of the government in making this munificent donation (\$11,000 in implements, seeds and merchandise), that it was a mark of the President's approbation of the good conduct of the tribes since they had passed under the control of the United States government.

Mr. St. John gives me, as the census of these tribes, 3,770 Pimos, and 472 Maricopas. Of this number, he estimates 1,200 working people, male and female, and about 1,000 warriors. They have under fence and in cultivation 15,000 acres of land this year, an increase of one-third over last. They have this year disposed of, to the trading posts, 220,000 pounds of wheat, at two cents per pound; and the corn and bean crops, planted on the same ground from which the wheat is harvested during the months of May and June, promise an amount equally large, showing an increase of above 100 per cent over the productions of last year. There is, besides the sale above noticed, a large trade with emigrants, impossible to estimate correctly, and also a considerable trade with the frontier towns of Sonora, where they dispose of blankets, corals, and other articles of domestic manufacture. With the proceeds of these sales they mostly purchase clothing, and are much better off in this respect during the last three years than before. The preparations in fencing new fields, opening acequias (water ditches), etc., with the facilities afforded by their new implements, give evidence of an intention to increase their crops in the in-coming year. The Pimos and Maricopas are comparatively poor in cattle and horses, the two tribes owning only about 1,800 head. Constant Apache depredations prevent accumulation, as well with them as with the Americans.

This estimate of population, I have every reason to believe, is correct; it was confirmed by all the chiefs to me in person, and, in the distribution of presents, was accepted by them as correct, village by village. The Pimos and Maricopas are a separate people in origin, and still preserve many distinctive traits; for instance, it is an honor for a Maricopa to get a Pimo woman to wife. The Maricopas speak a totally different language, theirs being a dialect of the Cocopa, Yuma, Mohave, and Diegan tongue (the Colorado river tribes). The Pimos are also the more honest and industrious; their women being virtuous and the men honest, as Indian honesty goes; while the Maricopas women are given to prostitution, and the men to thieving. S. Mowat, Aug. 1859.

Santa Fe, N. M., August 12, 1859.

Six: the Apache agency embraces, as per instructions of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico, all the bands of Apaches in the southern portion of this Territory; and the country over which they roam extends from the Pecos river on the east, to the Colorado of the West, a distance of over six hundred miles, and embraces five distinct bands, viz: the Mescaleros, the Gila Apaches, White Mountain Coyoteros, Pinal Coyoteros, and Chiricahua Apaches. All these bands, though distinct from each other, speak the same language, but are divided, and receive their names from the locality in which they live.

The Mescalero Apaches are still divided among themselves, as they were at the date of my last annual report. A portion of this band have removed west of the Rio Grande, and are now living and planting with the Gila Apaches. Their principal chief, Cadete, and his people, have planted at their old farm at Alamo Gordo, and their fields at this time look promising.

The Gila Apaches embrace what were formerly called the Mimbres and Mogollon bands. These Indians have decreased in numbers very fast during the last two years. They never have recovered from the effects of the campaign made into their country, two years ago, by Colonel Bonneville. Before that war, they numbered over four hundred warriors, and now, the two bands united, number less than one hundred and fifty.

During the month of March, a place was selected for their farm on a beautiful stream (Santa Lucia), a tributary of the Gila, about fifteen miles south of the Mogollon mountains. This is the point designated in the agent's report of 1857, and again urged in 1858, as a suitable place for the location of this portion of the Apache tribe. They have now a large amount of land under cultivation upon that stream. Major Gordon, U. S. A., in a report to the department commander, says, after visiting the Indians and their fields: "The Indians were peaceably disposed, and said they were glad to see us, visited our camp, and all went on well. I passed down to the Gila through their crops, which extended some three miles in length, and are in fine condition." I would, therefore, again urge the necessity of

locating them where they now have their planting grounds. This valley is large enough to locate the Mimbres and Mogollon bands upon, together with the Mescaleros, if, at a future day, it should be thought advisable to move them west of the Rio Grande. It is completely isolated, being surrounded by mountains; it therefore has peculiar advantages as a location for Indians. Colonel Bonneville, in a letter to the superintendent Collins, Sept. 22, 1857, says, respecting this valley: "Within these boundaries we have a spot, large, fertile, and well watered by the Gila, bedded in the mountains, distant from all roads, and without the probability of any ever being made through it—a country, as it were, isolated. This appears to me to be the most admirably adapted for the home of the Indians."

The Chiricahua Apaches is that portion of the tribe who live in the mountain of that name, the Sierra Larga and Dos Cabaces. This band had very little intercourse with Americans until after the establishment of the great Overland Mail, which runs directly through their country. This band of Apaches rove about in small parties, and have always been termed the Apaches Broncos, or wild Apaches. They are the most warlike band west of the Rio Grande, and the least reliable. They number about one hundred warriors and five hundred women and children. They are intimately connected with the Mogollon Apaches by intermarriage and habits, and, if a reservation should be established, they should, at once, be compelled to locate with them upon the Gila.

The White Mountain Coyoteros is that portion of the Apaches living north of the Gila, upon the Rio San Francisco, and head waters of the Salinas; they occupy a fine country, with many beautiful mountain streams, and rich fertile valleys for cultivation. This division numbers two thousand five hundred souls, of whom six hundred are warriors. In all their intercourse with the government, their deportment towards travelers and traders, they have shown themselves to be the most reliable of all the bands of Apaches.

The first interview of an agent and these Indians was held in December 1858, at St. Domingo, in the southern portion of their country. At that time they agreed that our people should pass over the mail route, or through any portion of their country, unmolested. During the months of April and May, a party of gold hunters prospected most of the streams and valleys in their country; and their own account, as published, speaks in high terms of the kind treatment they received from these Indians.

The Pinal Coyoteros occupy the country watered by the Salinas and other tributaries of the Gila. They take their name from the Pinal mountain, in and around the base of which they live. Their country is also rich in timber and fertile valleys. They number about three thousand souls, of which seven hundred are warriors. This band live directly north of Tucson and Tubac, and formerly committed many depredations upon the property of the unprotected citizens of that frontier.

With a view of bringing about a proper understanding with these Indians, the agent was instructed to visit this band. A meeting was appointed at Canon del Oro during the month of February, 1859.

The Pinal and White Mountain Coyoteros cultivate the soil extensively—raise wheat, corn, beans, and pumpkins in abundance. In this particular, they are far in advance of all the other Apaches. They have some game, mescal and tuna, to subsist on, and, as no settlements yet encroach upon their country, all they will need for a few years will be a liberal distribution of presents yearly, and some hoes and spades to enable them to cultivate the soil more extensively.

The condition of the bands I propose to locate upon the valley of the Gila is very different: until within the last few years, they never have attempted to cultivate the soil, have very little to subsist upon in their country, and rove about in small parties near the settlements. M. STECK, Indian Agent, Apache Agency.

Flax seed for sowing should be of the previous year's growth, and it should be plump, heavy, glossy, of a uniform size and of a clear brown color. All seeds of a light drab color should be rejected.

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H. CLARK, Inventor and Patentee,
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THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

35,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little ones," and "The Lad." Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anril Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell." Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of \$25,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, \$20 per 100; bound 30 cents, \$25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, \$35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1.

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 30 cents each, \$15 per 100; bound 35 cents, \$30 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, \$25 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2.

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly 225 tunes and hymns. As the music is a little more than the first, the book to follow Bell No. 1. Nearly one million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the angels coming?" "Tune, God, meet me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, \$35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, \$45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where Liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Thine cheer for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc. Prices—paper covers, 15 cents, \$10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountains," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Call. This is an excellent book for concert for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, \$15 per 100; bound 25 cents, \$20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival, prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers, single copies, 10 cents, \$5 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

contains between 300 and 400 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old, of the choicest kind, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other here," "Shall we meet beyond the River," "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 50 cents, \$40 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, \$50 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

HORACE WATERS, Agt.,
451 Broadway, New York,

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1883.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a slab. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

A PREMIUM.

We will present six packages of fresh seeds to every new subscriber, that desires the same. The seeds will consist of coffee, cotton, tobacco, rice, and other new and valuable varieties. Clubs of five or ten subscribers, in one lot, will be entitled to an increased number of parcels each. Should other seeds from those mentioned be preferred, let the subscriber name, and he will receive them. Also, to old subscribers paying arrears and renewing, do we extend the same terms.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the old States and Europe.

Types rapid advance in the cause of Horticulture in California must astonish our friends abroad, and could they but look in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their beauties also, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To this end all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their Advertisement to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do our business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can, and where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charges will be five per cent. together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Keep on Planting Seeds.

We repeat, seeds of new and rare kinds that are desired to be tried, can be planted any time; all that will be needed is more care at this season.

When choice seeds are now planted, have the earth made fine and rich, and well moistened down deep, not made into mud, but thoroughly moistened. Then plant the seed a little deeper than usual, and cover them with newspapers, and lay small stones on the corners of the papers. Moistened the paper every morning. By the heat of the sun on the paper, it creates a warm, humid atmosphere below, that starts the seeds. Take off the paper at night, and water freely if the weather be dry; and when the seeds come up, be careful to shade them for a few days till they are hardened, then leave off the paper altogether. By care, seed can be planted all the year round, this way, or choice seed can be planted in boxes and then transplanted. Should any of our parcels be received by those who cannot use them, we hope they will give them to those who can, and thus advance the general interest.

If we omit any who desire seeds, they have only to send us word and they shall come.

New Sugar-Cane Seed, Gratiotous.

We have procured a small lot of seed, of the new variety of sugar-cane, called the "Atahuelpa," which we will distribute gratuitously to those who wish to plant it, and will send us a three cent stamp to pay postage. This variety is indorsed by the conventions and papers of the Western States, as much superior to the common varieties, for which reason we took the trouble to procure it. We can only supply small parcels; but it will be sufficient to raise seed for next year. First come, first served.

WE SEND OUT MORE SEEDS.—We are now scattering parcels of seeds where we think they will do good. We hope those that receive them will take pains to test their merits and report. It will be seen by those that receive them, that we send them freely, and pay the postage, too, therefore we think the recipients should send us the results of their success.

MORE SEEDS RECEIVED.—Although at the eleventh hour, we have received a very liberal lot of seeds from Hon. Isaac Newton of the Agricultural Department, Washington, among which are Tobacco, Rice, and various vegetable seeds, which we shall send out immediately, and if properly cared for will do well. Many are new kinds.

HAVING IN CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.—This is the busy buying season, and farmers are diligently engaged in cutting and curing their crops. The yield, we are informed, will be light.—[Gazette.]

The "Big Clip" Wool.

We learn from Mr. Flint, of the firm of Flint, Bixby & Co., of San Juan, Monterey county, who may justly be classed as the head of the wool growing fraternity, that their clip of wool now on the way to this market, will amount from about 100,000 to 110,000 pounds of fine wool, much of it of superior quality, worth 30 cents per pound. This is equal to half a dollar per pound in New York, by reason of the difference of exchange and currency. We, here, are losers.

Messrs. Flint, Bixby & Co., were early engaged with French Merinos, their flocks are now, though of high character, all Spanish Merino. These seem now to be the favorite sheep. We shall be prepared soon to report upon some of the famous "single clips" of the present season.

We shall be very much pleased to receive from the several wool growers an account of their clips the present season.

The Coming Agricultural Fairs.

The Directors of the State Agricultural Society have announced the Fair days of 1883 to be from September 27th to October 2d—five days. They anticipate a good time.

The San Joaquin District Society are out with their programme. The public will soon have all the particulars. They always have a good time.

Other Societies are thinking, thinking, what to do.

It is time all were at work. The Premium lists are always out too late. They should be announced before the planting season, so as to awaken new efforts and stimulate all to new exertions. It is impossible to have so good a Fair when the plans are delayed so late in the season, and it is time all should take pattern by the old States in this matter. Now hurry up, all ye Directors; send out your Premium lists so that the people may know how to work for you. The time is short—only about three months.

State Board of Agriculture.

The State Board of Agriculture held an adjourned meeting on Thursday of last week, says the Sacramento Union, at which there were present Messrs. Swift, Warren, Drew, Grim, and Callahan. They fixed the time for holding the Annual Fair for 1883, to commence on Friday, the 25th of September, and to close on the 2d of October, and appointed Dr. Warren a Committee to wait on the Rev. T. Starr King and invite him to deliver the annual address before the Society during the Fair. The Secretary was authorized to correspond with Colonel Harashty, late President of the Society, to procure copies of his work, lately issued, entitled "Harashty's Fruits and Vines of Europe," for distribution as premiums awarded in 1882; and also to issue a circular, inviting all the incorporated and unincorporated mining companies in the State to contribute specimens of minerals to the Society's Cabinet.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board was held on Tuesday. G. H. Baker proposed to deliver the 118 diplomas, on being paid \$110 in cash, and a warrant on general fund of Society for \$42; accepted. Report made that Rev. T. Starr King had accepted invitation to deliver the annual address. A committee was appointed to "revise and report upon the list of premiums to be offered at the next Fair for stock and farms." Director Swift tendered his resignation as member of the Board; accepted. The Secretary was appointed a committee to report a premium list. The Board decided to appoint a committee of two, to visit all farms and vineyards in the State, entered for the premiums. The committee to audit the old indebtedness of the Society, reported a number of bills correct, and the same were approved. The Secretary of the Board was authorized to again advertise and notify parties who have claims against the Society which accrued prior to January 1, 1883, that the same must be filed for auditing previous to the 13th of July, or they cannot be audited.

Death of the famous French Merino Buck, "Crystal Palace."

This splendid Merino buck, which won the great prize at the World's Fair in Paris, in 1876, and numerous prizes in the State of New York, and was afterwards imported into this State by J. D. Patterson, Esq., the celebrated stock raiser, expressly for us, was purchased for the sum of \$1,500 in 1879, and has taken the Premier prize at every Fair when exhibited, since.

This noble animal has finished his career, "bucked out," and all that is now left of him is his skin, which has been preserved, stuffed and placed as a model for all sheep to look at and imitate. He was twelve years of age.

We venture the assertion that there has never been exhibited, the world over, a more noble, or a finer Merino buck. It can be said he had no equal: his weight over 300 pounds, and his clips of magnificent wool have been from 24 to 324 pounds for several years.

Pet of us all, he has gone to his rest. Beneath the long shadows of "Mission Peak's" crest, his carcass lies buried, but his memory will live, and his progeny by thousands the finest wool give.

BAY DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The San Francisco Bay District Agricultural Society has appointed the following Visiting Committee for this year: J. L. Sanford of San Francisco, John Cumming of San Mateo, Manuel Benet of Santa Cruz, J. H. Morgan of Santa Clara, William Curtis of Monterey, William Meeks of Alameda, and Andrew Loman of Contra Costa county.

INJUNCTION ISSUED.—In the U. S. District Court, last Saturday, in the case of Barber and Hawley vs. Treadwell et al, an injunction was issued to restrain defendants from selling harvesters covered by the patents owned by plaintiffs and originally granted to Jonathan Haines of Illinois. The Haines Harvester, and the harvester known as the Farmer's Friend, are the machines, the sale of which the plaintiffs propose to restrain.

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—A husband at home in the evening.

Crops—Wheat—Barbarous, etc.

EDITOR FARMER: A copy of the last issue of your worthy paper has just reached me, and its pages perused with much pleasure; the news from different parts of the State seems now most cheering in respect to good crops, and every Californian has reason to be proud of his glorious State that produces such immense quantities, such a great variety of a superior quality—of the real riches of the earth, the food and apparel of man; and to a stranger, who knows nothing of our affairs, it would seem as if human happiness might reach the very acme of perfection; but that blighting curse, unsettled titles, withers and scorches the dearest, the tenderest emotions that should linger about that most sacred place on earth, home, and render it attractive and beautiful.

I read your report of the Settlers' Barbecue, on the Suscol Grant, the 16th, with interest, and I find it is very difficult for an outsider to tell where the right or wrong lies, but I am of your opinion, that it is on both sides, though very unequally divided, one side having much the greatest share, about in proportion, I judge, to the amount of capital invested on either side. The Barbecue on the 14th was an immense affair; of course so much money as was there expended, and such general invitations, could not well help bringing a large concourse of people together; but it is not to be supposed that the sympathies of that vast concourse of people are all in unison with the land-holders. They went merely for the novelty, the pleasure, the excitement of the occasion, and only hoped the right may prevail, wherever that may be.

The affair as a general thing, was finely gotten up, but the profuseness of alcoholic beverages tarnished the otherwise, perhaps, good judgement of the Committee of Arrangements; and the results of free liquor, ere the sun had reached the meridian, were seen on all sides, and ere night the earth got to hobbling around with so many, that those who presumed to think it still moving on as usual, were considered to be in that interesting condition, described by the meaning term, "light," that is, they were so considered by the large number, whose philosophical noddies were made acute by a free use of free liquor. It was more free than water, and its influence on that day will be felt by this community for long years, and the misery thus caused must be far greater than the unsettled titles of a dozen such grants ever did or ever will create. Many a boy will look back to that day as the commencement of a dissipated life. Many men, husbands, fathers, guardians, and even teachers, are now pointed out and branded with the stigma "drunk at the Barbecue." I only hope that the effects of free liquor on that day, may cause such an antipathy in the minds of our citizens against it, as never again to tolerate its use on any occasion; thus we would take a grand step forward toward the goal of human happiness; thus we would rise in the scale of our destiny, from which standpoint we might view the beauties of our State, realize its unparalleled advantages, enjoy its health-giving, life-lengthening climate, and with clear heads and honest hearts, place the titles of the land in the hands of the rightful owners, who might then enjoy the comforts, the pleasures, the sacred associations, of a "sweet home" in this favored land.

CLIPS.

THE PACIFIC MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The magazine formerly known as the Hesperian, has changed its name to that of the Pacific Monthly, the June number of which has made its appearance. It contains a large amount of interesting matter, and is embellished with a portrait of Ziba Branch. The editors are J. D. and M. D. Strong, who promise to spare no pains or labor to render the magazine worthy of a State for which is reserved a future unexampled in history.

CALIFORNIA LIONS.—Within a few weeks, in Contra Costa county, these animals have become a serious annoyance to the stock-owners. A number of them are reported to be prowling around, and Captain Daniel Small, near Lafayette, has lost ten colts, killed by them. A general hunt is proposed to exterminate them.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER: Being a man of family, and having a homestead, permit me to thank you for the little article headed—"Succession of Gardet Flowers," in your paper of May 23d. The information therein contained, is invaluable, and worth many years' subscription to any one having a love for the beautiful. This is only one among the many useful little gems to be found, often, in the FARMER. Yours truly, W.

THE PROSPECTING FOR COPPER, which continues unabated in Yuba county, frequently leads to the discovery of valuable quartz lodes. Some parties have found quartz near Timbuctoo, which assays \$35 to the ton, of silver and gold—mostly of the former. Another recent quartz lode found, is that of the Lone Tree Ledge, four miles south of the Empire Ranch, on the Sacramento road. About three tons of rock from this ledge were recently sent to Grass Valley, crushed there, and found to yield \$22 40 a ton. Preparations are making to work both the above ledges.

THE GRAPE CROP in the Sacramento valley, the Bee says, can be partially estimated now that the fruit has begun to set, and its promise is at least equal to any year in the past. Our vineyardists find it much more profitable to turn their grapes into wine than to dispose of them in market at the price of the last and preceding year, hence they are preparing to become vintners.

FROM THE SARATOGA QUARTZ CLAIM, near Sonoma, some rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz were lately taken. Several pieces of rock, not larger than a hen's egg, must have contained, each, not less than \$100 worth of gold. The outside of the rock was flaked with gold, "the most splendid sight we ever saw," says the Sonoma Flag.

SANTA CRUZ TOBACCO CROP.—The Santa Cruz Sentinel says the tobacco planting in that county this year, will amount to about two hundred acres.

The Humboldt Salt Mine.

THE SALT MINE of the Humboldt District has been carefully surveyed, and fully taken up and recorded. The entire survey embraces 17,000 acres. The salt deposit covers an area of 11,000 acres; the balance of 6,000 acres included in the survey, consists of salt marsh of the strongest brine. This marsh has been included in the survey for the purpose of preventing outsiders from coming in and manufacturing salt from this brine, and thus interfering with the monopoly which the holders of the deposit wish to maintain. Under a monopoly of the kind foreshadowed, this deposit must become very valuable, as it lays directly on the probable track of the Pacific Railroad, and immense quantities will soon be required for the treatment of silver ores, in addition to that needed for domestic purposes. We presume the entire location will eventually be consolidated into one company.

The valley in which this remarkable deposit is found is supposed to be about 500 feet below the bed of the Humboldt river, and is a region of the most intense heat in the summer season. The depth to which the salt reaches is unknown. On sinking into it, water, or rather brine, commences percolating into the shaft or excavation at the depth of five or six feet, and an opening thus made will, in a few hours, fill quite up to the surface of the deposit. This water will, by crystallization, soon become a solid mass of the purest and whitest salt. The depth of the deposit has not been ascertained, and probably never will be known. The quality of the salt has been found, by careful analysis, to be very superior, fully equal to the best Liverpool. A wagon-road is now in process of construction to connect the Salt Mines with Reese River.—[Mining Press.]

How to Make Tar.

A correspondent in Orange county, N. Y., under date of March 15th, says: The process is very simple. Tar-producing pine wood is cut and set up just as it is for making charcoal, in a conical pile, about the size and shape of a low, round-top hay-stack, of two tons, covered with fine straw, or leaves, or with old hay or straw, or reversed grass sods, over which earth to the depth of a foot is placed and well beaten down. The pile is fired and burned just as it would be for charcoal, and will make coal and tar by the same process; that is, by a slow combustion, with only just air enough to keep the fire alive. In building the pile, a well-hole is left in the center, into which burning brands are thrown and the hole filled with small dry wood, which is allowed to kindle and is then covered over, the combustion and ignition of the pile being kept up by means of vent holes in the sides. The spot selected for the pile should be on a hill-side, and all the loose earth removed, so as to have a hard, smooth bottom, with a descent of one foot in ten, or greater, with a channel on the lower side to convey the tar into a trough, leading it direct to the barrels. Practice alone can regulate the proper degree of heat at the right time to produce the greatest result, and at the best the result is not such as would satisfy a Yankee farmer of any enterprise, at any but a time like the present when the natural course of trade is interrupted, and the price of tar much higher than usual.

AN ITEM FOR GRAY-HEADS.—An English writer has recently asserted that an undue proportion of lime in the system, is the cause of premature gray hair, and advises to avoid hard water, for drinking pure, or when converted into tea, or coffee, or soup, because hard water is always impregnated with lime. Hard water may be softened by boiling it; let it become cold then use it as a beverage. It is also stated that a liquid that will color the human hair black, and not stain the skin, may be made by taking one part of bay rum, three parts of olive oil, and one part of good brandy, by measure. The hair must be washed with the mixture every morning, and in a short time the hair will be beautifully black, without injuring it.

A novel mode of lighting has been introduced in a Baptist Church just built at Philadelphia. There is not a gas-burner visible in the audience room. In the panels of the ceiling are circles of ground glass two feet in diameter. Above each of these, in the loft, is an argand burner, and over the burner a powerful reflector. The effect is just about the same as if there were thirty full moons shining in the ceiling. The light is not sharp and intense, but abundant and mellow, and not painful to the eyes.

TO PRESERVE RENNET.—Take the calf from the cow 16 to 18 hours before killing it. When the rennet is taken out remove the straws, if there be any, and fill it with salt; never wash it in the least, inside or out. Place a layer of salt on the bottom of a large stone jar that can be covered closely; then put in the rennet, add another layer of salt, and so on till the jar is full. Cover the jar tight and set in a cool place. When wanted for use, make a strong brine (the brine should be as warm as new milk just from the cow), throw in a few sprigs of sage, and allow one gallon of brine for two rennets; they should be put in soak four days before needed for use.—[Cor. Co. Gent.]

A WORLD OF PEACE.—There is a world where no storms intrude—a haven of safety against the tempests of life—a little world of joy and love, of innocence and tranquillity. Suspicions are not there, nor jealousies, nor falsehood with her double tongue, nor the venom of slander. Peace embraceth with outspread wings. Plenty broodeth there. When a man entereth it, he forgets his sorrows, cares, and disappointments; he openeth his heart to confidence, and to pleasure not mingled with remorse. This world is the home of a virtuous and amiable woman.

THE STATE TREASURER reports balance of cash in the Treasury Department on the 25d of May, as \$362,858 34.

When the Prince of Wales ascends the throne of England, his title will be Edward VII.

Appeal for Poland.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—The Poles have again resolved to be free, and with noble resolve, have struck for liberty. It is not necessary to enter into a detail of their history and sufferings. The former is recorded in the characters of living light, upon the indelible pages of European civilization; the latter presents the blackest page of diabolical barbarity ever written by fiends or men. This moment of crisis, from the hoary-headed sire to feeble childhood, and even delicate and refined womanhood, are struggling against the barbarism of Russia, with all the energy which extreme cruelty and despair can prompt. They appeal to God for the rectitude and justice of their cause, and to the humanity for sympathy and aid.

The people of England, Ireland, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, and Italy, have nobly responded; and shall Americans fail to appreciate the sacredness of the cause, and the imperative obligations of freemen in an emergency like this? It cannot be. You have always sympathized with suffering humanity everywhere. You have relieved the distresses of the unfortunate of every land. You have contributed aid, and afforded encouragement to the struggling patriots of every nationality.

The Executive Committee now appeals to your generous and patriotic hearts, in aid of a devoted nation, whose very name is the synonym of liberty and civility. Messrs. Donahue, Halston & Co. have consented to receive and transmit to the East, and to Europe, all contributions under the directions of the Executive Committee. Collections in the different localities of the State may be made by committees appointed by the citizens, or by the Agents appointed by the Executive Committee. Act with promptitude and energy, and you will contribute to strike down the oppressor power, and free a nation from bondage. Alas! events your generous, your patriotic deeds will receive the approbation of your consciences, your God, and of posterity.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as the Executive Committee: E. Lazard, Chairman; N. Larco, D. J. Oliver, E. F. Beale, L. J. Crapkey, M. D. F. MacCrellish, C. Meyer, J. Corwin Piotrowski, C. Bielawski, R. B. Woodward, T. A. Selby, Dr. Loehr, J. C. Zablinski, Secretary.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Executive Committee to solicit and collect subscriptions in this city in aid of the cause of Poland: Capt. Corwin Piotrowski, Col. J. C. Zablinski, Dr. L. J. Crapkey, C. Bielawski, E. C. Meyer, Esq., N. Larco, Esq., Messrs. J. MacCrellish, Nathan Porter, and Wm. A. Corwin, Esq., have been appointed to solicit subscriptions from the members of the bar.

E. LAZARD, Chairman.
J. C. ZABLINSKI, Secretary.

Clark's New Washing Machine.

The following voluntary testimony in favor of the new Washing Machine, invented by H. CLARK, is a direct endorsement of its merits, and is concurred in by all who have used the Machine.

This is to certify that I have tried Mr. Clark's Washing Machine, and it has given me ample satisfaction. I have washed with it twice and did not have to rub the clothes more than with the Machine. I have tried the old-fashioned way, and it took me about half the time to do the same amount of work. I can wash them in about half the time that I can by hand, and with considerable less soap. I have tried other Machines, but I think Mr. Clark's is the best in use. MRS. A. J. KERR.

Alameda, May 20, 1883.
This is to certify that I have used Mr. Clark's Washing Machine, and think it the best I have ever used. It will save me a great deal of time and labor, and I am satisfied that it is the most economical machine I ever worked, or ever saw worked, and I also recommend it to any family that wishes to save soap and labor. Yours, &c., Wm. MORRIS LUTK.

Alameda, May 21, 1883.
Mr. Clark: My wife has tried your Washing Machine, and it has proved superior to any and all other Machines that we have tried or seen tried. It does the work in the best manner and in less time than can be done in any other way. Yours, &c., Wm. MORRIS LUTK.

Union City, May 24, 1883.
Mr. H. Clark: Dear Sir, The Washing Machine the bought of you surpasses all others in the saving of soap and labor, and I am satisfied that it is the most economical machine I ever worked, or ever saw worked, and I also recommend it to any family that wishes to save soap and labor. Truly Yours, HENRIETTA CLARK.

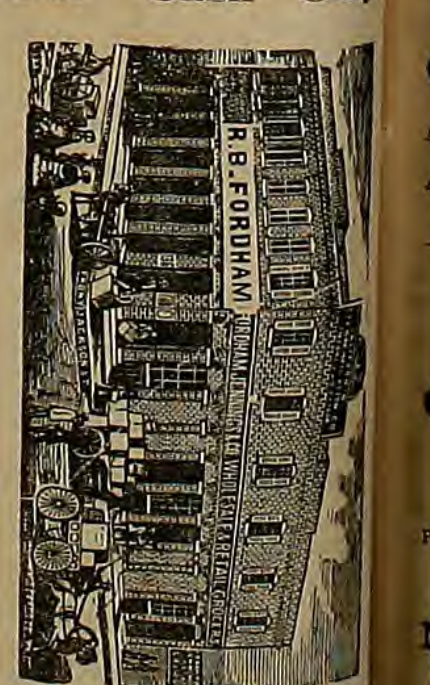
Alameda, May 25, 1883.
This is to certify that I have tried Mr. Clark's Washing Machine, and am convinced that it is the best and the most economical machine I ever used. It does the work in the best manner and in less time than can be done in any other way. Yours, &c., MRS. A. J. KERR.

San Lorenzo, May 25, 1883.
This is to certify that I have tried Mr. Clark's Washing Machine, and find it to be an excellent Machine. It saves labor, and can do more washing than any other in less time. I would recommend every one to try it. C. P. WEA.

GROCERIES

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

For Cash Only



PERSONS, and more particularly Farmers, who have many laborers, when in the city, would do well to find where they can get the best goods for the least amount. Having adopted the system, I am prepared to satisfy, by the price of goods, any who may call, that it is to their advantage to do so. Having also occasion every day to ship goods to the different landings, which is done free of charge, there need be no fear of goods not reaching their destination. Orders for Groceries, or for any goods of the grocery line, accompanied by Cash, will be promptly attended to.

R. B. FORDHAM,
Corner of Front and Jackson Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Dealer in Flour, Oils, Tea, Salt, Wine, Potatoes,
Wooden Ware, Tobacco, etc.

Reynolds, Howell & Ford.—This firm are the agents for several flouring mills, and among them, the Union Pioneer Flouring Mills, Union City. They have the prize bag of flour, made at that place, in a white satin sack, pure and sweet, as made. Messrs. Reynolds, Howell & Ford, are also agents for the sale of the flour of mills in Santa Rosa, and Healdsburg, and also the Mexican River Corn Meal, the best ever made. In general Commission Merchants, this house is under special attention of the growers of products.

Exchange.—This old and popular hotel is now under the charge of its proprietor, who is a 1st Sergeant among the corps of hotels in the city, and Mr. Churchill, so long and favorably known as the host of the Merchant's Hotel at San Francisco, is there ever ready to do the honor of the funds of the American Exchange.

Messrs. Zorn & Co's Sample Rooms.—We have received from Messrs. Zorn & Co., a very interesting collection of sample books and catalogues, with illustrations, and designs of agricultural implements and mechanical inventions; also new and improved patterns of Britannia and plated wares, and by them. These are all new and exquisite patterns. We advise those purchasing by mail to call at their rooms.

What Fish Market in the world could present a better show than the Washington Market of San Francisco? Stopping here still 19 and 20 of Mr. Gallagher, the present week, we noticed a large variety of every kind of fish and water supply. There are few markets can beat ours.

Opening of Tanager.—There is to be a great opening up with this place, and the agricultural products will be immense the coming year. We call attention to a very interesting letter from this place in this number of the Farmer, from a gentleman who was a long resident of Sonora.

San Francisco.—The steamship *Louis* sailed on Wednesday last, with passengers; also, with merchandise valued at \$50,375 45, among which were 400 gr-sacks of wool, and 10 bales Quiltsilver for Acapulco, and 559 bales of wool, with furs, etc for New York. The treasure shipment amounted to \$955,695 54; of which \$184,441 41 is destined to New York, \$766,254 13 to England, and \$,000 to Panama. The treasure shipment, Jan. 1st has been \$20,444,332 60; corresponding period of last year \$14,395,987 05; excess this year \$11,048,345 54.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
 Charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (advance in advance), is One Dollar for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for each larger space. Each subsequent insertion half the first. This is the lowest charge for the best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. Advertisements, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
 Corner of Market, Battery, and Bush streets
 SAN FRANCISCO.



THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN ALTERED AND IMPROVED, and will hereafter be conducted on the EUROPEAN PLAN. Boarders will be furnished meals at all hours at the New Department, corner of Market street, at the new Refectory. This Department will be conducted in the most approved style, so as to satisfy the most fastidious. The Tables will be supplied with very luxury of the seasons. This Department will be entirely distinct from the Hotel, though opening from it. **GRAND SUITS OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES,** As well as Single Rooms for Transient Patrons. The location of this Hotel is unsurpassed, overlooking the Bay, and gives one of the finest prospects, with views of our entire city and the surrounding country. **SAMUEL McCULLOUGH & CO.,** Proprietors.

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

CORDAGE.

At particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice. **TUBBS & CO.,** 611 and 613 Front street.

CALLAHAN & SANDERSON, WHOLESALE

Crockery and Glass WAREHOUSE.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FURNISHING HOTEL AND FAMILY SUPPLIES.

No. 418 Battery street, SAN FRANCISCO.

North Point Dock Warehouse, STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise. **WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,** Proprietors.

Collegiate Institute, Benicia.—This College is now in a very flourishing condition, with large classes of students in all the different departments. The teachers are fully qualified for their responsible positions, and Mr. Platt, the head, gives his whole heart to the work.

The Law class, which is a new feature in this College, commences with the new term, July 13th. This department will be under the charge of J. E. Abbott, Esq., a gentleman fully qualified for his position. The Law Library embraces 200 volumes of the best works. This is a new and valuable feature in the College.

This institution has now been established many years, and has now become one of the permanent institutions of our coast. The Public Examination for the past term was held the present week, closing last evening with recitations, essays, and addresses. A very large audience was present. Everything passed off pleasantly and happily, a report of which we shall give in our next.

MARDEN & FOLGER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY COFFEE,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST IN ALL THE principal Hotels in the City (and is now used by them) does not contain any of the unwholesome ingredients to give it color and strength, but will prove by a trial to have the

NATURAL COFFEE FLAVOR AND STRENGTH.

For sale at all the Groceries, and at their

Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,
 220 FRONT STREET,
 Between Sacramento and California,
 SAN FRANCISCO. 11

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING For Decayed Teeth,

Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or more shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane), at his rooms No. 533 (old No. 187) Clay Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE
 Cures the severest Toothache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price \$1, sent by express.
 ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and intends having none in future. His office has been established thirteen years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.
 10 JAMES PEARSON, M. D.

BENICIA LAW SCHOOL.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE at Benicia, believing that a LAW SCHOOL is needed on the Pacific Coast, have established a LAW DEPARTMENT at the Collegiate Institute. The First Class will commence under the direction of J. E. ABBOTT, A. M., who will give his exclusive attention to the interests of the school. Other Professors will be added as the wants of the school may require.
 The First Course of Lectures will commence on the FOURTEENTH OF JULY, and continue twenty-one weeks. For Circular containing full information, address J. E. ABBOTT, Benicia.
 C. J. PLATT, For the Trustees.

REFERENCES:
 Hon. JOHN CURREY, San Francisco.
 JOHN SWETT, Esq., Superintendent of Public Instruction, San Francisco.
 Hon. S. F. REYNOLDS, San Francisco.
 WM. H. R. WOOD, Esq., " "
 Hon. S. O. HASTINGS, Benicia.
 JOHN B. HALL, Esq., Stockton.
 Hon. B. C. WHITMAN, Benicia.
 Rev. E. WOODBRIDGE, D. D., Benicia.
 J. E. HOUGHTON, Esq., Sacramento.
 H. B. HARTLEY, Esq., Sacramento.
 D. O. MILLS, Esq., Sacramento.
 L. S. BELCHER, Esq., Marysville.
 W. C. BELCHER, Esq., Marysville.
 BENICIA, May 13, 1863. 12-3m

OAKLEY & JACKSON, STATE SALT COMPANY, SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast.

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:
 200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
 300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's
 3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.
 3000 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

...ALSO...
 300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
 400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
 250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE—318 and 320 Front street.

SAN FRANCISCO

THE NEW STYLE HAT, COME AND SEE.

HATS! HATS!

JAMES C. COLLINS, AGENT FOR G. ROSENBERG, EAGLE HAT STORE, New Odd Fellows' Hall, 343 Montgomery street.

Our old friends and the public generally are cordially invited to call, and see our

New Spring and Summer Style of

SILK HAT FOR 1863.

We also keep on hand a full assortment of the latest style Men's, Boys', and Children's FANCY CAPS. Also, a full assortment of Boys' and Children's STRAW CAPS.

Our many years' experience as well known manufacturers and dealers in this city will, we trust, secure to us a generous share of public patronage.

5

Wool, Hides, and Skins

Purchased

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,

...BY...
R. FEUERSTEIN & CO.,

212 FRONT STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Fresh Cotton-Seed.

1,000 POUNDS FRESH SEA-ISLAND GOVERNMENT COTTON-SEED, "COFFIN BRAND," warranted. This is the best brand known. This parcel of Seed has been selected by JOHN T. ZORN, a gentleman conversant with Cotton and Cotton Manufacturing, having resided for twelve years in Egypt and the East Indies, and become familiar with the article. He has brought this invoice of seed to introduce into California the BEST COTTON KNOWN.

The Seed was carefully packed by C. V. MAPES, Esq., well known in the Agricultural World, and will be offered at mere nominal prices (to induce the cultivation extensively), as follows:

One Packet of Four pounds.....\$2 50
 Three do Twelve pounds.....6 00
 Six do Twenty-four pounds.....10 00
 Fifteen do Sixty pounds.....20 00

N. B.—The Cotton from which this Seed was taken, sold in New York at \$1 70 per lb, being of a most superior quality.

COTTON-GINS.

Those who will want Cotton Gins the present year can also have the same imported to order, from \$50 upwards, according to size and power.

The Double-cylinder Saw-Gins, For Short-staple Cotton, the best Gins now made. They have from 20 to 30 saws, in two rows, working in double action, and with admirable perfection, thus reducing the feeding space to one-half that of the old Gins, keeping the cotton in constant action, separating it freely from the seed, and avoiding clogging the Machine, which takes place in the single rows of saws.

EXCELSIOR COTTON-GINS,

An ingenious improvement on the East Indian Churka (without Saw) for Long-staple Cotton, used for ginning the Government Sea-Island Cotton. These Gins nip the seeds perfectly clean from the bolls, and without tearing or "breaking" the fiber, and render more Cotton than the Saw-Gins, in its original length.

...ALSO...
 Cotton and other PRESSES,

TOGETHER WITH
 MACHINERY, GEARING, AND HARNESS,
 Of every denomination, can be had at Manufacturers' prices.

Orders should be furnished immediately to secure them in season for this crop. Apply to—

ZORN & CO., Government House;
 Or at the Farmer Office. 110

John T. Zorn. A. Kapp.

ZORN & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, AND

**Commission & Forwarding
MERCHANTS,**

502 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO;

11 BEEKMAN STREET,

NEW YORK.

AGENTS for a number of Manufacturers in the Atlantic States and Europe; purchase and sell any kind of Goods on Commission; attend also to Collections, Remittances, Insurance, etc.

FOR

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

They have the very best facilities, under an arrangement with Mr. Chas. V. Mapes, the well known Agricultural Implement Agent, New York.

They invite an inspection of their Samples, Price-lists, and Pattern-books, of

HARDWARE, BRITANNIA, BRASS, AND TIN-WARE.

ZORN & CO. do a Commission Business exclusively, confining themselves with a moderate Commission, according to the amount of a transaction. Having correspondents all over the globe they can promise satisfaction to all reasonable expectations in all business entrusted to them, and invite especially the farming public to give them a trial. Letters addressed to them in German, French, Italian, or Spanish, will be answered in the same language.

ZORN & CO.,

502 Washington street

SAN FRANCISCO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

...OF...
 And will Sell Cheaper than any House in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS,

CHIMNEYS,

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CAMPBENE,

BURNING FLUID,

ALCOHOL,

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COAL-OIL,

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COMET ILLUMINATING OIL,

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

MACHINERY OIL,

RAPE-SEED OIL,

CHINA NUT OIL,

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL.

SHARK'S OIL,

NEATSFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL,

...&c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

5

DR. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

NO. 511 CLAY STREET, RADE'S BUILDING,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours: From 9 A. M., to 5 P. M.

ALL WORK IS WARRANTED!

TERMS CASH WHEN WORK IS FINISHED!

PRICES LIBERAL.

PREMIUMS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.



MEDAL

AWARDED TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON

Sewing Machines,

...AT THE...

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

LONDON, 1862.

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First Class Gold Medal

...TO THE...

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

Paris Exhibition, 1861.

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WHEELER & WILSON'S

Are Universally Acknowledged

TO BE THE BEST

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

—

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

JUST RECEIVED.

Call and examine before purchasing.

H. W. WADSWORTH, Agent,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

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WHEELER & WILSON'S

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

WITH

New Improvements,

JUST RECEIVED,

ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES

...FOR...

STITCHING,

BINDING,

HEMMING,

CORDING,

QUILTING,

TUCKING,

FELLING,

GATHERING,

...AND...

EMBROIDERING;

...AS ALSO...

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Family Sewing Machines,

IN USE.

Call and see the New Improvements.

H. W. WADSWORTH,

AGENT,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

22

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

JACKSON STREET,
 A few doors above Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING.

MOST CONVENIENT TO THE

Steamers' Landings, Business Streets,

...AND...

Places of Amusement.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Reduction in Prices.

Fine Bathing Rooms attached to the Barber Shop.

WARM AND COLD SHOWER BATHS,

FREE TO GUESTS.

Thoroughly Renovated and Newly Furnished this Spring. EVERY ROOM OPENS TO THE LIGHT and AIR. Every Room is furnished with a first quality Patent Spring-Bed and Hair Mattress. The International offers to guests the greatest number and BEST FURNISHED FAMILY ROOMS; and also SETS AS GOOD A TABLE as any House in the City. I am determined that the International shall be the most comfortable, best regulated, and in all respects superior to any like establishment in the State, and shall aim to merit a continuance of the popular favor it has enjoyed heretofore. It will be conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

F. E. WEYGANT,

Proprietor.

—

TREMONT HOUSE,

418 and 420 JACKSON STREET,

A few doors below Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

This fire-proof building possesses many advantages to the traveler for convenience. It is only half a block from the Post Office and Custom House, and about the same distance from the principal places of amusement.

The City Railroad Cars Pass h Door.

The House is conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES, which secures to our Guests QUIET.

The prices for Board and Rooms are very moderate—by the Day, Meal, or week. WE SOLICIT A CALL FROM ALL.

F. E. WEYGANT, Propr.

For the accommodation of my many guests I have taken and refurnished the International Hotel, and will carry on the two Houses in connection, so that citizens wishing to put up at either House, may take the Tremont or International Coach and be taken to either House, with their Baggage, FREE. F. E. WEYGANT.

10</

Home Miscellany.

THOUGHTS OVER THE KILLED IN BATTLE.

[What Calo said about his boy, fallen in battle, may be said by thousands.]

THANKS to the gods! my boy has done his duty. Welcome, my son! There set him down, my friends, Pull in my sight, that I may view at leisure The bloody corpse, and count those glorious wounds. How beautiful is death when earned by virtue! Who would not be that youth? What pity 'tis That we can die but once to save our country! Why sit this sadness on your brows, my friends? I should have blushed if Calo's house had stood Secure and flourished in a civil war.

For the California Farmer.
OUR CHILDREN.

I attended several of the meetings of the "Teacher's Institute," recently held in this city. Some of the lectures were entertaining and instructive, and were calculated to awaken sound and wholesome thought in the minds of teachers and parents. The exhibition of the class in "Lewis' New Gymnastics" led me into a train of thought which many may consider old-fashioned, or perhaps very antiquated. A lady teacher beside me, said "That is well done, but a judicious and intelligent mother could teach them many motions and sets of motions for arms and shoulders, chest and back, limbs and feet, in the ordinary routine of housework, which would be equally as beneficial in the growth and development of the muscular system as these. The practice of such exercises by her daughters would save the mother from many hours of weariness and fatigue; help to preserve many a valuable life, often sacrificed by over-work, and save many dollars now spent for servants' wages in families who can scarcely afford the expenditure." Truer words were never spoken. Would that every mother in our State could be awakened to the great, the vital importance of this subject, that all could see it in its true light; in its relation not only to the physical development and well-being of their daughters, but could see the bearing which it has upon the happiness of their whole future lives. We do not need less school-education for our daughters, but we do need to impart to them, in the routine of every-day life, more instruction in domestic economy, in kitchen chemistry. Fewer hours spent in the school-room with books and teachers, and many, many more, wisely employed in our own homes in cultivating the affectional nature (now so greatly neglected) and acquiring that knowledge of housework which fits them to be useful members of the family; preparing them to take their places and act well their parts in the great drama of life, whether as maidens, wife, or mother, rendering them capable of bestowing happiness upon all who come within the sphere of their usefulness.

Education consists in the right development and training of all the faculties of our nature. If undue prominence is given to the cultivation of the intellect, the affectional nature is dwarfed. Home training, in connection with thorough school discipline, has been too much neglected. If it be right and proper that we should have homes to dwell in, then we should insist most strongly upon having our daughters taught everything necessary to their well ordered arrangement. Every girl who has reached the age of seventeen should know how to make home comfortable, cheerful, pleasant and attractive to her father and brothers—should know by practical experience the whole routine of housekeeping—should be able to prepare a breakfast, dinner, or supper, without assistance from any one. "Knowledge is power"—in this as in every other department of life. This knowledge cannot be gained in school, but should be obtained little by little, at home, while her school education is progressing. Here the mother must be the teacher, and what if (as is too often the case) she does not know how to teach her daughters? It is to be hoped the time will soon come, when mothers will see their duty in this respect, and be willing to practice it.

A written question was handed to one of the teachers at the Institute, which read thus: "How many girls in the 'Model School' can make a loaf of good bread?" and was signed *Common Sense*. This was handed to the Chairman, who pushed it aside with a "Pshaw! not it cannot be read." He probably thought the question might call up a discussion, rendering it necessary to hear the opinion of the "silent members" on the question. I saw many intelligent looking women there, whose appearance indicated that they might be successful teachers of the rising generation, but (with one exception) none of them were called upon to express an opinion or act as committees in any matter connected with the Institute. However much interest they might feel in the success of any measure designed to benefit teachers, they were (perhaps wisely) silent. During some of the speeches of their superiors, I felt confident that women were present there whose opinions, if expressed, would have done honor to the "weaker sex," and perhaps no discredit to the Institute. I noticed in the programme a subject like this, "Report of Critics." I was present nearly every day, but failed to hear this "Report." I noticed that a lady, a teacher in one of the city schools, was one of the "Critics." I think if she had made good use of her eyes and ears, she could have rendered a report that would have caused as much laughter among the pedagogues, as Rev. Starr King's admirable lecture before the Institute. I hope to see the "Report of Critics" printed in the proceedings of the Institute; also, the paper which Doctor Gibbons could not read, as it was voted a place in the minutes.

"Common sense" is a rare commodity in the market, and I wish the man who proposed that question to the members of the "Model School" would repeat it and request an answer from said class, through some of our newspapers. A loaf of really good bread would be an admirable "object lesson" for their instruction. *AUST RURA.*
San Francisco, May 20th, 1863.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—A good-natured husband, a dozen children, and a happy home.

Sickness in the Nursery.

PERHAPS above all the cares and anxieties belonging to maternity are the duties that devolve upon the mother when disease visits her little flock, and shadows, perhaps for the first time in her experience, begin to gather around her sunny household. It opens up a new phase in nursery life, and one, compared with which all its trials and burdens seem few and endurable. So long as her babe was healthy and vigorous, so long as its bright eyes sparkled, its dimpled hands quivered with delight to meet her, so long has it been "a well-spring of pleasure" to her, and she can scarcely realize that a creature so fair and beautiful may be at once stricken from her fond embrace and numbered with the many victims of the Great Destroyer.

It may be that she has been called to sympathize with other mothers, who have been bereft of lovely infants; she is aware that the bills of mortality in our great cities are frightfully swollen with a list of diseases of which children are most easily susceptible; and she knows that in the crowded "cities of the dead" their little grassy beds are by far the most numerous. Tenderly too has she read these touching inscriptions: "Our Ellie"—"Wee Charlie"—"Our little darling"—and tearfully gazed on the broken flowers that are sculptured as emblems of their mortality. But somehow it has seemed to her as if her children must be exempt from all this. She cannot bring herself for a moment to contemplate them as the subjects of disease and death; and should they become suddenly ill she is alarmed and nervous, and thoroughly incapacitated from fulfilling one of the tenderest offices of a mother. Some will even use this plea of intense affection as a reason for yielding up their maternal right to minister to their sick children. "They cannot bear to see them suffer; they feel so much for them, that their very anxiety will be likely to do them a mischief."

On the other hand, many members are constantly on the lookout for signs of sickness, and patronize the various preventives for disease, until the nursery assumes the aspect of a sick room, and is stocked with as many pill-boxes and vials of medicine as would furnish an apothecary's shop. Such are anticipating trouble. Their dread of those common "ills of humanity," to which all flesh is heir, makes them morbidly anxious, and their very overweening care to ward off disease often produces the opposite result. It becomes a fixed habit with them to dose at certain times, and thus instead of allowing nature to work her own cures in her own way, they violate her laws, and reap the fruit of their mismanagement in the possession of pale puny children, at all times liable to be the first attacked when epidemics visit the neighborhood. Who are more susceptible to all the various forms of scarlatina, or its monster sister diphtheria, than these house-plants, whom the pure airs of heaven have seldom been allowed to visit, and whose frail systems, destitute of natural vim and energy to resist disease, at once succumb to its encroachments, without power to recuperate? This delicacy of constitution I am aware is often inherited; but in many cases may be traced back to such operations on the part of the parent, and so but strengthens the position assumed, that much depends upon the mother in securing this great blessing of health to her offspring.

And here I would not be misunderstood asserting, that the gift of a healthy, vigorous organization is in the power of any mortal to bestow. From various causes some are what is called "naturally delicate;" that is, they appear to be from their very birth frail and sickly. Our climate is said to be one cause of this lack of physical strength; its changes are too sudden, its heat too enervating. Our habits of indoor occupation, often of indolence—our listless modes of taking exercise—our fashionable life—our indulgence in luxuries that were unknown to our fathers, may be fosterers of these germs of disease. And remember, that as the sins of the parents affix a guilty stigma on their descendants, even to the third and fourth generation, so may their bodily and mental infirmities be transmitted and become hereditary, as consumption and insanity most undoubtedly are.

But in whatever way originated, we come back to the fact that sickness has invaded the nursery. How shall I proceed? says the young and inexperienced mother. Perhaps it is a first and only child who is stricken down; there has been no precedent to judge by; it is entirely a new and bitter lesson for you to learn. You may be also far away from friends and kindred, beginning a new home for yourself among strangers. If so, I trust you are not of a nervous, excitable temperament, and easily alarmed. Should this be the case, your evident want of confidence, your lack of self-government, will communicate itself to your little patient, and unfit you to become its nurse. I once knew a youthful mother, whose infant was slightly unwell, torment herself so much with the fear that it was about to die, that she could only clasp it in her arms and weep passionately, without being able to do anything to relieve it; and happening to be alone for the whole day, the consequence was, that both mother and child were fretted into a fever, which threatened to prove fatal.

First, then, be calm and composed. Examine carefully into the causes of derangement. It may be that the disease is but temporary, and will yield to change of diet and rest. Do not be uneasy if your little sick one sleep much, especially if it be refreshing sleep, and not feverish and restless. An ordinary healthy child will often sleep itself well, and this is one of Nature's cures.

When once the fact is established that you have a sick child to take care of, let a cool, pleasant easily ventilated apartment be prepared for its reception. However much you may like to hold it in your arms it is preferable that it be laid in its crib, except when the bed clothing requires changing, which should be frequently done, or its restlessness demands soothing by being carried

about the room. Even then it should be laid on a pillow, as, if long ill, the flesh becomes extremely sensitive to the touch, and this process is besides less wearisome to the nurse.

Need it be said—keep the body of your little patient perfectly clean. Gentle bathing with the hand, or a soft cloth dipped in tepid water will be found very grateful, as the pores of the skin become clogged, and require help to perform their office. In particular, often cool the fevered mouth and parched lips with a draft of fresh, pure water. Many parents, when nursing sick children, are as fearful of fresh air and water as if they were formidable enemies, instead of being the two great restoratives of nature's laboratory.

And lastly let me say, because your child is a sick child, suffer it not to be exacting and fretful. Pity for the poor, frail little one, especially when it is a convalescent, often leads mothers to over-indulgence. Every whim must be gratified—every demand, however unreasonable, complied with, until the youthful invalid begins to see that it can have anything it chooses by asking for it, because crying might make it ill again, and you dread that above all things. How many there are in whom the life-long miseries of ill-temper and a selfish disposition are to be traced to these seasons of ill health, when the mother has not had sufficient strength and firmness to resist the all-dominating will of the child! If your darling should even be destined to be always sickly or a cripple, teach him to be patient, cheerful, thoughtful of the feelings of others, and instead of being a burden, he will be a blessing to society.—[Arthur's Home Magazine.]

HOTELS.

THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

THIS HOUSE HAS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, and will be conducted equal in every respect to the First-class Houses of the Atlantic City.

The spacious
READING AND EXCHANGE ROOMS,
have been fitted up with special reference to the comfort and convenience of the public generally, having a NEWS STAND and a large CABINET FOR MINERALS. Also—

A Branch Telegraph Office,
Connecting with all the lines throughout the country.
LEWIS LELAND & CO.,
Proprietors.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 1, 1863.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR.

Important to the Travelling Public!

AMERICAN HOTEL,
BENICIA, CAL.

Thomas Bromley, Proprietor.

THE LARGEST AND BEST HOTEL IN BENICIA, and located in the immediate vicinity of the Landings of the Steamers. The Stages for all parts arrive at and start from the American Hotel.

A first rate Livestock Stable is connected with the Hotel, and the best of Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, can be had at all times, at very reasonable charges.

Prices of Board and Lodging:
Board per week.....\$6 00 Rooms.....\$1 00 to \$4 00
Meals.....50 Lodging per night 50 and 75
A Carriage will always be in attendance to convey passengers to and from the Steamers to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

American Hotel.

MAIN STREET, PETALUMA.

HAVING OPENED OUR NEW FIRE-PROOF HOTEL, we would call the attention of our friends to the public to the very superior accommodations we are now enabled to offer.

The AMERICAN is a three-story structure, centrally located in the latest style, and supplied with every requisite for convenience or luxury. It will be our aim and pride to make it truly a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and to this end no pains will be spared on our part.

Families and others will find the AMERICAN Rooms and the country. The Office of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express is situated in this House, and Stages leave daily for all the prominent points of the County and State.

BROWN & REXFORD, Proprietors.

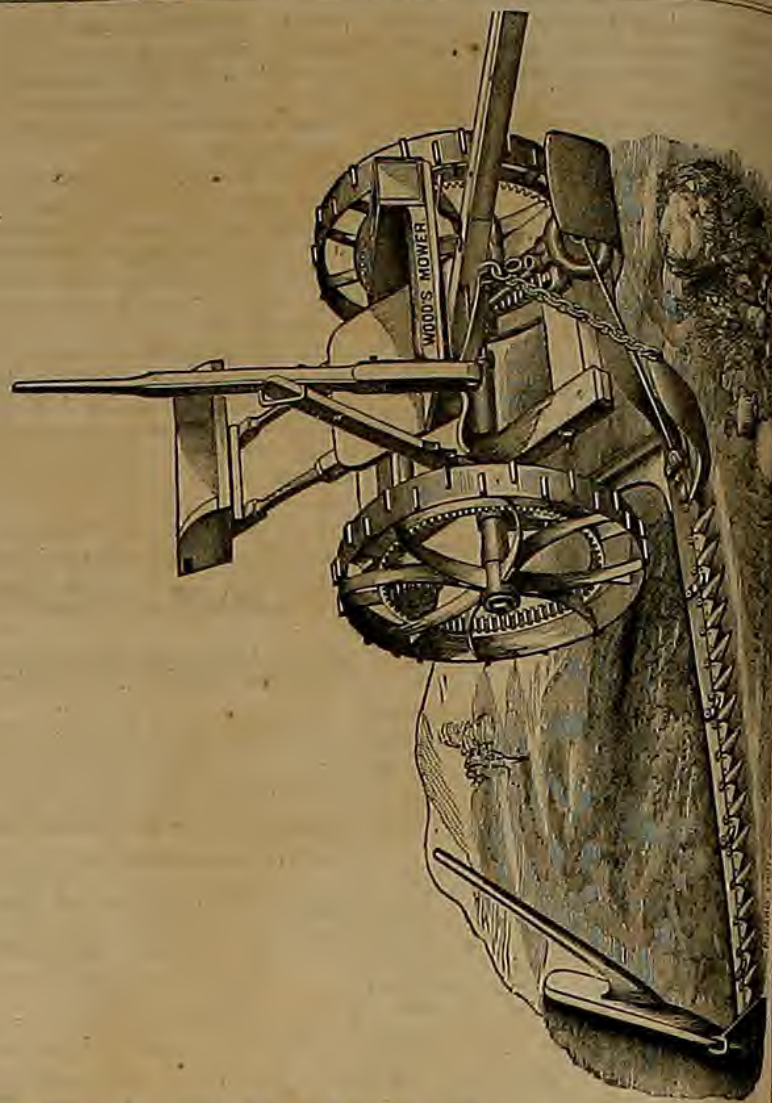
AMERICAN HOTEL,
TOMALES.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the public that he has opened the above named new and commodious Hotel (bedrooms hard finished), and is now prepared to accommodate the travelling community in the best manner and upon the most reasonable terms.

Connected with the Hotel is a first-class Stable where the cars of patrons will be carefully attended to.

Notice to Sugar-makers.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FILL OR EVAPORATE the MILLER patterns and CRUSHERS to suit (also by steam) for the year 1863, at the lowest rates, and with dispatch, warranted. Prompt answers to every inquiry given. One-fourth advance must accompany orders. Money paid on delivery. The balance, if desired, will be given, from delivery, which must be secured by a bond approved by a County Judge, and have the county seal.

Petaluma, Dec. 1st, 1862. JOHN KENDALL, Agent.

TREADWELL & CO'S
LIST OF MACHINES

FOR THE
HARVEST OF 1863.

MOWERS:

WOOD'S MOWER—Improved, CAST-STEEL CUTTING BAR. FARMER MOWER, New Machine, well adapted to Folding Cattle.

BUCKEYE MOWER, do do do do do do do do do do

COMBINED MOWERS AND REAPERS:

WOOD'S COMBINED SLEAF-RAKER, REAPER & MOWER, MANNY'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER

MCCORMICK'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER, BUCKEYE do do do do do do do do do do

KIRBY do do do do do do do do do do

REAPERS:

WOOD'S SELF-RAKE REAPER, MANNY'S do do do do do do do do do do

HUSSEY'S SELF-RAKE REAPER, MCCORMICK'S SELF-RAKE REAPER

HAINES' HEADERS, FARMER'S FRIEND HEADERS, WOOD'S SWATHERS, HEADERS

STEAM THRASHER:

OWEN'S, LANE, DYER & CO'S Engines and Separators.

THRASHERS:

RUSSELL'S Genuine 33 and 36-inch Thrashers. SPENCER'S Genuine 30, 33, and 36-inch Thrashers

TREADWELL & CO'S 30, 33, and 36-inch Thrashers. PITT'S Pattern, do do do do do do do do do do

WHITMAN'S 4, 6, and 8-horse Thrashers, EMERY'S 2 and 4-horse Thrashers.

HORSE-POWERS AND STEAM-ENGINES:

Pitt's, Smith's, Russell's, Whitman's, Field's, and Emery's Patent Sweep and Tread Horse-Powers. Steam-Engines suitable for Thrashing.

HAY-PRESSES:

GOVE'S, and INGERSOLL'S Hay-Presses.

EXTRA CASTINGS for the above Machines. Bolting—Rubber and Leather—all sizes.

TREADWELL & CO,
N. E. Corner California and Battery streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

The above can be had at our Stores in Marysville and Sacramento.

BOWEN BROTHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY

GROCERIES,

Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores
OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared

SPECIALITIES, for our

SUCH AS—FAMILY TRADE,

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.

TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

SUGARS, pure Refined, Cracked, Powdered, and every choice variety.

PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.

SPICES, innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest.

BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated dairies; also, choicest Eastern

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we have

none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc., or for Medicinal purposes, can

upon what we offer them.

BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES.

Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family

necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may

us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left

will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of

expense of cartage. Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without

Notice our address—

BOWEN BROTHER,

Corner California and Montgomery streets,
San Francisco.

BRANCH STORE—Hunter street, Stockton.

For Rent or Sale.

A LARGE NEW BUILDING, WELL CALCULATED for a Mill or Manufacturing purposes, situated on the Creek with wharf in front, and with ordinary tides, four hours from San Francisco.

Apply to J. V. DILLER, Redwood City, April 10, 1863.

S. W. SHAW, Portrait Painter.

Number 15, 3d floor, Mercantile Library building
Corner of Bush & Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

BALMORAL NURSERY
Seed and Produce Depot,
Fort street, Victoria.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE ON COMMISSION, and sell at ten per cent commission, any California Produce entrusted to him. It will often be an object to farmers, and others owning produce, to ship to the market, as, at certain seasons of the year, there is a heavy demand for it, and the price is often 50 to 100 per cent in the rate of many seasons of the year. Produce, between Victoria and San Francisco, is in great demand.

REFERENCE—Messrs. McDonald & Co., Bankers, Victoria.
Messrs. D. C. Mitchell & Co., San Francisco.



NEW-YORK COMBINED MACHINE.
REAPERS AND MOWERS.
 OFFER TO THE CALIFORNIA FARMERS, AS USUAL, THIS SEASON, A MACHINE EVERY
 way adapted, in POWER, DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, and CUTTING
 CAPACITY, suited to the demands of this great Grain-growing State.

The peculiar characteristics of the
New-York Combined Machines, are
 1. LIGHT DRAUGHT—arising from a 3-foot Ground-wheel, and a light 30-inch Grain-wheel, opposite each other.
 2. TWO PINIONS OF DIFFERENT SIZES, the smaller one to give a quicker motion to the knife in MOWING.
 3. A DEEP LEVEL PLATFORM, which is elevated or lowered bodily, and is not tilted to alter the Cut.
 4. THE FACILITY with which the Machine can be CHANGED from a Mower to Reaper, or the height of the Cut altered or the knife thrown out of gear, while in motion.
 5. EASE with which the RAKER gets off the Grain—AS HE STANDS UPRIGHT.
 6. THE GRAIN is laid in gables out of the way of the Machine.
 7. WILL CUT 6 to 8½ FEET swath, and 18 to 20 Acres per day.
 8. A MACHINE that will work equally well on the Side-hills and on the Plains.
 9. A MACHINE that for the amount of labor performed is easier on the Raker and on the Team, than any other in use.
 10. A MACHINE that does not require constant visits to the Blacksmith-shop, and a frequent suspension of all field operations for repairs.
 There are 600 of the New-York Machines in the hands of California Farmers.
 Farmers, give us a call and judge for yourselves. EXTRAS of all kinds always on hand, with—
A full Assortment of Agricultural Implements,
 For sale at the Lowest city prices.
JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,
 AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE—Corner Washington and Davis streets—SAN FRANCISCO.

BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICE—Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
Capital Represented, over \$9,000,000!!!
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
ASSETS OVER \$5,000,000!!
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF NEW YORK:

Only mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall be divided pro rata among the policy holders.
 Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York.
 Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN:
 Residence in California Free of extra charge.
 This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for half the annual premium.
 Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.
The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN:
ASSETS, \$1,000,000!
DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS,
\$50,000!
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK:
ASSETS, \$1,800,000!
Letters of Credit for \$240,000.
 Washington Fire Insurance Co. Security Fire Insurance Co.
 Niagara Fire Insurance Co. Park Fire Insurance Co.
 Arctic Fire Insurance Co. Phenix Fire Insurance Co.
 Park Fire Insurance Co.

Board of References:
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 of Dewitt, Kittle & Co.
BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,
AGENTS.

SUGAR-CANE MILLS



COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR.
 First Premiums at Thirty National and State Fairs.
THE ONLY RELIABLE EVAPORATOR

FOR ECONOMY IN FUEL, excellence in construction, superiority in speed, and quality of work, it is beyond all competition.
 ORDER EARLY. The present high price of stock does not warrant our importing beyond the demand for machinery. Therefore, to prevent disappointment, all who expect to purchase, should inform us before the first of July next.
 For pamphlet containing description of the machinery and much valuable information on the culture of the Chinese Sugar-Cane, and manufacture of Sugar and Syrup, call upon us, or address
CAROTHERS & BATES,
 Manufacturers, Sacramento.

3,000 GALLONS SIRUP FOR SALE. Is lots to suit purchasers. Depot, with MARVIN, No. 90 J Street, Sacramento.

CELEBRATED PEACEMAKER STOVE,
For Sale By
A. P. BRAYTON & CO.,

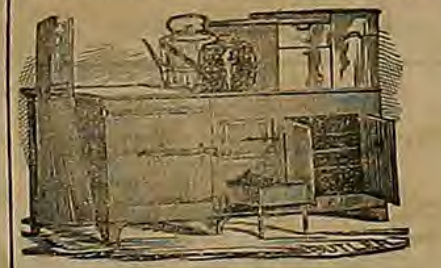


No. 128 Sansome street, near Pine,
 BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK—SAN FRANCISCO.
 General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
 DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STOVES,
Tin, Iron, and Copper Ware,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

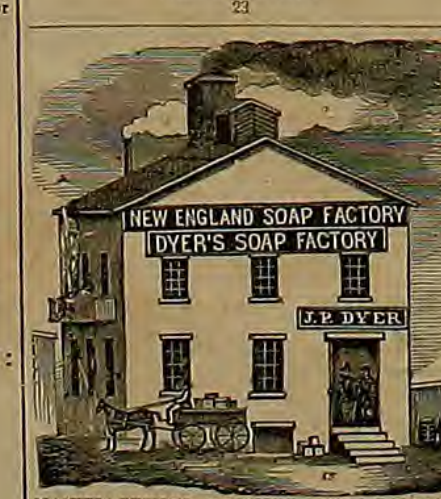
...ALSO...
SOLE AGENTS FOR
HALLER'S
Patent Airtight
FRUIT-JARS.
 The only absolutely reliable Jar in use.
 BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK No. 128 Sansome street,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

COGSWELL'S MISSISSIPPI STOVE!



calculated for
Steamboats and Hotels.
J. P. COGSWELL,
 Manufacturer
 And Dealer in Ship, Hotel and Family

COOKING STOVES,
TINWARE, HARDWARE, Etc.,
 114 CLAY STREET,
 Between Drumm and Davis Streets.
 SAN FRANCISCO.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
 Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

PREMIUM
Marble Works,
P. J. DEVINE,
 Corner of K and Sixth streets,
 SACRAMENTO.
 MARBLE MANTLES, GRATES, MONUMENTS,
 Tomb and Grave-Stones, Table and Counter-
 Tops, Marble and Freestone Tiles,
 Constantly on hand, and made to order on reasonable terms.
 All kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK done with neatness and dispatch.

A HOMESTEAD FREE!

IN THE
New City of
COLLINSVILLE,

SOLANO COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA,
 opposite

ANTIOCH and NEW YORK,
 at the mouth of the

San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers!

Has been regularly laid out, surveyed, and put upon record.

TITLE PERFECT,
 being
A PATENT
 from the
UNITED STATES.

5,000
Building Lots!
500
TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

... OR ...
DISTRIBUTED FREE!

To such as shall first make application, and a GOOD, CLEAR DEED given at once (unconditionally), leaving it to the option of the party TO IMPROVE OR NOT; but it is expected that those taking one of the Gift Lots will use their influence in directing persons seeking a Home in California, to the NEW CITY AND COUNTY.

By so doing, they will be the means of getting more to settle, than if they were to improve themselves.

Money Loaned

To Such as Build Immediately on the Premises, at a Low Rate of Interest.

A glance at the Map of California is all that is necessary to satisfy any reflecting mind of the judicious selection of this magnificent site for a NEW CITY, and never subject to overflow from the flooding or rise of the river or bay in winter, as the wharf and warehouses were built at the time of the HIGHEST FLOOD LAST WINTER.

The vast region of fine country around it is rapidly filling up, and if the uninterrupted navigation from San Francisco to Sacramento increases as it has done for the last five years, there is no reason why Collinsville should not become a Great and Commercial City,

it being a midway stopping-place for the steamers daily from San Francisco to Sacramento.

Already, at and around Collinsville, there is a large number of inhabitants. They have, also, a Post-Office, Store, large warehouse, and a

Magnificent Wharf,

Two Hundred feet long by One Hundred feet wide, which cost the present proprietors upwards of

\$10,000.

The Farming Country in Solano County can not be Surpassed,

Fine soil, springs of pure water, etc., etc. The climate is milder, both in summer and winter, than almost any other part of California.

A CITY with such a situation, surrounded by so magnificent a country, cannot but have

A GREAT AND GLORIOUS DESTINY.

A ferry is about to be established between this Port, Antioch and New York, making the distance only 35 miles, by land, to San Francisco, being a saving of

Over One Hundred Miles to those who Drive Stock to that Market.

Some persons, not realizing the immense rise on property in new cities, may say: "How can we afford to give away so many lots, not knowing how many will be actual settlers?"

Why, gentlemen, if by giving away five hundred lots, we can induce one hundred to settle, then the rise of our lots more than pays us for those given away, and those holding the remaining lots are the owners of a handsome property.

The Very Lots You now Receive may in less than Three Years be Worth Thousands of Dollars!

We would, therefore, say to those who desire to avail themselves of this liberal offer, to address us at their earliest convenience.

Farms of 5, 10, 20 or 40 Acres for Sale, in Immediate Vicinity,

at a low price to those who will make improvements during the coming year.

TO AGENTS.

Any person who will act as Agent, and get up an interest in their town, and send us the names of five mechanics, we will give them an extra lot.

For Plan of the City, showing the location of Blocks and Lots, or Bills, or any other information, please call on, or address by mail, or express to

Collinsville Land Company.
OFFICE:
 318 California Street, S. F., Cal.
 Box No. 1015 Post Office, San Francisco.

Literary Shrubbery.

HIDDEN MUSIC.

BY HENRY W. ADAMS, M. A.

There's music in the crystal streams,
 That sigh within the earth;
 That never gleamed with golden beams,
 Nor deserts filled with mirth.

There's music in the speckled shells,
 That sing beneath the sea;
 And chime their little tiny bells,
 In lovely minstrelsy.

There's music in the boundless wood,
 By warbling organs sung;
 Although no listener there hath stood,
 And heard its piping tongue.

There's music in the murmuring brooks,
 Unspied by human ken;
 Transcending all the strains of books,
 Composed by rhyming men.

There's music in the sounding hum
 Of Nature whispering low,
 When fragrant summer evenings come,
 And soft the zephyrs blow.

There's music in the stormy winds
 That sigh within their caves;
 To toss the crisp and tasseled pines,
 And lift the mountain waves.

There's music on the distant shore,
 Where man hath never trod;
 But where the hoary ocean's roar,
 Proclaims the power of God.

There's music in the forest's wall,
 When lurid lightnings glare;
 And tempests wild of rattling hail
 The leafy kingdom tear.

There's music in the sounding lyre,
 That heavenly rapture brings,
 When gentle fingers, touched with fire,
 Awake the silver strings.

There's music in the secret moans,
 That every creature pours;
 That travails in pain and groans,
 For life's immortal shores.

There's music in the timbral ring
 That angel-hands employ,
 When morning stars together sing,
 And about the beets for joy.

There's music in the under-spheres,
 That shakes the nether pole;
 'Tis the divinity that cheers
 The darkest human soul.

There's music in the voice of love—
 'Tis of celestial birth;
 It strikes a golden chord above
 All other sounds of earth.

There's music in my tuneful soul—
 It leaps from every string;
 I'd give the world could I control
 An angel's power to sing.

Then sing for me, ye crystal streams,
 Ye roaring woods and shells;
 And vocal Nature, wild with dreams,
 Strike all your magic bells.

Ye stormy winds and crested main,
 That vex the sounding shore,
 In plaintive dirges sound the strain,
 My muse so oft would pour.

Ye tempests wild, and thundering voice
 Of heaven's empyrean tongue,
 Peel forth the music of my choice
 When Nature's base is sung.

Strike all your harps, ye groaning throngs
 Of air, and earth, and hell;
 And join the chorus of your songs,
 My secret notes to swell.

Ye golden strings and brooks of foam,
 Melodious sonnets years,
 With angel-bands that make your home
 Where solemn stars do burn.

But there's a voice I most would hear,
 'T would thrill my raptured breast;
 Its notes of love, and words of cheer
 Would calm my wild unrest.

No HARM—"Mother," said a little fellow the
 other day, "is there any harm in breaking egg
 shells?"

"Certainly not, my dear; but why do you ask?"

"Cause I dropped the basket just now, and see
 what a mess I'm in with the yelk."

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also note in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to rend our once happy and envied land.

The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease.

In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States.

It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply.

And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
 MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

WANTED.

WANTED—Purchasers for several FARMS and ORCHARD, where the purchase-money can be made in produce in two or three years.

ALSO—Renters for FARMS and DAIRIES, where industry can soon earn a home and a fortune. Apply at the FARMER OFFICE.

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1863.

NUMBER 16.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. E. PHILLIPS & CO.

Office—No. 723 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For a copy of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis to any subscriber, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number, or \$1 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOBS.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

For the California Farmer.

Fruit-growing in San Francisco.

Editor FARMER: As several old residents have written to me that apples, pears, cherries and plums will not ripen in this coast climate of San Francisco, owing to the winds, will you please inform an old reader whether the planting of such fruit trees in reasonably good soil, will be labor thrown away? Your success in Governor Stanford's garden in Sacramento, should be no criterion here, for the climate is different. Having this week paid from fifty cents to a dollar a pound for cherries, it has occurred to me that my two or three acre patch at the Mission Dolores, might be made to ripen this delicious fruit; but I am in doubt as to the result. Please give us your experience in the matter, as briefly as you choose; whether fruit trees will grow in the sandy loam common to this peninsula, when they should be planted, how often irrigated, how soon they will be in bearing, etc., etc. As this county becomes settled up, I suppose hundreds would go to raising their own fruit, if they thought the trees would flourish by proper culture. Will peaches and grapes mature in this climate under any circumstances? Yours, N. S.

In reply to the above (which inquiries we are very happy to receive) we would say, that nearly all kinds of fruit will grow, mature, and give good crops in almost all parts of this county. It is true that in those situations which are very much exposed, the high winds are very destructive: blowing off the leaves and young branches, which must necessarily prove fatal to blossom and fruit, and sometimes, to the tree, also; but in almost all locations, a high fence will protect, or trees can be grown as espaliers upon the fences and upon the sides of the buildings, proving ornamental as well as fruit-bearing.

No labor bestowed in the growing of fruit and flowers can ever be thrown away, even in this county, unless that labor is badly performed or the work neglected at a critical time.

Nothing great is accomplished without great labor. By this we do not mean a great amount of labor, or fatiguing labor, or labor of great cost; we mean judicious, careful, timely labor.

We know the climate of San Francisco and all this region is peculiar; we have high winds, shifting sands, and chilling blasts; yet all these can be guarded against, as we have evidence, by the many excellent gardens in various parts of the city, and also at the Mission; these are all the result of careful, well-directed labor.

Our correspondent's two or three acre patch at the Mission, can not only grow all kinds of fruit, but can be made, with care, the source of a very large income. This has been done by Mr. Center, and others with great profit; peaches, pears, plums, cherries, strawberries, gooseberries, and currants, have been produced there that brought large prices.

In this city, too, all kinds of fruit can be grown, some kinds in great profusion. Any one that doubts it, let him take half a day and go round the city and see what is already done. We do not wish to boast or be egotistical, but in our little golden-patch, high up, corner of Mason and Pacific streets, we have in our leisure hours endeavored to prove what can be done. Among the fruits grown successfully, the "Lawton Blackberry" has surprised us. We have gathered ripe fruit not only all the season, as usual, but all winter, up to March, when the plants bloomed profusely, and are again bent down with an extraordinary crop. We have also ripe strawberries and currants, raspberries, gooseberries, and currants, all doing well, all maturing luscious fruits. Thus much for our city. In the suburbs, on the sandy soil, all that is required is good, well-rotted manure, to give body to the sand, which of itself is full of life-giving properties.

In answer to the inquiries as to time and manner of planting, and the irrigation necessary, etc.: Fruit trees should be planted any time after the leaves drop in the nursery rows—November, December, January, is the best time, although we have planted them successfully up to May and June, even when in blossom; and even the blossoms

some matured their fruit. This requires, however, care and skill. Early planting is the rule—late, the exception.

Irrigation is not needed in this country; it has cost many growers all they were worth, and tens of thousands of trees have been destroyed by this foolish and unscientific system, and we are glad to see now an almost entire abandonment of the doctrine. It is a good plan when trees are planted, to water them freely, in order to set the roots, and cause the fine soil to percolate among the delicate, fibrous roots; and even to give them two or three waterings at periods of a week or ten days after planting, especially if the trees are planted late, but trees planted on good, rich soil, in early season, need no such treatment.

Trees of two years growth will show fruit the first season, often, generally the second and the third year the crop will more than pay all the cost of tree and labor, if they have been rightly cared for.

We are pleased to receive these inquiries, and reply to them; we have done so at length, somewhat, and will always be glad, not only to reply through the FARMER, but be pleased to have any one call, and we will give them ocular demonstration that fruit of all kinds can be grown in our London of America, and fruit, too, that any grower would be proud to place on his table and show his friends, as the fruit of his own labor.

The writer inquires if fruit, or rather grapes and peaches, will mature under any circumstances. We know of only three positive hindrances to success; they are want of faith, unwillingness to work (laziness), and neglect. These are fatal not only to success in fruit growing, but to all good enterprises. We hope we have in some measure satisfied our correspondent; if not, we will try again.

Trouble among the Settlers on the Suscol Grant.

THE last week quite a stir was made on the Suscol Grant by the arrest of four of the settlers for trespass, cutting hay, etc. The Sheriff of Solano, Mr. Neville, took a squad of U. S. cavalry, and also infantry, and arrested these four citizens and took them to the guard-house at Benicia on Friday last, delivering them up to the civil authority, placed in jail at Benicia on Sunday, then brought to this city on Monday, tried on Thursday and acquitted, there not being sufficient proof that any resistance had been made to the Sheriff in the course of his duty.

There were also some other arrests made at Vallejo on account of contempt of court, but were soon liberated. The parties thus first arrested, two of them have commenced suit against the Sheriff, for damages, said to be on account of this unlawful arrest; damages claimed in each instance \$5,000.

We sincerely regret such acts, for we think measures could be adopted by some plan of reference to this unhappy difference, by which further trouble could be saved. We do not for a moment uphold any man or set of men in a wrong. No man should trespass upon the rights of others. As we have always said, if a man has a good, clean title to his land, one thousand, ten thousand, or a hundred thousand acres, give it to him, let him enjoy it, and protect him in it. But if that title is not good, if it is fraudulent, it then belongs to the United States, and the settlers have a right to it by law and justice, and we say give it to them. We have heard a great deal about settlers and squatters, of their being bad men, drunkards and traitors. In this recent trouble, we have heard the charge made of their being secessionists. We here publish a document which we think pretty effectually settles that question:

We, the undersigned, Settlers on the Suscol Ranch, do solemnly swear that we have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since we have been citizens thereof; that we have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that we have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that we have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And we do further swear that, to the best of our knowledge and ability, we will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that we will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that we take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help us God.

L. H. Whitney, Isaac Hobbs, G. Olinger, Daniel Landis, W. H. Holmes, Eben Sanborn, N. Marques, John Sullivan Pierce, John R. Price, John A. Thompson, Henry R. Rowland, Edward I. Fowler, Hugh Magraue, James I. Smith, W. D. Morris, Samuel Role, George Doane, Michael Duggans, Charles Bryant, Washington DeWitt, George Hunter, Jefferson A. Hall, John H. Berry, Joseph Peacock, William Overman, Hiram Gist, Henry Knowles, James H. Gordon, G. V. Churchill, E. Berry, Henry McCullough, W. P. Welch, Ames McDonald, William Fowler, A. B. Abell,

Nathaniel Tindell, Thomas Potter, D. W. Morris, John I. Fowler, C. L. Whitney, Madison Bessa, J. Jenkins, O. Martin, Frederick Maxey, William T. Farmer, Thomas Magness, Jacob Whitney, John S. Robinson, William O. Knighton, Joseph Fleshan, P. I. Correll, J. J. Read, Jacob T. Johns, William Thompson, Joseph Smith, E. T. Gillett, Thomas McGraw, Richard McGraw, Johnson Knight, Mark Knipe, John R. True, J. Ellsworth Tilton, William Brown, Robert Hutton, Samuel Brown, James Adams, E. C. Reynolds, Solomon Smith, J. P. Royall, William Carroll, John Horley, Peter Olsson, Michael M. Egan, Levi Fulton,

Sworn to and subscribed before me, in the County of Solano, State of California, this eighth day of June, 1863.

[Signed]

Thos. F. Watson, Major 6th Infantry, U. S. A.

Thos. F. Watson, Major 6th Infantry, U. S. A.

To L. H. Whitney, Esq., Vallejo, Cal.

As a firm Union man we are glad to herald the truth that this band of settlers stand up to such a proof. When such is the case, we do not think it requires a troop of horse and a body of infantry to take four men who were simply at work as hay-makers. There are laws enough to protect all men, and it seems to us a remarkable case, when the United States troops are called out in a body before the usual efforts are made by a civil process and the authority of the State. The best evidence in the world in this case is, that the Court dismissed the charge and set the men free. We repeat—we do not, will not encourage men in wrong, or violating the law. We ask, however, if there is no protection from being arrested and kept in prison several days, and then set free, the Judge saying—"I find no fault in the men." There must be wrong somewhere!

We do not think a stronger oath could be taken. The original copy, from which we publish, will be sent to Washington. There will also be sent an attested copy containing the names of over three hundred settlers, who have filed their claims to land, in the Land Office in San Francisco. The settlers have raised and paid in nearly \$3000 for the survey of this very land.

We know but few of the settlers personally, and seldom had spoken with them before the celebration. We have always kept aloof from turmoil, quarrel and bloodshed, but ever ready to speak in behalf and to defend the right, and as far as we have seen and heard, we have never yet seen the man who asks anything but what is just and right, and we wish it distinctly understood, that as the editor and publisher of a journal of agriculture, we wish to publish only what is true and right, and if we are led into error by any information sent us, as we believe, from reliable sources, we are always willing to rectify that error by an immediate retraction of it.

The question of "Settlers Rights" is one of vast importance now, and it should be met and discussed in all its bearings, in the spirit of right. With this view, we ask the following questions: When the United States troops went to arrest these strong Union men, did they not quarter on the lands of out-spoken foes of the Union, and receive refreshments at the houses of secessionists? If such is the fact, it speaks greatly to the dishonor of our Government, and to the troops themselves.

We learn that measures are in progress to present these facts to the Government at Washington, which we hope will put matters in a just and proper shape.

Breaking Colts—the Lounge.

THE horse is a living machine, capable of more or less reasoning, and set in motion, not only at our will, but also on his own account. The trainer must, therefore, before he begins to handle it, make himself familiar with the capabilities and peculiarities of both body and mind. We hardly ever find this machine in perfect symmetry—it is not even wanted to have it so; for the English race-horse is not symmetrical, as will be seen hereafter, but has intentionally, by careful breeding, undergone a change of figure deviating entirely from its ancestors, the Arabs. But any such deviation, although it may favor a certain quality, for instance, speed, is the reason that the horse cannot perform other work with equal ease. The Arabian horse, in proportion to his size, is fit for

everything, for racing, for the saddle, and for draught; and I am inclined to think it might compete successfully with the English thoroughbred, if handicapped according to height. Disproportionate parts cannot be taken out and others put in, but by the lounge. I can exercise and form joints and muscles to such an extent, that the normal figure is approached as nearly as the skeleton allows.

All horses are descended from the Arabs; but climate, keeping, and careless breeding, have created different forms; nevertheless the true Arab horse has retained perfect symmetry up to this day. If it (the Arab horse) stands square on its legs, and we imagine a line drawn from the toe of the forefoot to a point a little beyond the hind foot, and vertically below the back, this line forms the base of a square; do we lengthen this line upward from the hock until it is equal in length to the base, will touch the vertex formed by the hip and thigh bones, and terminate on a level with the upper part of the shoulder bone, thus forming a second side of the square; another perpendicular line drawn from the first point, will meet the vertex of the shoulder and upper arm bones, and if continued to an equal length with the others, will also be on a level with the upper point of the shoulder bone. This level will run a little above and parallel to the back-bone, forming the fourth side of a complete square. Moreover, another imaginary line, uniting the above mentioned vertices, will be horizontal, and form the base of an equilateral triangle, of which the vertex is in the centre of the base of the above named square, and perpendicularly below the center of gravity of the horse, the sides running in the direction of the thigh and upper arm bones. The vertex should naturally be the point where the fore and hind feet meet in walking, but because the weight of the head and neck falls entirely on the fore feet, the center of gravity is changed and falls nearer to the withers, thus bringing the machine out of balance. Suppose the horse is mounted, the weight of the rider is added to that of the head and neck, and the center of gravity is thus brought still further forward. Lounging teaches the horse to balance himself and his rider, under all circumstances, with ease, and to bring the center of gravity so far back that no part is injured.

If we use the neck as a lever, we diminish the angle of the haunch and hip, whereby the croup becomes lower, and the hind feet are placed more under the belly, by which the center of gravity is of course brought more back. In the regularly built horse we will not meet with great difficulty, but irregularities offer such more or less, as, for instance, in the English thoroughbred, whose skeleton forms an oblong, or rather an irregular quadrangle, for, if we imagine the same lines as before, the upper side will not run parallel with the base, and the line drawn from the fore foot is shorter than that drawn from the hind foot; besides, there is here no regular triangle; if we take again the same base, we find it no longer horizontal, and the sides—because the angles of the shoulder and hip are so very obtuse, will not meet below the base of the square, and the center of gravity lies very far forward. The body of the thoroughbred appears more symmetrical than it is, because by breeding for the turf the withers have become so high, that it looks as if the shoulders were as high as the hips; but the disproportion of the legs strikes any beholder, the fetlock and radius being too long, and the shankbone too short. If these horses perform great deeds apart from speed, we find the reason in their great muscular power, and their small bones, as well as in the lightness of the head and neck. But very seldom will the thoroughbred naturally be a good steeple-chaser, or an agreeable saddle-horse; if he is such he will certainly resemble more or less the Arab, as also does the English hunter, except in size. Three months' labor with the lounge will make any thoroughbred as agreeable a saddle-horse as any man can wish to have. I even lounge colts for the turf, because it enables the jockey to take the corners without losing ground, and if not in full speed, to guide easily his horse to the right or left, thus escaping the inconvenience of other jockeys' foul riding.

Nature has gifted all horses with equal feeling in the mouth; there does not exist such a thing as a mouth naturally either too hard or too soft, and either the one way or the other is based on irregularities in the body, or on a bad disposition and temper; if by lounging we improve the position and carriage, we better the temper, and, as a consequence the mouth. We sometimes find exceptions in very lean jaws, where the bit bears directly below the skin on the bone, or in very fleshy ones, where the pressure of the bit is a hindered; but a respectively thicker or thinner bit, will suffice to remedy that. If he is once properly broken, it is only the owner's fault when the horse's mouth does not suit. I have seen many drivers who deem themselves good horsemen, and who, by hard pulling, killed all the feeling, exactly as the feeling in your finger is lost, when you tie a string around it. I call a mouth good if the horse keeps the bit in the same position, leans steadily against it, but no more or less

than is necessary, if he obeys the pressure of the bit in proportion to its strength, and if he takes it confidently as a support—not as a fifth leg—when he loses his balance. The elasticity of our hand must be in permanent correspondence with the horse's mouth; but to acquire this elasticity is rather difficult; a teacher cannot give it; a well broken horse only can do so.

We are now-a-days accustomed to the outlines of the thoroughbred; so much so that we consider him as a model of equine beauty; but what artist, who is not a realist, will take him as a model? All equestrian statues bear a resemblance to the Arabian horse, and so also would the thoroughbred after undergoing the breaking of a skillful lounge. Twenty years ago I never lounged a race-horse; I never tried to change the angle of the hip, to one different from that in which the muscles naturally held it, because I feared to diminish the size of that angle, and thus retard the action of the hind feet; since then I have changed my mind, and though I have frequently been laughed at by jockeys for introducing school-riding on the turf, I always had the better of it when it came to the trial. A good mouth is only found in horses who are in perfect balance; and to be in balance is of great importance in a trotter, because he will not be so apt to break, and if he does so, can be easily brought on his legs again. A well broken horse will keep that gait and speed with which he is started, unless urged to change. I once made a bet, that my horse would start at right gallop and never change until the distance of a mile and a half had been accomplished. I kept him on the prescribed gait until within a rod of the winning post, when he changed, because my backers came running in great glee from the right side, and frightened him, just when I thought all was gained, and was off my guard. As for lounging a race-horse, no harm can be done by it, because it depends on the rider's will whether the horse shall bend his haunches or not, although the attained flexibility might contribute to the development and elasticity of power. I do not write to make converts, or to overthrow an established system; jockeys may do as they have learnt, but some gentlemen sportsmen, will by a trial find something that is good.

Concerning the mind of the horse I would make a distinction between disposition and temperament; the former is either gentle, timid, or opposing; a gentle horse will quietly, even with abnegation, obey the master's will; though it may be forced to become an opposing one, if the pretensions surpass the possibilities; but it will soon become again tractable, if the master ceases to require too much. Vicious horses oppose either sluggishly or violently; in the former manner they resist either if the muscles ache from weakness, or if strongly built, from want of the necessary flexibility. The first signs of opposition are an offer to kick, or a shortening of the gait and unwillingness to go freely on. With these, a few sharp lashes gradually increased till they obey, but not beyond that, will set them right; in the whole, punishment must be in accordance with the offense, for if either too weak or too severe, it will increase the disobedience; however, with this class of horses, if the trainer frightens them a little it does no harm, provided he gains their confidence again as soon as possible. Horses which oppose us violently, and are of great muscular power, do so because they do not realize their strength, and fear, therefore, the required work; they will stiffen their muscles, and if the trainer tries to handle them while in this state they easily become furious. The best thing is to handle them in an inclosure, let them trot or gallop as they please, till the muscles relax, when the proper lesson may begin. The timid disposition we find in light and weakly built horses, as, for instance, in stunted horses of good blood, or in the product of a heterogeneous cross; with them lounging does wonders, because we may gradually strengthen their weak parts without causing pain or injury.

A moderate, or good temper belongs to horses of perfect form, because they can do with ease all that a reasonable man requires; should they ever become excited, a few tranquilizing words are sufficient. A lazy temperament may be so either by nature or by exterior influences. For the former there is no remedy; the severest treatment enlivens them only for moments, and if after a long confinement, they are a little lively, they are only more lazy afterwards; should the laziness be caused by bad keeping, or proceed from a superabundance of fat, proper care is the remedy, and again, lounging is beneficial, if a colt grew too fast, or if the muscles are not flexible enough. A lively temperament is also two-fold, either so by nature or by treatment; the former will change to a moderate one, if the colt is judiciously broken, or becomes of age; the other can only be improved by breaking over again like an entirely raw horse.—[Cavalry, in Wilkes's Spirit.]

Henry Ward Beecher has had granted him, by the Trustees of his Church, a leave of absence for four months from the first of June, so that he may visit Europe. They also agree to pay the expenses of his tour.

Letter from Nicaragua.

The Union publishes the following letter from one of the well known pioneers of our State, now in Nicaragua:

Chinandega, Nicaragua, April 23, 1893.

I have promised so many of my friends in California to write to them in relation to this country that I find I will not be able to keep my word. I have therefore concluded to write to you if you think my letter worth a place in your paper.

This is one of the finest countries I have ever been in. It is healthy, and the climate good. The nights are cool and pleasant, and the land the richest in the world. I wish you could see the cotton, sugar, tobacco and indigo growing here. It would do your soul good. I have never seen anything like it in the United States or any other country. I am only surprised that the people from the United States, with their natural sagacity, have not found it out before this. There has been raised some cotton this year by several persons, natives and foreigners. The cotton is good. I will send you a sample in this letter. Of course, at the present price, they will all make a fortune. They get two crops a year from the same field and from the same plant. They are and have been for some time picking the second crop. They ship the cotton from Realajo, six miles from here, by the steamer to Panama, and from there to Europe. The sugar raised here is principally consumed in the country. They get two crops of corn a year, and when the corn is irrigated they get three crops. They also make a good deal of agave from the corn, which is a Government monopoly. The coffee is very fine. I have never drank better. It bears here in three years from the planting, about one pound to the tree, and increases as the trees get older. They have to plant shade trees where they plant the coffee, to protect it from the sun when young. I went yesterday to see a coffee farm. The owner told me it paid him two and a half per cent per month on the capital invested. Cocoa takes a much longer time to realize a profit on than coffee. It is worth here \$20 a hundred pounds, and all consumed in the country. They use it for chocolate and other drinks of the country. Coffee also grows fine about the rivers. Doctor Cole, an American, has been a resident here for some ten years; has a fine coffee and cacao plantation. He went with me to see some indigo farms. He informed me they were very profitable, and there is produced a considerable amount all over the State. It has to be planted every two years. I have no time to describe the modus operandi of making pure indigo. There are two kinds; one that grows wild, and another that is cultivated. Tobacco is raised all over the State for home consumption. It grows with very little care. They do not plow the ground as we do. They only make a place for the seed. I am satisfied that if many of the farmers in California would come down here they could make a fortune here in a few years, and live in peace, without being eaten up by lawyers and other plunderers, as we have been in California or the last twelve years. The land is cheap. The finest land, all fenced and ready for the plow, in the main, can be had for five dollars per acre; or they can rent it for one dollar per acre. If the price of cotton lasts, a man can make a fortune in one year. It is no use for a man to come here without some capital; but with a small capital and the same amount of work as he will have to perform in California, he will soon be an independent man. If any one wishes to come down here to plant cotton, he should bring with him all his farming utensils, household goods, cooking utensils, etc., for they are not to be had here without great cost—and by all means, bring your beds, for there is not one in the country to be had for money; my back is nearly broke sleeping on a rawhide stretched on four posts—called a bedstead—God forgive them. If I had not to go to Texas I would put in a crop of cotton. They plant in July and August. The rain commences in May and lasts until November. We have not had a drop of rain in five months. The roads are just as dusty as in Sacramento county in August. This country here is called the plains of Leon, and comprises the largest and finest tracts of good land in the State, or in the world. There is every few miles a small river that runs with great velocity. One can find everywhere the finest water power for sugar-mills or any other work he may want. When this country comes to be settled with our own race, it will be the richest and finest country in the world, and that day is not far off. With the transit road open, this country will soon settle up. There is no country that holds out the same inducements as this. There is no tax on land, no export duty on cotton, no import duty on farming implements nor household goods of any description. I wish I had some of the money that I have spent on the lawyers in California to invest here in land, cotton and coffee. Here in this place is a good steam saw-mill, owned by P. Fitzgerald, a gentleman from the State of New York, a man of great enterprise and energy. He has been in the country for some ten years, is a very fine man, has a cotton-gin attached to the mill and cleans all the cotton seed about here. He cleans, bales and ships it for three cents per pound, and says he will do it next year for two cents. Here are all the facilities for a man with a small capital to make money. Labor is cheap, and you can get it good.

Chinandega is a fine town of some 15,000 inhabitants in time of peace, but nearly all Indians. A beautiful river runs almost around the town of pure and clear water, where I and all the other Indians go twice a day to bathe when I am here. I came down from the mountains last night, and will leave to-night for Leon, twelve leagues from this place. You hear, no doubt, great war stories about Nicaragua, but it is all cry and no wool. They have been fighting ever since I came here, but no one killed. I have just come from the frontiers of Honduras and San Salvador, and it is all a sham. God bless you all. Give my compliments to my friends.

Yours, respectfully, SAMUEL NORMAN.

It is a very easy thing for a man to be wise for other people.

Essay on Fencing.

The views set forth by Doctor Hammond, in the following essay, recently read before the Winnebago County Farmers Club, are becoming adopted by a large number of our most intelligent farmers. The article itself is worthy the attention of all, and the subject matter should receive the most careful consideration. From the Doctor's figures for Winnebago County, it can be readily estimated to what an enormous tax the people of Illinois and the West are subjected, to protect their crops against marauding stock. Let us have some practical talk upon this subject from our practical men. The time has certainly arrived when the common law should be applied to our State and every man be responsible for the damage his stock may do to the crops of others. We hope to see the matter brought before the Legislature at its next session.

The foregoing are the remarks of the Prairie Farmer, and as applicable here as in Illinois. Following is the essay referred to:

This subject is the most important of any that can engage the attention of the farmers in this country. We are vexing ourselves, asking, how shall we fence? without getting any satisfactory answer. Let us first see if it is necessary to fence at all—if at all, how much? We are following a custom originated, evidently, in circumstances entirely different from those existing with us. We learned farming in countries bearing little or no resemblance to this, our adopted one, and brought thence experience which we apply more or less successfully here. But circumstances alter cases. We have another and different country with other countries, requiring a different rural economy. We find the two forces, cost and quantity reversed.

In the settlement of a new country, like our Atlantic States, I can easily see the necessity and practicability of fencing. Material was abundant and of no value, and fences could be built without any cost except that of constructing them. At first the cultivated fields were necessarily very small, and as the process of clearing the land went on, field after field was added year after year, till the land was closed, with little or no extra labor for the fence. Thus the farm grew gradually—almost imperceptibly. The material used for fencing was durable, needing little or no replenishing for a generation. The adoption of fencing was natural and convenient.

Here everything is different, and 'tis a pity that we don't know the difference is all in our favor. This vast country is completely destitute of every description of fencing material, and if we are wise, according to our opportunity, we should be glad it is so. I am not one of those who think this country is any less valuable for not having any more wood or water. This cry of "wood and water!" "wood and water!" is the stupidist of foggyisms. This is emphatically a grain-growing country. Stock-raising is only incidental to the great leading interest, as coke results from gas making, or tartaric acid from wine making. Every characteristic of climate and soil indicate this. Fencing is impracticable. Our grain fields are large—our flocks are small; fencing is dear—cattle are cheap; labor is scarce—wages high; yet we go on, year after year fencing lot after lot, as if such a course was inevitable. If one purchases and breaks a piece of land, he must fence it the first thing, though he has not a solitary creature to keep out of it. Now, what are all these long miles of fencing for? Simply to keep a few head of cattle out of our crops. We do not build them along the roads to mark them off from the fields; nor on our lines to separate our land from our neighbors; nor through our fields to divide our crops, one from another; but merely to keep a few head of cattle from getting in. We do not build them for ornament, for they are anything but ornamental. They are ugly objects in any view. They deface our fields, deform our farms, and disfigure the landscape. They are nowhere allowable, only as a necessary barrier. Landscape gardeners never introduce them only when obliged to, and then strive to render them as nearly invisible as possible. Who does not look upon the wild, boundless prairie with greater admiration than he does upon an equal expanse of country divided into regular patches by rude, unsightly, dilapidated fences? Who can view a thousand acre field with no higher pleasure than he could the same field divided into a score or more of square, or rectangular divisions.

But the great argument against fences is their expense. This is almost fabulous. At a discussion on fences, held at the recent State Fair of New York, the cost of the fences in that State was estimated at \$144,000,000. With these figures for data, the value of all the fences in the free States is more than \$1,000,000,000. This sum is more than double all the money usually in circulation in the same States; a sum greater than our national debt has yet reached. It costs one dollar a rod to fence, the annual interest of which is ten cents; the annual cost to keep it good, ten cents more, making it twenty cents a year, the expense of a rod of fence. Illinois has 55,000 square miles. Allowing roads to run two miles apart, at right angles to each other, it will cost to fence the State in 160 acre lots, \$88,000,000, costing yearly \$17,000,000; in 80 acre lots, \$123,200,000, costing yearly \$24,000,000; in 40 acre lots, \$158,400,000, costing yearly \$31,000,000; in 20 acre lots, \$238,800,000, costing yearly \$47,000,000.

Winnebago County, exclusive of the township of Rockford (which containing the city, is properly excluded from the estimate), has in round numbers 500 sections of land, which it is assumed is already fenced into the equivalent of 160 acre lots, costing \$800,000, the annual expense being \$160,000. In the same towns the number of neat cattle are 20,245, the number of mules and horses, grazing, 2,000, the number of sheep, 9,263; the aggregate valuation of stock \$320,000, annual increase, \$64,000, making annual cost of fences over the profits from them \$96,000. In simple statement, to simply inclose 160 acres costs \$400, at annual expense of \$80. This is a tax of fifty cents an acre a year, whilst all other taxes, state,

county, town, school, and highway, is less than sixteen cents an acre.

This is making money with a vengeance. It is emulating the boy, who having no money ran in debt for a pocket-book. It is working for nothing and paying for the privilege; it is being penny wise and pound foolish.

I am convinced we ought to abandon fencing as a necessary part or condition of farming. In Belgium and France, and I believe in some other parts of Europe, there are no fences; and we on these prairies can do without them as well as those countries—can do without them better than we get along with them. Every advantage derived from them can be had at a tithe of the expense without them. Cattle can be herded, or soiled, or tethered, and thrive as well as they do now, and at a tenth part of the expense of our present mode of keeping them. When we abandon fencing, stock raising will be a saving, instead of a losing business as it now is.

I will now consider one or two objections that may at first appear against the no-fence system. How can our stock be driven along the road? The old practice of driving stock long distances to market is superseded by railroad transportation, so that cattle are driven at present only short distances, and in small herds, as from one farm to another, or to the depot. These distances they can be led, as well as horses, being broken to the halter quite as easily. Sheep and hogs can be deported in wagons. Would people keep within the limits of the road in traveling? All decent people would, and outlaws can be taught manners and decency by penal statutes.

Among the conveniences of no fences would be, no drifted roads in winter. But the great good that would result to us in dispensing with fences is not a material one, but a higher, a better, a more satisfactory—a moral good. If cattle are not permitted to roam at large, the taste for tree culture would have no restraint, and receive a hundred fold more impetus. Our roadsides and country homes would be rapidly planted to trees, and thus rural life would have added to it a thousand charms. The taste for country embellishment should be encouraged and protected. The farmer ought to cultivate his taste as well as his crop. He ought to be somewhat æsthetic, not all bucolic. He ought to raise trees and flowers as assiduously as he does corn and pigs. He ought to know that five, ten, or fifteen acres around his buildings, planted to trees, is pleasanter and better, than a bare, dirty, disorderly yard. He ought to know that the cow-pen, barn-yard, and pig-sty, are not things to be exhibited, and therefore should not be in front, but back out of sight; he ought to know that a well shaded, well kept lawn, is the most beautiful thing in the world, and cheap as rain and sunshine. Let him have something that he can look out upon on a rainy day, and that his children will not be ashamed to call home. Do not say every one cannot afford this; for they can; no one can afford not to have it. Don't say you have no time for these little things; for you have.

Returning to my subject, I have attempted to show that no necessity exists with us for fences; that they are useless, a positive damage, and therefore ought to be abandoned. I have shown that their annual expense is more than double the profits we derive from them; and that if all the cattle and all the fences were swept away together, we should be gainers by the operation. Now shall we go on with this ruinous expenditure, dividing and subdividing our farms, absorbing year after year our incomes; or shall we be wise in time to save all this? To discontinue fencing would add three, five, or ten dollars an acre to land by diminishing so much the cost of making and keeping a farm. It would save us nearly a sum which we could devote, according to our different tastes, to our profit, our improvement, our comfort, or our pleasure. It would be a continual illustration of the paradoxical maxim "that a penny saved is two earned."—[Prairie Farmer.]

VETERINARY.

Heaves in Horses—Its Nature and Treatment.

Ordinary heaves is usually occasioned by a deranged condition of the digestive organs; it is accompanied by emaciation, and seems to resemble that affection known as asthma, and is attended with the same difficulty in respiration.

The disease is named heaves, from the fact that the affected animal heaves at the flanks, or performs what is known as abdominal respiration, by bringing into play the abdominal muscles, for the purpose of aiding the lungs and diaphragm in their work of respiration and expiration.

The best plan of treatment is to let the patient run on the prairies, and give him occasionally phosphate of lime and ginger, equal parts—dose, one table-spoonful. I have known animals, with this affection, very much benefited by a run at grass; also by feeding carrots, and by sprinkling their food with a small quantity of lime water.

Heaves or Broken Wind.—This form of malady is considered incurable, from the fact that it is of an organic character, depending on rupture of some of the air cells, change of structure and emphysema of the lungs. In this affection we observe a jerking double flank movement, very laborious and distressing. The animal is a picture of ill-health, and when urged to travel fast, soon becomes exhausted and used up. The direct cause of broken wind is over-exertion.

In view of palliating some of the worst symptoms, I should treat the case as if it were one of ordinary heaves.

Swelled Legs.—Swelled legs are occasioned by what is known as local dropsy; some horses seem to possess a peculiar predisposition; and when they get sick, or stand a few days in the stable, their hind legs swell. The swelling arises from the presence of serum or water within the cellular tissues of the parts.

Treatment.—Should the swelled legs be the result of a prostrating disease, tonics and diuretics are indicated; give two drachms of powdered goldenseal every morning, and three drachms of ni-

trate of potash every night, to be mixed with the food, and let the animal have daily exercise.

In obstinate cases it will be necessary to apply daily a portion of the following: Spirits of Camphor, 6 ounces; Vinegar, 1 quart; mix. Or use Lord & Smith's Liniment.

TO RELIEVE MUSCULAR PAIN IN HORSES.—The *datura stramonium*, or thorn apple plant, is a very excellent remedy, as an external application for the treatment of muscular pain, ligamentary lameness, sprain of the fetlock, etc. It is a remedy of great efficacy in chronic pains and inflammatory tumors. Four ounces of the plant to one pint of boiling water, are the proportions. When cool, the parts are to be bathed often; when practicable, a flannel is to be saturated with the fluid and bound on the affected parts; the whole to be covered with oiled silk.—[Geo. H. Dadd.]

PRIZE MEDAL
OHIO
MOWER & REAPER!

E. BALL'S PATENT.

Patented August 12, 1856, and December 1, 1857.

In England July 30, 1857. Improved 1861.

1. The carriage of the Machine is mounted on two driving wheels. In connection with each of these, is a spur wheel and pinion, making the Machine stronger and more durable than any single-gear Machine can be.
2. The relation between these two driving-wheels is such, that they operate jointly, or separately, as circumstances may require. The result of this is, that when a Machine is moving on a curve, either to the right or left, the usual speed of the knife is retained and clogging avoided, and in turning and backing the Machine throws itself out of gear.
3. The weight of the Machine being placed upon two wheels instead of one, the Machine is not apt to sink on soft ground, having a bearing surface of ten inches instead of six.
4. The weight of the carriage and gearing attached to it, as well as that of both raker and driver, is thrown directly upon the two driving wheels; by which the following advantages are gained: First—The wheels are prevented from slipping on the ground, and thus prevent the Machine from clogging. Second—A powerful and efficient stroke to the knife is produced, enabling the Machine to cut any kind of grass or grain without difficulty. Third—No weight being thrown on either the platform or cutter-bar, but that of its own, side-draft is obviated and the Machine made to run lighter.
5. The Machine, both as a Reaper and Mower, has a flexible cutter-bar, which invariably adapts itself to the uneven surface of the ground. This is the first successful Machine that ever combined this principle, and it is now almost a universally admitted fact among intelligent farmers and mechanics, that it is impossible to construct a good MOWING MACHINE without having a flexible cutter-bar and two driving wheels.

It cuts six feet wide as a Reaper,
and
Four and a half feet as a Mower.

ITS ADVANTAGES AS A REAPER.

1. The grain is delivered at the side of the platform, entirely out of the way in the next round.
2. The raker rides on the carriage, where his weight don't increase the side draft, and where he can perform his work with most ease, and deliver the grain in the best condition for binding.
3. The position of the raker and platform being in the rear of the driving wheels, all unnecessary weight is removed from the necks of the horses.
4. It cuts a swath six feet wide, and will cut one acre per hour, with one span of horses, without injuring them.
5. It can be changed from a reaper to a Mower in fifteen minutes, or vice versa.

JONES & HEWLETT,
Agents for California and Oregon.

JOS. F. LUNDIN,
Agent, Napa City.
Agents for JONES & HEWLETT, Stockton.
Wm. Lynde, Davis street, San Francisco.
ALYDOR & TROCOM, San Jose.
MOORE & CO., Sacramento City.

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First Premium Gallery.

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FOR 25 CENTS.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for \$3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs the same heretofore taken at TEN DOLLARS for the first copy, will hereafter be THREE DOLLARS only; extra copies, ONE DOLLAR. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.
We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work as our speciality.

Beware of Importers!!
The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it.

New Washing Machine.
"KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED."

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of the Public to his newly invented Washing Machine, which he flatters himself will surpass all other inventions yet made on this most important FAMILY necessity.

Wash, wash, scrub, scrub, wash, wash to-day, Good news I bring to all our friends, HARD WORK I've done away.

This efficient and simple New Invention, which has been entered for patent, will be offered to every family in our State at a low price. It is a wonderful labor-saving machine, which the inventor feels confident will not only surpass all others, but will meet the approbation of all house keepers.

This Machine will be for sale in San Francisco, by the first week in April, at ARTHUR & SON'S Agricultural Warehouse, Corner Washington and Davis streets.
H. CLARK, Inventor and Patentee.
Alvarado, Alameda County.

SEED WAREHOUSE
(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,
IMPORTER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 408 CALIFORNIA STREET

Old Number 110,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED SUCH

a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable

him to secure from the very best source—the most skill-

ful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will

directly be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported

from France and England, from well known and

responsible houses; some of the most prominent are

named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and

growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised

in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a

series of years, until more capital, experience and clear

life knowledge shall be given to the business.

HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass;

Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass;

Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass;

English Rye-grass; Timothy Grass;

Red Clover; White Dutch Clover;

Crimson Clover; Lucerne, &c. &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass

Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses

never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEEF, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP,

CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS,

TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS,

BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED

LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED

COTTON SEED.

Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties)

BULBS:

LILIES, Tulips, Anemones, Hyacinths,

Amaryllis, Narcissus, Gladioli, Iris,

and in endless variety, imported direct from France

and Germany.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over

thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of seed

appertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is con-

fident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS

For Exportation.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE

facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS

AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEEDS

DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express

by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of

imposed upon, in case their Orders should be

some UNRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express

are authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned

in taking Orders for Seeds and receiving for the same

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Mr.

Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had

experience of twenty years in the Seed and

business, and is conversant with the high value of

imported seeds, and their superiority to all other

Send for a Catalogue.

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SAN FRANCISCO

California Notes.

BY ALF. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
FOURTH SERIES.

No. 127 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of June 5, '91.

XXIII.—VI.—MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.

The Indian Population of the Pacific Domain in 1881.
Prepared mostly from the Official Reports of the
Indian Bureau at Washington City.

UTAH.

Population.

Males. Females. Total.

Navaho Apaches..... 800

Mojave Apaches..... 800

Mojave Apaches..... 4,000

Mojave Territory generally... 20,000

NEW MEXICO, APACHE AGENCY.

Mescaleros, Gila, Coyotero

and Pinal Apaches..... 4,800 5,700 10,500

SANTA FE AGENCY.

Pueblo Indians..... 5,000 5,000 10,000

SANTA FE AGENCY.

Santo Domingo..... 9,000

Regal..... 6,000

ARIZONA, TUCSON AGENCY.

Pimas and Maricopas..... 2,800 3,000 5,800

Papagos..... 1,300 2,000 3,300

CALIFORNIA, SOME LACER RESERVE.

Some Laces..... 450 320 770

Koy Macks..... 40 30 70

Wye Laces..... 22 15 37

Koy Yucas..... 10 16 26

Koy Sacs..... 13 13 26

Yakas at Nome Cult..... 3,000

Veradas..... 25

TUCSON, PUEBLO RESERVE.

Nolchumnes..... 45 40 85

Patoches..... 60 50 110

Nolchumnes..... 45 40 85

Patoches..... 55 60 105

Patoches..... 45 40 85

Patoches..... 8 10 18

Patoches and Lal Linches..... 80 70 150

Patoches..... 40 48 88

Patoches..... 260 275 535

Patoches..... 150 140 290

Patoches..... 40 35 75

Patoches and Wemelches..... 100 90 190

Patoches..... 60 50 110

Patoches..... 50 55 105

Patoches..... 115 125 240

Patoches and Mowelches..... 80 85 165

WASHINGTON, PUGET SOUND AGENCY.

Ochalis, Upper and Lower..... 289 361

Dwamish..... 445 555

Squamish..... 333 417

Neacoma..... 178 222

Neacoma..... 889 1,111

Skagami..... 289 361

Skagami..... 333 417

Skagami..... 312 388

Skagami..... 178 222

Skagami..... 267 333

Skagami..... 134 166

Skagami..... 578 720

Skagami..... 45 55

Skagami..... 200 250

Skagami..... 223 277

Skagami..... 80 100

Skagami..... 67 83

Skagami..... 89 111

YAKIMA AGENCY.

Klickitat..... 633

Wabiam..... 471

Columbia River..... 808

Yakima..... 687

Wapish..... 50

OREGON, UMPIQUA (SUB) AGENCY.

Umpqua Indians..... 34 64 98

Oono Taylors..... 72 108 180

Seislaw Evans..... 43 61 104

Ates Albert..... 43 61 104

EASTERN OREGON (DALLAS) AGENCY.

Dog River..... 55 75 130

Wasco..... 475

Fitch..... 450

Dechute..... 350

John Day..... 120

Culla..... 250

Cayuse..... 500

Walla-Walla..... 300

Mantata Lake..... 800

Bonacks..... 700

Diggers..... 600

Scattering..... 600

War Percos..... 500

NEZ PERCOS AGENCY.

War Percos..... 1,600 2,100 3,700

Spokanes..... 600

FLATHEAD AGENCY.

Flathead, or Selk..... 1,000

Pend d'Oreille & Kootenay..... 1,000

KLAMATH LAKE (SUB) AGENCY.

Klamath Lake..... 197 275 472

Modoc..... 110 200 310

Snake..... 250

SILVER AGENCY.

Escher..... 83 104 187

Bogalis..... 99 122 221

Bogalis River..... 61 82 133

Casta Scoton..... 56 60 116

Casta Costa..... 108 106 214

Julius..... 85 103 188

Fort Ordono..... 13 21 34

Tolontana..... 78 92 168

Flora Creek..... 28 30 58

Ores..... 55 71 126

Massadota..... 108 139 247

Molassina..... 39 32 71

GRAND BONDE AGENCY.

Bogalis River..... 43 73 116

Bogalis..... 82 102 184

Bogalis River..... 8 13 21

Bogalis River..... 5 10 15

Bogalis River..... 14 15 29

Bogalis River..... 40 48 88

Bogalis River..... 20 23 43

Bogalis River..... 29 35 65

Bogalis River..... 16 13 29

Bogalis River..... 32 40 72

Bogalis River..... 2 3 5

Bogalis River..... 13 13 26

Bogalis River..... 17 14 31

NEVADA, CARSON VALLEY AGENCY.

Pahute..... 6,000

Washoe..... 700

The Vancouver Island Indians are estimated to

number about 8,000 souls at present.

Those of British Columbia are estimated to num-

ber from 5 to 6,000 souls.

Those of Russian America are estimated to

number about 10,000 souls; probably there are

15,000 souls. Great havoc was made among the

North-Coast Indians by the small-pox in 1861 and

1862.

The Indian population of the State of Sonora is

estimated at 30,000; the most of these are christ-

ian or half-civilized. Of Lower California (the

northern half) about 1,000. In the southern half, the Old Mission Indians have entirely died off. The number of Coast-Mission Indians left, from Santa Barbara to Sonoma, in 1863, would probably not exceed in all 1,000 souls.—[A. S. T. Notes of Feb. 1863.]

The Mohave River Indians; Mohaves, Yampais, Chemibuevis, etc., and other small cognate bands in that vicinity are estimated at about 3,000 souls. The Colorado River Indians; the Yumas, Cocopas, etc., in the proper river valley are estimated at about 4,000 souls; i. e. from the junction of the Little Colorado to the mouth of the Great Colorado at the Gulf.

The South California Indians, in the counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino, most of them formerly under the Mission, are estimated to number about 4,000 souls in all. But all the Pacific tribes were dreadfully scourged by the small-pox in 1861 and 1862, and thousands are said to have died. Not less than 600 of the Indians of Los Angeles and San Juan Capistrano are said to have been swept off in 1862.

The Indian Enumerations of British Columbia and Russian America.

It is difficult to ascertain the numbers of Indians in the infinitude of tribes, clans, and sept, of the extensive and generally unexplored countries to the north of Puget Sound. But we have seen estimates in the public journals of 1862, which make their numbers in British Columbia 30,000 souls, in Vancouver Island 9,000 souls, and in Russian America about 15,000 souls. How true these estimates are we have no means of knowing, but it is likely their numbers are known to the Hudson Bay Company, which has trading posts in all the above mentioned districts, and whose government of the Indian population is of the most honorable character.

Friar Marcos de Niza. Bishop Las Casas (1550), in his epitome of the Indians, says that a friar, Marcos de Niza, was commissary of the Franciscans in Peru, about 1542. This may probably be our old friend of the Cibola, or seven cities of New Mexico in 1539, so well known in California history. He is also said to have been in New Mexico in 1560. Humboldt also mentions his being in Michoacan about 1560.

A PARACHER whose text led him to speak of the prophet Jonah, among other things said: "I am of the opinion that Jonah was a cleanly old man, neither smoking or chewing, from the fact that the fish retained him in his stomach so long. If the fish had swallowed the house where we are worshipping, he would no doubt have vomited himself to death."

Amen! anybody that is filthy enough to smoke or chew in the house of God, ought to be whaled. Genuine love of fame inspires that intensity and consanguinity of action which accomplishes the end in view.

RASCHKE & SONS,

131 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter

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SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.,

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They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Cello and Piano, Viola and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large, etc. etc.

PIANOS AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED. Music copied and arranged for all instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order.

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FOUR SIZES, 3, 4, 5, and 6 INCHES,

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Stock's San Jose Patent Valves,

Better than any now in use, and

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Corner of Main and Sutter streets,

10 STOCKTON.

Doane's Hay-Press.

THE Proprietor of this highly improved PATENT HAY-PRESS, offers it to the Public with the fullest confidence that it will be found the most efficient Press known. The weight of the Press, when packed, is about 1200 pounds; when built of oak, 1400 pounds.

This Press is easily worked by wheel, tackle, and two blocks, with horses, and with three men. Ten Tons can be easily baled in a day. The Press can be easily taken apart, easily packed on mules so as to be conveyed to the Valleys over the Mountains. Bales are formed 2 feet 2 inches, by feet, weighing 250 to 300 pounds each bale.

These Presses have been approved and purchased by Benson & Co., Rogers & McRae, San Francisco; Mc Menzies, of Cache Creek, and others, to whom reference can be made.

These Presses can be purchased at the Manufacturing, Corner of Clay and Drum streets, San Francisco; or address EDWIN FARRIS, to whom the Proprietor is permitted to refer, and of whom Presses can be ordered. Price \$200. Hardwood, \$225.

THE

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AND PLANTATION

MILLS.

THE BEST MILL

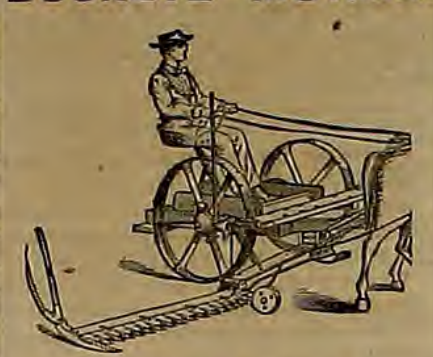
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Greene, Heath & Allen,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

BUCKEYE MOWER.

THE SUCCESS WHICH THE
Buckeye Mower

Has met with in California, has led us to make large importations of them for the season of 1893. We feel confident that it is

THE BEST MACHINE IN USE.

And is conceded so to be by Farmers in every section of the State. It has great improvements over any other Two-wheel Machine.

THE BUCKEYE AS A REAPER.

The important advantages which belong to the Buckeye as a Mower, are retained in the Reaper.

We sold a large number of them last season, and all who had them say the BUCKEYE is

The Machine for California.

It will adapt itself to every surface of ground; will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other reaper. The Reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform, where it adds greatly to the draught.

We have a NEW AND IMPROVED REEL and ZINC Platform, with other improvements, on the BUCKEYE this season.

We are also Sole Agents in San Francisco and Marysville, for the

Haines "Illinois" Header,

Which has proved itself to be the BEST HARVESTING MACHINE IN THE STATE, it being the only Header, which has stood the test for the past five years.

....ALSO....

Sole Agents for the celebrated—

Sweepstakes Thrasher,

Manufactured by

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Together with a full assortment of

Agricultural Implements.

Farmers, send for a BOOK with full description.

HAWLEY & CO.,

Corner of California and Battery streets,

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And—

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THE

AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

The Original P. P. Stewart!

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing

LARGE OVEN

Summer and Winter Air-Tight

COOKING-STOVE

—FOR—

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1892,

With New and Extra-Large Flues, and by the Addition of the celebrated Patent Double-sheet Bottom Flue

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, DURABILITY—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1833.

2d, MANUFACTURE—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, EXTRA CONTRACT OF HEAT—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE—By which a compressed and invigorating action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, BROILING—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER RACK—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine.

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CALEB M. SICKLER,

9-3m 422 Kearny, bet. Cal. and Pine sts., San Fran.

C. E. COLLINS,

602 Montgomery street,

AGENT FOR THE

American Watch Factory.

WATCH REPAIRING

AT NEW YORK PRICES

20

NEW GOODS!!

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.

Comprising in SILKS,

TAFFETAS, GROS DE ZURICH, BLACK GROS GRAIN;

Rich Mire Antiques;

Fancy, Plaid and Plain Silks.

In DRESS GOODS,

Silk and Wool Fantaisi, Poplin d'Aragon;

Plain Irish and French Poplin;

Plaid do do do do

Plain and Fig'd Ottoman and Merino.

Rich all-wool Plaids, French de Laine,

Mohairs, Eplingline, Foulards,

and every variety of NEW DRESS GOODS, now worn

in New York, including the popular,

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY.....JUNE 12, 1863.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active, intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

A PREMIUM.

We will present six packages of fresh seeds to every new subscriber, that desires the same. The seeds will consist of coffee, cotton, tobacco, rice, and other new and valuable varieties. Clubs of five or ten subscribers, in one lot, will be entitled to an increased number of parcels each. Should other seeds from those mentioned be preferred, let the subscriber name, and he will receive them. Also, to old subscribers paying arrearages and renewing, do we extend the same terms.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the old States and Europe.

Two rapid advances in the course of Horticulture in California must astonish our friends abroad, and could they but look upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their benedictions also, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their Advertisement to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible, as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charges will be five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include instructions as to the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special "whobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

The Mechanics of the Pacific.

THANK GOD! they are at last awakening to their true interests, and determined no longer to be the mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the scheming politicians and the idle, loafing, office-seekers. Thank God! all say that they have had their eyes opened, and begin to feel their manhood.

Look back over the legislation of California and see how the interests of the working-men have been disregarded and trampled under foot. Take the Statute book and see how little has been done for the mechanic and the farmer. Where do they stand to-day on the roll of men active for the offices of trust and honor? How many mechanics are to-day filling responsible offices in California? Take the register and read it over. How many mechanics? How many farmers? And yet these are the men that build our steamers and ships—these are the men that load them, too.

What would Washoe, Emeralds, or any mining place do without the mechanic? The machinery, and every tool, is but the handwork of the skillful mechanic, and were it not for them, the gold, silver, and copper, would lay as worthless metal in the bowels of the earth, till the day of judgment; and even after the mechanic has put the machinery in motion, how long could the hardy miner work without the food that is provided by the farmer? Not all the wealth of California and the adjacent mines that is now being represented by incorporated companies to the enormous amount of four hundred millions of dollars, could be made available without the strong arms, the genius and enterprise of the mechanics and farmers of the Pacific.

Is it not time, then, that they should awake as a party, as a body of men claiming a right to be fully represented in all our councils, in our State Legislature and in our National Councils? It is time, and we again repeat, thank God! the mechanics, the working-men of our State are now beginning to respect themselves by asserting their rights, and this will compel others to respect their rights, also, and learn that they must have them, too.

Let the mechanics of San Francisco and every part of our State, remember the thrilling words of the lamented Broderick, who, in the U. S. Senate, while pleading for the cause of the working-man, uttered these memorable words—"The day is coming, ay, and will come soon, when the mechanics shall rule this nation." Let then the mechanics of San Francisco take these words for their motto, write them in "letters of gold," and bear them on as their banner, till that glorious day comes, for come it most assuredly will—when the working-men shall rule the nation.

EXECUTION.—Griffin was hanged in Yamhill county, June 9, for the murder of Shane.

The Collegiate Institute at Benicia.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES.

The public exercises of this college were held at Benicia last week, closing on Thursday evening, too late for us to give a report in our paper of last week, and we give it now.

Benicia may be called the "Harvard" of California, having three large seminaries of learning, comprising several hundreds of pupils.

The Collegiate Institute of which we speak, is one of the finest locations in our State for a college, and can be made very beautiful, with an increased garden ground and shade trees. Mr. Platt deserves great credit for the improvement he has already made in all its outward appearance, and in the general improvements and conveniences in all its departments inside.

THE GROUNDS.

Since we were at Benicia last, the shade trees surrounding the Institute buildings have made a fine growth, and the grounds appear to have been considerably enlarged. The trees are yet young; still it is one of the prettiest places in the country.

The buildings exhibit some taste in their construction, but we do not admire the painting, which presents as many colors as Joseph's coat. They are well adapted to their purpose, being so arranged that the rooms are airy and well lighted. The main hall, in which the day pupils and a portion of the boarders pass their study hours, is a fine room, fitted up with every convenience for comfort and illustration. Across one end of this hall is a handsome case, partly devoted to books, and partly to chemicals. The library is well filled, containing from eight hundred to one thousand volumes. One shelf contains works on agriculture; upon opening one of these, we found they had been presented to the library by the editor of the FARMER.

In another room is the law library. This is new, having just arrived from Boston. It is undoubtedly the best library of elementary law books in this State.

THE EXAMINATION.

The exercises at the college commenced on Wednesday, at 10 A. M., with the primary classes, in reading, geography, arithmetic, grammar, algebra, chemistry, etc., together with music, under Professor Saries, who has won deserved honor for his success as a music teacher.

We found the examination going on in three different rooms; we passed around and heard a little of each. There were classes in Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Physical Geography, Chemistry, Latin, French, and History. The pupils answered readily, and seemed to understand their subjects.

The subject of Organic Chemistry, that department which may be termed Agricultural Chemistry, was drawn out to considerable length. The class deserves credit for the knowledge which they displayed of soils, crops, manures, and the best ways of preserving and handling them.

The last exercise of the day was the class in vocal music, under the charge of Professor Saries. The different parts were well sustained. We are sorry to learn that this gentleman goes East next month, without any intention of returning. He has been connected with the Institute for six years. His department is Music and Elocution; it will be hard to fill his position.

The second day, Thursday, the exercises comprised the higher classes. The classes were examined in Physiology, Trigonometry, Geology, Latin, English Composition, Surveying, and higher Algebra.

The class in Surveying and Trigonometry had been out in the field more or less for some weeks, and consequently had acquired the use of the instruments and a practical knowledge of the subject, never to be obtained alone in the recitation room.

The class in higher Algebra was examined by Mr. Platt. The Binomial Theorem for any exponent, Indeterminate Coefficients, Continued Fractions, and Logarithms, were thoroughly analyzed. The class were required to obtain both the Napierian and Briggs Logarithm of several numbers by the two different methods, and did it readily. Thoroughness appears to characterize all departments, but peculiarly so in the Mathematics. The examination was entirely satisfactory, and worthy of the general commendation which it received. All the classes were ready for every examination, and received the approbation of the audience for their readiness. This was further proved by a ready response to promiscuous questions from the audience, all of which were promptly replied to. It can with truth be said the whole examination was highly satisfactory, and most honorable to the College and its Professors.

There are two graduates this session, making eight in all from this institution. The following studies make up the course pursued by those who graduate: First year—Arithmetic, Physical Geography, Algebra, Physiology, Ancient History, Elements of Rhetoric, Book-keeping, Latin, French or Spanish, Declamation, and Composition. Second year—The languages continued, History of the Middle Ages and Modern Times, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Debating, and Essays. Third year—The languages continued, Trigonometry, Surveying, Astronomy, Geology, English Criticism, Science of Government, Debating and Essays. During the course, lectures are delivered on Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, and Perspective draughting.

THE EXHIBITION.

and final exercises came off in the evening, at Sage's new hall, which was crowded full by the citizens of Benicia, and the parents and friends of education, who came from all parts of the State to witness the proficiency of their sons. The following is the programme:

PART FIRST.

1. Declaration: Riem's Address to the Romans, by C. O. Smith.
2. Essay: Education, by J. Stevenson.
3. Dialogue: Sylvester Daggardood. Fustian, P. Weinman; Mr. Daggardood, E. L. Linton; Servant, J. Platt.
4. Essay: Napoleon, by J. Stevenson.
5. Dialogue: "Circumstances after Cases." Robin Roughhead, Paul Keyser; Specter, O. S. May; Villagers, W. Shelton; C. Harris, M. Derbin, M. Rickard, etc.
6. Essay: Evils of Slavery, by J. Hook.

7. Dialogue: "Norval." Norval, J. A. Lamont; Glenalvin, G. Lamont; Lord Randolph, J. Callahan.

Recess, five minutes.

PART SECOND.

1. Declaration: Justice to the Whole Country, by J. Tully.
2. Essay: The Right of Rebellion, by G. Lamont.
3. Selections from the "Merchant of Venice." Shylock, Jas. Stephens; Antonio, J. Hook; Portia, M. Stevenson; Gratiano, P. Warner; Bassanio, J. Stevenson; Duke, W. Alexander; Salanio, W. Queen; Salario, W. Ormerd; Nerissa, W. Van Pelt; Lorenzo, B. Harr.
4. Essay: The Future of California, by Jas. A. Lamont.
5. Dialogue: "A Count Conquered." Count, W. Lawton; Dick, H. Alkire; Tom Matthews, M. Vaca; Ned, George Stone.
6. Address and Delivery of Diplomas, by the Rev. S. Woodbridge, Jr., D. D.
- Graduates: Jas. A. Lamont, Geo. Lamont.

The exercises of the evening were of a most interesting character, and as a whole a most admirable finale to this pleasant and happy series.

We do not wish to make any invidious distinctions, but we may speak of the subjects that interested us most, and note what we esteem particularly worthy of commendation.

The opening piece, "Riem's Address to the Romans," by C. O. Smith, was a very excellent effort; with a fine, clear voice, and excellent gesture, his declamation was very satisfactory. The essay "Napoleon," was a very fine composition and well delivered by J. Stevenson. The dialogue in the first part was very funny. The essay on "Slavery," by J. Hook, was well delivered; it was full of pungent truths; the delivery and elocution good. The "Loyal Dead" by P. Benjamin, was recited in an admirable manner by young W. Lawton. An essay, the "Right of Rebellion," was an admirable delivery by G. Lamont. Some selections from the "Merchant of Venice" were performed in quite a dramatic style; the characters were pretty well sustained; the part of Shylock, by James Stephens, was to the life, and would have put to shame many a first-rate actor upon the stage. The "Future of California," by James A. Lamont, was a very excellent production.

The exercises were closed with an address by the Rev. S. Woodbridge, D.D. This address was full of pointed truths, good counsel to the graduates, to whom he delivered diplomas. This was the closing scene of this excellent Collegiate Examination.

The Law School.

We are pleased to learn that a Law Department has been established at the Institute, thus supplying a want already felt in California, and which each year will increase. The lectures will commence under the charge of J. E. Abbott, A. M., who enters upon his duties with the highest recommendations of the California Bar. He will give his exclusive attention to the interest of the school. A large library has been furnished, selected with especial reference to the wants of students. The first course of lectures will commence on the 14th of July.

The law is a science, and like every other science, should be studied in its principles. Legal forms and practice, like the law itself, are founded in reason, and the student who learns simply the forms of proceeding, by watching the business of an office, without understanding the principles which generated those forms, has but few of the elements that constitute the thorough lawyer, particularly under the new practice; pleading is but little more than the rhetoric of law; and the foundation of good pleading is now, more than ever before, to be sought in a clear and exact knowledge of the essential elements of causes of actions and defenses. The common sense of every one must show, that in commencing a study as complicated as that of the law, the progress of the student will be much more rapid and satisfactory in the commencement of his course, if he can have the advantage of systematic and thorough instruction. We understand that the instruction is not to be confined simply to a course of lectures, but that a regular course of reading will be pursued, and the student daily directed in the study of the text book.

In the circular before us, the advantages of a Law School are briefly and truthfully summed up: "By lectures the student is made familiar with the principles of the common law, and the extent to which it has been modified by legislation, while in his studies he is daily directed as to what may be passed with a cursory reading, and what should be studied with care. At a Law School the student has always an opportunity of asking questions, and, with his difficulties solved, is prepared to make much more rapid advancement than otherwise. In a class, the intellect of each is aroused by contact with that of the others, and an enthusiasm awakened which can never be obtained while reading alone. In the moot courts the student is made familiar with the details of the practice from the commencement of a case to its close, and the principles and reasons of each step fully explained."

In stating the plan of the School, it is said: "It is designed to combine in the method of instruction both lectures and the use of the text books. Many of the principles of law can only be made familiar by the most careful reading and reflection, while others can be better acquired in the lecture-room, especially where, as in California, the rule of the common law has in many respects been changed, and the practice of the law is mostly regulated by statutes."

We learn that several of the graduates of the Collegiate Institute will join the first class, and doubtless many others will avail themselves of its advantages.

Telegraph Line to Aurora.

The telegraph line from Genoa to Aurora was completed June 9th. The distance between the points is about 90 miles. This link in the telegraphic chain would have been constructed last season, but that the Telegraph Company were not quite satisfied that they would be remunerated for the outlay a line east of the Sierras calls for. The line, however, is done at last, and Aurora is at our door.

The Telegraph Company have the wire out on the plains necessary to build from Reese River to the Humboldt District, and it is not improbable that before next winter, we may be able to communicate with the Humboldt mining region by telegraph.

Walter Brown's Monthly Wool-Circular.

New York, May 4, 1863.

The month of April has been one of great inactivity in the Wool Market, aside from the offerings at Public Auction in Boston on the 15th inst., and in New York on the 22nd inst. The Wool in Boston was mostly Cape, of a very inferior character, which would not bring satisfactory prices, and we are informed most of it was bought in. The Fleece Wools also ruled below the views of the owners, and were mostly withdrawn.

At the auctions in this city on the 22d, there was quite a variety of Wools offered; the prices realized were generally low, and did not meet the expectations of the owners by several cents per lb, but we are not aware that any was bought in; some lots of California were withdrawn, the owners being unwilling to submit to so heavy a sacrifice. The Fleece Wools brought less by from 5 to 10c per lb than the Boston auction prices, and were not all sold.

We hoped these auction sales might establish a market price for Wool, but they have failed to do so, and we are now as much at a loss to give exact quotations as we were at the beginning of last month.

The tendency of all classes of Wool has for sometime been downward; there is, however, a prospect that we may soon have an increased demand for army purposes, and thus be enabled to move off the present stock at fair prices.

Pooled Wools have also been neglected, and prices are lower, but the stock does not accumulate very fast, as pullers are not doing much.

In California Wools but little has been done at private sale. The stock now in market is mostly Fall Shearing, and in very limited quantity. The New Clip, which is said to be in very good condition, is held by the growers at prices higher than buyers can afford to pay, and as yet but few transactions have been made, and it is probable that these Wools will come into market slowly.

Foreign Wools are ruling lower, and some sales have been made at a considerable decline.

We have reported the following sales during the past month:

Fleeces, 170,000 lbs, 70@90c; Pooled, 28,000 lbs, 85@95c; 2,000 lbs Black Pooled 60c; 8,000 lbs California, 37@40c; 2,000 lbs Texas; 150 bales Cape; 25 bales Mesetas, 40c; 270,000 lbs African, 30c; 16,000 lbs Black and Gray Smyrna; 100,000 lbs Rio Grande; 8,000 lbs Santa Fe, 52@55c; 33 bales Mexican; 37 bales Entre Rios; 50 bales Buenos Ayres; 17 bales Corrientes; 40 bales Washed Crimea; 30 bales Damaged Provence.

At Auction: Fleeces, 113,700 lbs, 68@74c; 1,342 bales California, 25@60c; 75 bales damaged Algerian, 10c@14c; 84 bales White and Gray Donakoi, 39c; 393 bales Mexica, 16c@30c; 158 bales unwashed St. Nicholas, 16c@17c; 10 bales Cape, 34c; 26,000 lbs Chilean, 30@33c; 2 bales Oregon, 55c; 25 bales Oporto, 13c.

In Boston: 610,000 lbs Fleeces and Pooled, 70@95c; 15,000 lbs California, 50c; 1,781 bales Mediterranean and Cape. At Auction: 161,900 lbs Fleeces, 46,600 lbs Pooled, 66@74c; 4,900 lbs Buenos Ayres, 41c; 31,975 lbs California, 33c@35c; 1,027 bales Cape, 33c@36c; 50,000 lbs African, 24@26c; 22,000 Spanish Fleece, 20c; 32 bales Black and Gray Smyrna, 28c; 59 bales German Pooled, 63c@67c.

In Philadelphia: 161,000 lbs Fleeces, 82c@97c; 16,600 lbs 80@90c; 70,000 lbs California; 8,000 lbs Foreign, 41@67c.

In Providence: 87,200 lbs, 80@95c.

The imports for the past month, as published, are:

From Liverpool 392 bales, London 347, Maracalles 798, Buenos Ayres 456, Port Elizabeth 1,715, Smyrna 111, Matamoros 382, Rio Grande 101, Antwerp 75, Cape Town 317, Genoa 55, Curacao 1, Leghorn 62, Malta 6, Montevideo 25, Havre 33, Hamburg 11, Aspinwall 10. Total 7,503 bales.

PRICES CURRENT OF CALIFORNIA WOOL.

California, Unwashed Fleeces, in grades, 28@50c. California Washed Pooled, 60@72c. California Common Washed Pooled, 30@50c. California Washed Fall Clip, in grades, 30@45c.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE MINT.—Three of the melters in the United States Branch Mint, in this city, Messrs. Jacob Stadtfeldt, Charles J. Willey, and George W. Bryant, have resigned their position, on account of the insufficiency of the wages. The pay is but six dollars per day in greenbacks, or at present rates, a trifle over \$100 a month, and the labor excessive, while the position is one of considerable responsibility. The positions not being sinecures, we apprehend that there will not be a rush of applications for the vacancies created by the resignations. It is something wonderful to see a Federal appointment, of even the lowest class, going a begging for 24 hours in succession, but it is possible that such a phenomenon will be witnessed in the present instance.

OVERLAND MAIL LETTER ENVELOPES.—Writers by the overland mail should bear in mind that letters by this route are exposed to very rough jolting and tumbling, and unless the envelopes are of the very best kind they are apt to wear and cut badly. We have seen letters that were cut smoothly through at both ends as if by a knife, while it was only the shaking of the parcel inside the envelope, that being smaller than the envelope and permitted to move as the coach rocked and rolled about. Great care should be taken with letters prepared for the overland mail.

CONVICTED.—The Jury in the case of Britton for the murder of Osborn, after eight hours deliberation, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, last Tuesday. It was his second trial, the Jury having failed to agree on the first.

FOURTH YEAR.—The Marysville Appeal, an excellent journal, and prosperous withal, has entered upon its fourth year. Politically the Appeal is an effective Union paper, and besides is a complete news emporium.

"Excuse me, madam, but I would like to ask why you look at me so savagely?" "Oh! beg pardon, sir! I took you for my husband!"

Postponement of the Sailing of the Mower Taylor.

This fine steamer, advertised to sail on the 15th, has been kept back until Saturday, the 15th, in order to carry out the dispatches to United States officers and others in authority there, so as to secure perfect protection to all on this route. The arrangements will be such as to secure for all time to come a sure guarantee of safety to all who travel on this route, and that the regular trips of the People's line can be made with perfect regularity and safety.

THE Washoe Times says that for several weeks past, the road between Washoe City and Virginia has been thronged with wagons, loaded with lumber and heavy timber, for the region in and about the last-named city. Our saw-millers and owners of timber tracts, must be doing a thriving business, as well as the teamsters, and the inference is irresistible that a vast deal of building and traveling must be in operation at a point where the lumber and timber are going. If our mills were going our teamsters could return freighted with quartz, thus making money both ways. The Atchison mill will commence crushing on or about the 15th of this month; and the others, in progress and prospect of building, will be ready for work in good season. In the meantime, the teamsters and the rest of us will have to be patient and prayerful.

DWARF APPLES FOR ORCHARDS.—A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, remarks: So far, I have known but very few apples grown upon dwarf trees. We are inducing friends of dwarf trees now to use the Wagner as a substitute, it being an earlier bearer than most dwarfs, and takes up as little room. Can have it topped out three feet, or more; gives room to cultivate close up to it in the garden or orchard, and get a crop of apples without loss of ground for other purposes. It is an upright grower, and soon comes into bearing, generally the fourth year from graft, and grows moderately after that on account of its bearing so profusely, and wants high culture to keep up vigorous growth and vitality. The fruit is of the first quality for cooking or eating.

[The Wagner apple is grown here, and profuse liberally in two years.]

THE Stockton Independent says that the rains have had a favorable effect upon the grain, but came too late to be of any benefit to the early crops. The quality and quantity of the grain crops of the present season, in this county, must, however, fall short of that of last year.

Ms. Henderson, of Placerville says that from August 1861, till August 1862, 86 inches of rain fell at that place, and from August 1862 till June 1863, only 26 inches fell.

The Slaves of Prejudice.

DEATH ROBBER OF HIS PAST.—There are queer people in the world; people with the most absurd, unreasonable, and indefensible prejudices. For example, we have met with individuals who had a much sympathy to anything that was extensively advertised, no matter what might be its claims to the confidence of the public. These eccentricities looked with special disfavor on advertised medicines. They could not see, for example, in Dr. HOLLAND's magnificent system of advertising, covering, as it does, all the mediums of publicity which the world affords, anything but a gigantic scheme of mere speculation. True, they could not gain the testimony pouring in spontaneously from the highest sources, in favor of his incomparable Pills and Ointment; but still they shook their heads and muttered "humbug." Of course, there is no possibility of arguing with men who won't reason. The best way is to let them alone. Fortunately, such specimens of stupidity are "few and far between" in this enlightened era. The general feeling is, that if a thing is so well excellent, its virtues should be proclaimed to the four winds of heaven, for the general benefit of mankind. Hence, the proclamations made by Dr. HOLLAND, through the entire newspaper press of the world, of the properties and operation of his remedies, meet with the cordial approval of thinking men. The value of the preparations as specifics for the various ailments and general complaints peculiar to different climates or common to the world at large, is conceded, not only by the masses, but by governments, men of science, and candid observers in every walk of life. On such remedies the two widely known? Impossible! [Cin. Dollar Columbia.]

JACOB ZECH

FIRST PREMIUM

Pianoforte Manufactory

418 MARKET STREET,
Between Sansome and Battery streets.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of new and active over-strung, three-string Pianofortes, of my own manufacture, which cannot be excelled by any other act in this or the United States. Purchasers of Pianofortes will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianofortes before they buy elsewhere. I guarantee every one of my Pianofortes for three years. 16 Pianofortes tuned and repaired. JACOB ZECH

THE BOARDMAN, CRAY & CO.

PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known firm, has established a

Wholesale and Retail Depot

At 726 Broadway, New York City.

Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially to hear from his friends, and the patrons of the firm. He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Pianoforte fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circular. All Orders sent to

SIBERIA OTT.

726 Broadway, New York City.

ABBOTT'S PIANO-STOOLS.

The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron column and fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The best supplied.

Bootman's Pianoforte Tuning Scales.

—SOMETHING NEW—

Enabling persons to TUNE THEIR OWN PIANOFORTES correctly and perfectly. It is simple in construction and operation, and perfect in use. Price only 25c. Send for Descriptive Circular. All Orders sent to

SIBERIA OTT.

Sole Agency and Depot.

726 Broadway, New York City.

SALE OF THE BABRAM SHORT-HORN HERD.—The sale of the first half of the Babram Short-Horn Herd of the late Jonas Webb, took place April 15th, as advertised, and we give below the only account as yet received through our foreign files:

Babram achieved another triumph on Wednesday, when about half the late Mr. Jonas Webb's herd of Short-Horns were submitted to competition by Mr. Strafford and Mr. J. C. Jonas, and realized upwards of £4,000. Several of the cows made 80, 90, and 100 guineas, and a few lots even more. The keenest competition of all was for Drawing-room Rose, a roan heifer, which fetched the heavy price of 235 guineas, the fortunate owner at that sum being Mr. Clarke Irving from Australia. The bulls scarcely did so well, perhaps, as might have been expected, coming rather late in the day. Among those that realized high prices we may notice Beauty, now ten years old, 100 guineas, and Red Rose 160 guineas. The part of the herd sold comprised sixty-two cows and heifers, and twenty bulls. The eighty-two animals brought 551 15s. each, or a sum total of 4,571 15s., an amount which must be considered highly satisfactory. Many of the animals were bought for Germany, France, some for our own home counties; several will also find their way to South Australia and other distant colonies. The sale of the remainder of the herd is fixed for June 24th, when no doubt an equally good account will be rendered.

Good Feeding.—According to the Greenfield Gazette, Moses Stebbins, of South Deerfield, Mass., fed some of the best stock the past winter ever fattened in that vicinity. On the 12th of December he put up 225 sheep, for which he paid \$1250. He sold them in March for \$2,408, to Franklin Bartlett, who took to Brighton market, and sold them for \$2,613. He fed seven head of cattle, which cost \$456, and sold the 10th of April, to Bartlett for \$795. They brought in Brighton \$825. He also sold him eight pigs, ten months old, for \$182, which brought in market \$196.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The troops at Camp Union will leave on Wednesday, June 10, for Salt Lake. Captain Starr, with 40 men, will remain, and with Captain Williams' cavalry company, from Stockton, will occupy Camp Union.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For charges for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is One Dollar for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This is believed to be the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

Clark's New Washing Machine.

The following voluntary testimony in favor of the New Washing Machine, invented by H. CLARK, is sufficient in favor of its merits, and is concurred in by all who have used the Machine.

The Machine is manufactured by A. CLARK, and orders addressed to him at Alvarado P. O., Alameda county, will receive prompt attention. The price of the Patent Wash-tub is \$15. One is on exhibition and for trial at the Fashion Salon, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets.

Alvarado, May 15, 1863.

This is to certify that I have used Mr. Clark's Washing Machine, and it has given me ample satisfaction. I have washed with it twice and did not have to rub the first garment only as the Machine rubbed them, and my clothes all looked well. I can wash them in about half the time that I can by hand, and with considerable less soap. I have tried other Machines, but I think Mr. Clark's is the best in use.

MARIA DAVIS.

Alvarado, May 20, 1863.

This is to certify that I have used Mr. Clark's Washing Machine, and think it the best I have ever used. It will pay for itself, I think, in a short time by way of economy in soap. The clothes require no rubbing after leaving the Machine, and washing can be done in one-half the time that it can be done in the ordinary way. I would advise all to try it as the Machine is worthy of a trial.

Mrs. A. A. ANDERSON.

Alvarado, May 23, 1863.

Mr. Clark: My wife has tried your Washing Machine, and it has proved superior to any and all other Machines that we have tried or seen tried. It does the work in the best manner and in less time than can be done in any other way.

Yours, &c., Wm. MOORE LISTON.

Union City, May 24, 1863.

Mr. H. Clark: Dear Sir, The Washing Machine that I bought of you surpasses all others in the saving of soap and labor, and I am satisfied at it is the most economical Machine I ever worked, or ever saw worked, and I also recommend it to any family that wishes to save soap and labor.

Truly Yours, HENRIETTA CARMAN.

Alvarado, May 25, 1863.

This is to certify that I have tried H. Clark's Washing Machine and am convinced that it is the best kind that I have ever tried. It is also a great saving as it does not require more than one-half of the amount of soap that it does to wash by hand or other Machines.

Mrs. A. J. KENNY.

San Lorenzo, May 25, 1863.

This is to certify that I have tried Mr. H. Clark's Washing Machine and find it to be an excellent Machine. It saves labor, and can do more washing than any other in half the time. I would recommend every one to try it.

C. P. WAAT.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING For Decayed Teeth.

Put in white, soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or more shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discovery, DR. PEARSON (see Pearson & Co.), at his rooms No. 654 (old No. 187) Clay Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Valentin's Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE

Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price 25 cents by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and intends having none in future. His office has been established thirty years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.

10 JAMES PEARSON, M. D.

MARDEN & FOLGER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY COFFEE,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST IN ALL THE principal Hotels in the City (and is now used by them), does not contain any of the unwholesome ingredients to give it color and strength, but will prove by a trial to have the

NATURAL COFFEE FLAVOR AND STRENGTH

For sale at all the Groceries, and at their

Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,

220 FRONT STREET,

Between Sacramento and California,

SAN FRANCISCO.

11

Curing Meats.

As exchange, says a French chemist, has lately asserted that scurvy will never arise from the use of salt provisions, unless salt-peter be used in curing; the salt alone answers all the purposes, provided the animal meat be entirely parted with before salting. He claims that the insertion of pork in pickle alone is not sufficient, but that it should be rubbed thoroughly with dry salt, after it has entirely parted with its animal heat, and that then the fluid running from the meat should be poured off before packing the pork in the barrel. This should be done sufficiently close to admit no unnecessary quantity of air, and some dry salt should occupy the space between the pieces, and then pickle, and not water, should be added. Great care must be taken to fill the barrel entirely full, so that no portion of the meat can at any point project above the surface of the fluid; for if this occurs, a change of flavor ensues, such as is known with rusty pork. The pickle, of course, must be a saturated solution of salt and water, that is so strong that it is incapable of dissolving more salt. It must be remembered that cold water is capable of dissolving more salt than hot water.

CALLAHAN & SANDERSON,

WHOLESALE

Crockery and Glass WAREHOUSE.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FURNISHING HOTEL AND FAMILY SUPPLIES.

No. 418 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

OAKLEY & JACKSON, STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast.

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

300 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's

300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's

3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's

300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;

400 do CARMEN ISLAND;

250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street.

SAN FRANCISCO

1

THE NEW STYLE HAT, COME AND SEE.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

JAMES C. COLLINS, AGENT FOR

G. ROSENBERG, EAGLE HAT STORE, New

Odd Fellows' Hall, 343 Montgomery street.

Our old friends and the public generally are cordially invited to call, and see our

New Spring and Summer Style of

SILK HAT FOR 1863.

We also keep on hand a full assortment of the latest style

Men's, Boys', and Children's FANCY CAPS. Also, a full as-

sortment of Boys' and Children's STRAW CAPS.

Our many years' experience as well known manufacturer

and dealers in this city will, we trust, secure to us a gen-

erous share of public patronage.

5

BENICIA

LAW SCHOOL.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE at Benicia, believing that a LAW SCHOOL is needed on the Pacific Coast, have established a LAW DEPARTMENT at the Collegiate Institute. The First Class will commence under the direction of J. E. ABBOTT, A. M., who will give his exclusive attention to the interests of the school. Other Professorships will be added as the wants of the school may require.

The First Course of Lectures will commence on the FOURTEENTH OF JULY, and continue twenty-one weeks. For Circular containing full information, address J. E. ABBOTT, Benicia.

REFERENCES:

Hon. JOHN CURREY, San Francisco.

JOHN SWETT, Esq., Superintendent of Public Instruc-

tion, San Francisco.

Hon. S. F. REYNOLDS, San Francisco.

WM. H. R. WOOD, Esq., " "

Hon. S. O. HASTINGS, Benicia.

JOHN B. HALL, Esq., Stockton.

Hon. H. C. WITMAN, Benicia.

Rev. R. WOODBRIDGE, D. D., Benicia.

J. P. HOUGHTON, Esq., Sacramento.

H. B. HARTLEY, Esq., Sacramento.

D. O. MILLS, Esq., Sacramento.

I. S. BELCHER, Esq., Marysville.

W. C. BELCHER, Esq., Marysville.

Benicia, May 13, 1863.

13-3m

Wool, Hides, and Skins

Purchased

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,

....BY....

R. FEUERSTEIN & CO.,

212 FRONT STREET.

17 SAN FRANCISCO.

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the

most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley,

Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

Proprietors.

23

Fresh Cotton-Seed.

1,000 POUNDS FRESH SEA-ISLAND GOV-

ernment COTTON-SEED, "COFFIN

BRAND," warranted. This is the best brand known.

This parcel of Seed has been selected by JOHN T. ZORN, a gentleman conversant with Cotton and Cotton Manufacturing, having resided for twelve years in Egypt and the East Indies, and become familiar with the article. He has brought this parcel of seed to introduce into California the BEST COTTON KNOWN.

The seed was carefully packed by O. V. MAYES, Esq., well known in the Agricultural World, and will be offered at more nominal prices (to induce the cultivation extensively), as follows:

One Packet of Four pounds.....\$2 50

Three do Twelve pounds.....6 00

Six do Twenty-four pounds.....10 00

Fifteen do Sixty pounds.....20 00

N. B.—The Cotton from which this Seed was taken,

sold in New York at \$1 70 per lb, being of a most su-

perior quality.

Those who will want Cotton Gins the present year can

also have the same imported to order, from \$50 up-

wards, according to size and power.

The Double-cylinder Saw-Gins,

For Short-staple Cotton, the best Gins now made

They have from 20 to 80 saws, in two rows, working

in double action, and with admirable perfection, thus

reducing the feeding space to one-half that of the old

Gin, keeping the cotton in constant action, separating

it freely from the seed, and avoiding clogging the Ma-

chine, which takes place in the single rows of saws.

EXCELSIOR COTTON-GINS,

An ingenious improvement on the East Indian Churka

(without Saw) for Long-staple Cotton, used for gin-

ning the Government Sea-Island Cotton. These Gins

rip the seeds perfectly clean from the bolls, and without

tearing or "freaking" the fiber, and render more Cotton

than the Saw-Gins, in its original length.

....ALSO....

Cotton and other PRESSES,

TOGETHER WITH

MACHINERY, GEARING, AND HARNESS,

Of every denomination, can be had at Manufacturers' prices.

Orders should be furnished immediately to secure

them in season for this crop. Apply to—

ZORN & CO., Government House,

Or at the Farmer Office.

John T. Zorn. A. Kapp.

ZORN & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, AND

Commission & Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

502 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO;

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NEW YORK.

AGENTS for a number of Manufacturers in the Atlantic

States and Europe; purchase and sell any kind of

Goods on Commission; attend also to Collections,

Remittances, Insurances, etc.

FOR

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

They have the very best facilities, under an arrangement with

Mr. Chas. V. Mayes, the well known Agricultural Implement

Agent, New York.

They invite an inspection of their Samples, Price-Lists,

and Pattern-books, of

HARDWARE, BRITANNIA, BRASS, AND TIN-

WARE.

ZORN & CO. do a Commission Business exclusively, con-

tending themselves with a moderate Commission, according

to the amount of a transaction. Having correspondents all

over the globe they can promise satisfaction to all reasonable

expectations in all business entrusted to them, and invite es-

pecially the farming public to give them a trial.

Letters addressed to them in German, French, Italian, or

Spanish, will be answered in the same language.

ZORN & CO.,

502 Washington street

SAN FRANCISCO.

10

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

....OF....

And will Sell Cheaper than any House

in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS.

CAMPENE, BURNING FLUID,

ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE,

COAL-OIL, KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL, LARD OIL,

MACHINERY OIL, RAPE-SEED OIL,

CHINA NUT OIL.

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL, SHARK'S OIL,

NEAT-FOOT OIL, TANNER'S OIL,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade

generally are requested to ascertain our prices before pur-

chasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than

they can afford to.

3

DR. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

NO. 511 CLAY STREET, RABE'S BUILDING,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours: From 9 A. M., to 5 P. M.

ALL WORK IS

WARRANTED

TERMS CASH

WHEN WORK IS

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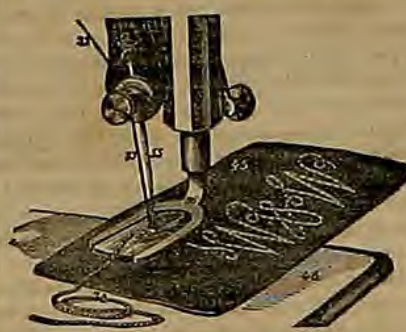
PRICES LIBERAL.

23

PREMIUMS

AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR.



MEDAL

AWARDED TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON

Sewing Machines,

....AT THE....



NEW-YORK COMBINED MACHINE.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON, Sole Agents for California,
GENERAL AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
Corner Washington and Davis streets,
San Francisco.

REAPERS AND MOWERS.

WE OFFER TO THE CALIFORNIA FARMERS, AS USUAL, THIS SEASON, A MACHINE EVERY way adapted, in POWER, DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, and CUTTING CAPACITY, suited to the demands of this great Grain-growing State.

The peculiar characteristics of the

New-York Combined Machines, are

- 1st. LIGHT DRAUGHT—working from a 3-foot Ground-wheel, and a light 39-inch Grain-wheel, opposite each other.
- 2d. TWO PINIONS OF DIFFERENT SIZE, the smaller one to give a quicker motion to the knife in MOWING.
- 3d. A DEEP LEVEL PLATFORM, which is elevated or lowered bodily, and is not tilted to alter the Cut.
- 4th. THE FACILITY with which the Machine can be CHANGED from a Mower to Reaper, or the height of the Cut altered or the knife thrown out of gear, while in motion.
- 5th. EASE with which the REAPER gets off the Grain—AS HE STANDS UPRIGHT.
- 6th. THE GRAIN is laid in galleys out of the way of the Machine.
- 7th. WILL CUT 6 to 6½ FEET swath, and 18 to 20 Acres per day.

A MACHINE that will work equally well on the Side-hills and on the Plains.
A MACHINE that for the amount of labor performed is easier on the Reaper and on the Team, than any other in use.
A MACHINE that does not require constant visits to the Blacksmith-shop, and a frequent suspension of all field operations for repair.

There are 600 of the New-York Machines in the hands of California Farmers.
Farmers, give us a call and judge for yourselves. EXTRAS of all kinds always on hand, with—
A full Assortment of Agricultural Implements,
For sale at the Lowest City Prices.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, Corner Washington and Davis streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY. FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICE---Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Capital Represented, over \$9,000,000!!!

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ASSETS OVER \$5,000,000!!

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OF NEW YORK:**

Purely mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall be divided pro rata among the policy holders.

Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York. Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.

**CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN:**

Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for one-half the annual premium.

Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.

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AND THE CELEBRATED



COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

First Premiums at Thirty National and State Fairs

THE ONLY RELIABLE EVAPORATOR

FOR ECONOMY IN FUEL, excellence in construction, superiority in speed, and quality of work, it is beyond all competition.

ORDER EARLY. The present high price of stock does not warrant our importing beyond the demand for machinery. Therefore, to prevent disappointment, all who expect to purchase, should inform us before the first of July next.

For pamphlet containing description of the machinery and much valuable information on the culture of the Chinese Sugar-Cane, and manufacture of Sugar and Syrup, call upon us, or address
CAROTHERS & BATES,
Manufacturers, Sacramento.

3,000 GALLONS SIRUP FOR SALE. In lots to suit purchasers. Depot, with MARVIN, No. 93 J street, Sacramento.

CELEBRATED PEACEMAKER STOVE,

For Sale By

A. P. BRAYTON & CO.,



No. 128 Sansome street, near Pine,

BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO.

General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STOVES,

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HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

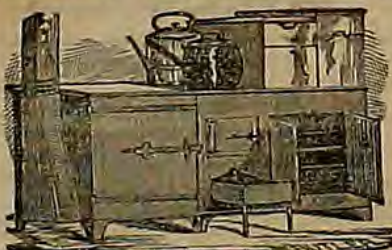
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HALLER'S
Patent Airtight
FRUIT-JARS,**

The only absolutely reliable Jar in use.

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COGSWELL'S MISSISSIPPI STOVE!



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Steamboats and Hotels.

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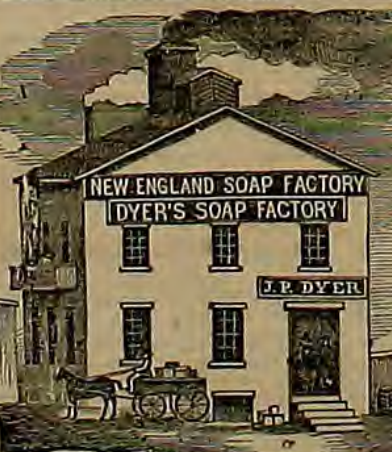
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114 CLAY STREET,

Between Drumm and Davis Streets.

SAN FRANCISCO.

23



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

**PREMIUM
Marble Works,**

P. J. DEVINE,

Corner of K and Sixth streets,

SACRAMENTO.

MARBLE MANTLES, GRATES, MONUMENTS,
Tomb and Grave-Stones, Table and Counter-
Tops, Marble and Freestone Tiles,

Constantly on hand, and made to order on reasonable terms.

All kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK done with neatness and dispatch.

A HOMESTEAD

FREE!

IN THE

New City of

COLLINSVILLE,

SOLANO COUNTY,

CALIFORNIA,

opposite

ANTIOCH and NEW YORK,

at the mouth of the

**San Joaquin and Sacramento
Rivers!**

Has been regularly laid out, surveyed, and put upon record.

TITLE PERFECT,

being

A PATENT

from the

UNITED STATES.

5,000

Building Lots!

500

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

... OR ...

DISTRIBUTED FREE!

To such as shall first make application, and a GOOD, CLEAR DEED given at once (unconditionally), leaving it to the option of the party

TO IMPROVE OR NOT;

but it is expected that those taking one of the Gift Lots will use their influence in directing persons seeking a Home in California, to the

NEW CITY AND COUNTY.
By so doing, they will be the means of getting more to settle, than if they were to improve themselves.

Money Loaned

To Such as Build Immediately on the Premises, at a Low Rate of Interest.

A glance at the Map of California is all that is necessary to satisfy any reflecting mind of the judicious selection of this magnificent site for a

NEW CITY,
and never subject to overflow from the flooding or rise of the river or bay in winter, as the wharf and warehouses were built at the time of the

HIGHEST FLOOD LAST WINTER.
The vast region of fine country around it is rapidly filling up, and if the uninterrupted navigation from San Francisco to Sacramento increases as it has done for the last five years, there is no reason why Collinsville should not become a

Great and Commercial City,
it being a midway stopping-place for the steamers daily from San Francisco to Sacramento.

Already, at and around Collinsville, there is a large number of inhabitants. They have, also, a Post-Office, Store, large warehouse, and a

Magnificent Wharf,

Two Hundred feet long by One Hundred feet wide, which cost the present proprietors upwards of

\$10,000.

The Farming Country in Solano County can not be Surpassed,

Fine soil, springs of pure water, etc., etc. The climate is milder, both in summer and winter, than almost any other part of California.

A CITY
with such a situation, surrounded by so magnificent a country, cannot but have

A GREAT AND GLORIOUS DESTINY.
A ferry is about to be established between this Port, Antioch and New York, making the distance only 35 miles, by land, to San Francisco, being a saving of

Over One Hundred Miles to those who Drive Stock to that Market.

Some persons, not realizing the immense rise on property in new cities, may say: "How can we afford to give away so many lots, not knowing how many will be actual settlers?"

Why, gentlemen, if by giving away five hundred lots, we can induce one hundred to settle, then the rise of our lots more than pays us for those given away, and those holding the remaining lots are the owners of a handsome property.

The Very Lots You now Receive may in less than Three Years be Worth Thousands of Dollars!

We would, therefore, say to those who desire to avail themselves of this liberal offer, to address us at their earliest convenience.

Farms of 5, 10, 20 or 40 Acres for Sale, in Immediate Vicinity,

at a low price to those who will make improvements during the coming year.

TO AGENTS.

Any person who will act as Agent, and get up an interest in their town, and send us the names of five mechanics, we will give them an extra lot. For Plan of the City, showing the location of Blocks and Lots, or Bills, or any other information, please call on, or address by mail, or express to

**Collinsville Land Company,
OFFICE:**

318 California Street, S. F., Cal.

Box No. 1015 Post Office, San Francisco.

Literary Shrubbery.

TOGETHER.

Sweet hand that, held in mine,
Seems the one thing I cannot live without,
The soul's one anchorage in this storm and doubt,
I take thee as the sign

Of sweeter days in store
For life, and more than life, when life is done,
And thy soft pressure leads me gently on
To Heaven's own Evermore.

I have not much to say,
Nor any word that fits such fond request:
Let my blood speak to thine, and bear the rest
Some silent heartward way.

Thrice blessed the faithful hand
Which saves e'en while it blesses: hold me fast;
Let me not go beneath the floods at last,
So near the better land.

Sweet hand that, thus in mine,
Seems the one thing I cannot live without,
My heart's one anchor in life's storm and doubt,
Take this, and make me thine.

Cure for Fits.

For a fit of laziness, go into the meadow and mow for an hour,—this kind of employment looks so easy when others are performing it. Or count the seconds of an hour as they pass, and you will have no more fits of this kind for a day, at least.

For a fit of anger, gaze upon the placid stream as it goes murmuring along to the ocean, and breathe out your fierce breath upon its bosom. It will not disturb its onward flow; you alone will feel weaker. If others hear you, you alone will be injured, not they.

For a fit of repining, let your eyes wander over the beautiful world in which God has placed you, and notice how much more you are blessed than others. See the lame, the poor, the blind, the sick, and you will be ashamed to repine when you recognize your blessings.

For a fit of ambition, go to the grave-yard and meditate. You will read on the quaint old tombstones, the hopes of some great one fallen,—the names which were once as household words, but now forgotten, save by a few to whom they were near by the ties of kindred. The form which once stood so proudly erect, whose bearing was so high and noble, the grave covers, and the loathsome worm feeds upon it. Such is the end of ambition,—such will be your lot. Ponder it well, it is worthy of reflection.

For a fit of envy, pause and think you are only making yourself miserable, for which you need not even expect a smile.

For a fit of nothing-to-do, join the Mind-your-business-Society, and you will never be troubled with the like again.—[Boston Cultivator.]

LEGAL WIT.—Martial has the following epigram on the idle digression of a wearisome lawyer: "Brother lawyer," said one to his antagonist in the cause just argued, "there is no violence, nor murder, nor poison, there are only goats. I want my three goats, which a neighbor has stolen from me, and I am requested by the judges to prove the fact. And you, with the whole stress of your lungs, and all the vigor of your fist striking on the bar,—you speak of the battle of Cannae, of the war of Mithridates, of the Punic perils, and the outrages of Seylla, Maurus and Nucleus! Speak, I beg—speak as length of my three goats!"

Florence Nightingale is aiding in raising a hospital fund in England for the sick and wounded Poles, in their struggle to regain their liberty.

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgements to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to rend our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
Natomia and Minna streets, San Francisco.

WANTED.

WANTED—Purchasers for several FARMS and ORCHARDS, where the purchase-money can be made in produce in two or three years.
ALSO—Renters for FARMS and DAIRIES, where industry can soon earn a Home and a fortune. Apply at the FARM ER OFFICE.

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1868.

NUMBER 17

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
BY J. E. PHILLIPS & CO.

No. 723 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson
SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For
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City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number,
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in advance.

JOBS WORK.—Of every description, done with prompt-
ness at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

All letters on business connected with the office should
be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

For the California Farmer.
Suscol.

EDITOR FARMER: Having noticed that the col-
umns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER are open to the
cause of truth and right, and knowing and be-
lieving that truth in every cause is mighty and
will prevail, "Though crushed to earth she shall
rise again; the eternal years of God are hers;" I
say, believing that the foregoing are self-evident
truths, we gladly avail ourselves of the privilege
to ask a few questions through the columns of
your paper, and hope they may be answered in all
truth and candor;

Answered by every one who feels an interest in
the growth and prosperity of our adopted State.

Answered by all who feel an interest in the
cause of justice;

Answered by those who love their country, who
rejoice under the folds of the Old Flag, the glori-
ous old Stars and Stripes; who love the institu-
tions of liberty and happiness founded and given
to us through the blood and treasure of our fa-
thers; by those who love our Public School sys-
tem; by all who are willing to submit to the de-
crees of the highest tribunal in our nation; by
one and all we would gladly hear the answer
come; by they who persecute us; for truth stands
the bright rays of midday sun, but wrong and
error flee from light and hide amid the realms of
darkness.

We ask as settlers upon the public lands of the
United States, why we are persecuted with all the
malignity that hellish ingenuity can invent? Why
are we thrown into jails without trials? Why have
we been incarcerated in dungeons for weeks, yes,
months; which has been done, and no other cause,
as I can find, except building a house on public
land—(take notice, since the decree of the Supreme
Court, and since the public surveys)?

Why have armed mobs, roughs procured from
the Bay and other places, been hired to prowl
around the country for days together, tearing
down the lone settler's cabin, breaking his furni-
ture and destroying his provisions?

Why have old and gray-headed men, settling
down peacefully with their wives and little ones
to make for themselves a home in the evening of
their days—why, I say, have armed mobs with
murderous intentions at their head come down on
these defenseless settlers, destroyed their houses,
broken their furniture and wasted their prop-
erty?

Why have women been handcuffed like felons
and monsters?

Why have women, helpless from sickness, been
tried for life in their own bed, by the tearing
down of their own house? Why have we been
kicked down like robbers and outlaws by United
States Cavalry? Why have United States In-
fantry, with arms, with hand-cuffs, and five days'
rations, been brought here to arrest loyal men,
soldiers, who were trying to secure a crop on their
own claims and for which they paid their money
in order that a crop might grow there-
upon, and moreover, on land to which the opposi-
tion have acknowledged our possession for
many a year?

Why have peaceable, unarmed citizens been
killed down, been murdered in cold blood, and
why has infanticide been added to the list of dark
deeds here? Why have we been arrested and
carried through towns like prisoners of war at
the feet of some great Roman conqueror?

Why have we been thrust into military prisons
and kept for days in dark dungeons, when the
charges, after trials have been had, found no charges
against us?

Why have we been branded as thieves, drunk-
ards, outlaws, and secessionists, when, as proof
can be had, a more loyal set of men never breath-
ed God's free air?

Why are no rewards been offered by the Gov-
ernment for those who have wounded and murdered
settlers? and why are their friends, their aids and
whenever, who boast of having helped the culprit
into Jeff Davis' army, allowed to go unpunished?
Why are our feelings outraged and justice de-
nied through the courts?

Why are the plates of our survey still kept in the

Surveyor General's office? We ask our rights.
We ask for a speedy investigation.

But here, as I find this subject not easily ex-
hausted, I will close, hoping that we soon may
have our questions answered in truth and candor.

Settler.

[The above questions, as propounded by a "set-
tler," are important ones, and we hope will receive
the attention their importance demands.]

Immense Increase of Sheep.

CONSIDERABLE discussion has been had in relation
to the great increase of sheep, and how fast it is
safe and profitable to increase sheep without a se-
rious injury to the breeding stock.

We have made many inquiries among sheep-
raisers, but find quite a diversity of opinion upon
the subject.

Some breeders allow their stock to run at will
and breed at pleasure, whether it shall be three
times in two years or twice a year. Some hold
that the ewes should only breed once a year.

We have several estimates on hand, some of a
surprising character, showing how rapidly a flock
of sheep will swell up in numbers.

As a general rule, a flock of sheep will increase
100 per cent per annum. Those of high grades,
full-blood French and Spanish Merinos, whose
personal care is given to produce only the best,
the average is not so large—about 85 to 90 per
cent; of Southdowns, much larger; of American
or other kinds, the increase varies from 100 per
cent up as high as 250 per cent, which has been
known in one year.

We have been collecting statistics on this mat-
ter, and we shall be grateful to all sheep-raisers
if they will be so kind as to furnish us with such
facts touching the increase of their sheep as may
be convenient and agreeable for them to fur-
nish us.

We wish not only all facts of great increase, but
their opinion of how fast it is safe and profitable
to increase, having reference to the general health
of the breeding stock and the strength of the
lambs thus produced; and as the season which
they are dropped makes a material difference as to
their value, we wish their opinion as to the best
months for lambs to come.

Flax Growing.

We learn of many who are successfully growing
Flax the present year, and we shall be much
obliged if growers would send us word of their
success, and the quantity they are raising. It
would greatly advance their own interest to do so.

Cotton, Rice, and Tobacco.

THESE new products are grown the present year
in many places over our State. We desire most
earnestly to know of the progress of these crops
in different counties, and we would be very much
gratified if growers would tell us how they
progress.

(For the California Farmer.)
Success of New Plants.

San Francisco, June 4th, 1868.

EDITOR FARMER: Some five or six weeks ago I
planted in my garden in this city, a quantity of
flower seeds sent to you by the Rev. Mr. Diehl, the
U. S. Consul then residing in the Island of Java.
The FARMER of the 27th March contains a letter
from Mr. Diehl, relative to the superb flowers of
gigantic size, from which these seeds were gathered
in the native wilds of Java. I am happy to
state that the seeds have come up without failure,
and by their wonderful rapid growth seem likely
to fully meet the "enormous" accounts given by
your East India correspondent. Unfortunately, I
have lost the labels attached to the papers kindly
sent from your office, but the flowers, if they ever
come to perfection, will reveal the name and char-
acter of the plant. The Mangle beans from Ta-
hiti, are high above ground and growing finely;
as are also the seeds of cotton from North Caro-
lina, sent from the FARMER office. Only two of
the "twin melon" seeds have appeared above
ground. I thought it might prove of interest to
thus make public the progress of your gift.

Yours, truly, Aquicola, of Yerba Buena.

It is really encouraging to us to receive the
above letter from an earnest amateur in Horticul-
ture. We only wish that all who receive seeds
from our office would give us some brief account
of them. For the last five years we have given
away probably twenty-five thousand packages of
seeds, often paying the postage, yet very few per-
sons took the trouble to report upon them. We
do not ask this on our own account merely, we
wish to know for the sake of others, how and
where new kinds prosper best, and we think it
a duty for each recipient of seeds to communicate
their success for the general good. We feel con-
fident that the seeds sent out by our U. S. Consul,
Mr. Diehl, will prove of great value, if they are
only properly cared for. It is too often the case
that considerable attention is given at first, and
afterwards neglect causes death to highly valu-
able plants.

Stakes with painted labels should always be
placed to new and valuable kinds.

"Happy Farmer's Wife."

EDITOR FARMER: While perusing the pages of
your excellent paper, I was struck with the idea
of the beauties of the farmer's life. Yes, sir! I
think the farmer, above all other men in the
world, should be the happiest. He is the head
steward of the great Proprietor of the universe;
he carries the keys of the golden treasures of the
earth; he labors in actual conjunction with the
great Creator Himself; he can look to heaven with
a pure heart and clear conscience, and ask God's
blessing upon his household, and the labor of his
hands; night and day his wealth increaseth; he
lives upon the fat of the land (unadulterated);
his family, Male and Female, are raised in industry,
away from the contaminating influences of city
life. O, what a happy scene, on a summer Sun-
day morning, to see the farmer and his wife, with
their little rosy-cheeked flock around them, skip-
ping across the flowery clad mead, that leads to
the little village church; thither he is bound with
his happy family (as he is wont to do every Sab-
bath morning) to return thanks to the Almighty
for the blessings of the past week, and to implore
his clemency for the ensuing one. I should love
to be a ruralist, to live in some peaceful valley,
away from the rush and din, and smoke, of the
city. I dare not analyze my feelings, for fear I
might discover that I was guilty of violating the
ninth and tenth commandments, as I view the
peaceful dwelling of the farmer, surrounded by
fertile fields, with a pure stream of Nature's
beverage, murmuring past his door, sparkling in
the merry sunshine, like the rippling, glittering
of a stream of liquid diamonds. Surely the farmer
ought to be a happy man. And what of his lovely
wife?

Of all the fair dames that's been my lot in life to see,
There's none seems half so lovely as the farmer's wife
to me;
For in pleasant rural districts, you'd think the cheek
of each
Had caught the tinge of beauty from the blushing
luscious peach.
'Tis true they are all painted, but 'tis Nature's paint
you see—
Colors never known to fade, nor from soap and water
free.
The labor's lost in trying to deface the colors true;
And the more you rub and polish, the more beautiful
the hue.
I never saw so rare a tint in picture in my life,
As I've seen upon the cheek of the farmer's happy
wife.

G. F. W.

[We give place to the above with great pleasure.
The opening paragraphs of this letter are worthy
the highest consideration of every cultivator of
the soil. His employment is indeed the noblest
upon the earth. We do hope many readers of
these lines may be led to reflect upon the truth they
convey. Our correspondent writes better prose
than poetry, yet what he says of the farmer's wife
is nevertheless true. No woman can be happier
than the true farmer's true wife.]

(From the CALIFORNIA FARMER of April, 1861.)

The "Big Trees" of Calaveras.

HOWEVER much there is of real grandeur and sub-
limity in these venerable and noble old trees,
these monarchs of the forest, there is no name
so simple and appropriate, by which we can
make them familiar to our readers, as to call
them the

"BIG TREES" OF CALAVERAS.

It will be remembered that there is another
forest of "Big Trees"—that of Mariposa. That
forest we have twice visited, and at our first visit
we spent considerable time and measured 155 of
the largest trees and gave the full dimensions of
them, the history of which was copied at the time
in the journals of the old States, and also exten-
sively in Europe, exciting the deepest interest, and
drawing much attention and many visitors to them.

With a desire to examine the noble forest of
trees in Calaveras, also, we have made the visit,
and with a purpose to measure minutely and see
for ourselves, so that we could speak with con-
fidence of their merits as compared with the Mar-
iposa Trees.

Our route was from Sacramento via Ione Val-
ley, Jackson, Mokelumne Hill, thence direct to the
Trees. The California Sage Company have good
stages and accommodating drivers; the road is
good generally, of course some portion of it
mountainous. From Stockton, take Dooley &
Co's excellent line of stages and go direct to
Murphy's; thence by Sperry & Perry's line direct
to the grove, a distance of only 15 miles.

Visitors to the Grove will enjoy a very pleasant
ride of some four or five miles, beneath immense
trees, over a smooth road, before they reach the
Grove proper, and this will give them a proper
state of mind to approach these giant hermits that
stand as the sentinels and recorders of time among
their children, and children's children unto many
generations, beyond, we think, the skill of man
to affix with certainty the date.

The first approach is made agreeable by the ap-
pearance of a handsome temple-like building with
a dome, the building painted white, the blinds
green; another and long building, used as the
bowling alley; and then the handsome hotel—
these all present a cluster so agreeable to one
wearied with long travel that the first impressions
are most favorable. Ere you can collect your
wondering gaze, now grasping many objects at
once, you are beneath the "Two Sentinels," the
road passing directly between these two lofty
trees, over 300 feet high and 23 feet in diameter.
These two gigantic trees make a favorable and
lasting impression. The visitor still advances to
the open space, and to the fine hotel, which is a
new building 64x33 feet, with 20 rooms, all hand-
somer furnished, built by Messrs. Sperry & Perry,
who are the proprietors of the Grove. The hotel
is in charge of a gentleman fully qualified by his
courtesy and prompt attention to visitors, to make
them enjoy their stay. There is no hotel in our
State where more real comforts can be had than
at this hotel.

* The "Calaveras Grove" was discovered in 1850,
by Mr. A. T. Dowd, while hunting, who related to
his companions what he had seen and found, and
they considered him mad almost, and would not
believe his story. Subsequent examinations, how-
ever, proved him to be correct.

These "Giants of the Forest" belong to the
"Taxodium," and having excited the wonder of
Europe they claimed for them the name of Wel-
lingtonia Gigantea, but the American people
claimed by acclamation a better name by which
they will ever be known now, that of Washingto-
nia Gigantea, justly named from the "Father of his
country," on account of their noble grandeur, and
upright bearing and character.

Before entering further into their description
we should say that this spot is one of the most
wild, yet grand and beautiful pictures of nature's
lovely scenes to be found on this continent. Dur-
ing the pleasant season of the year the climate is
beautiful; there is a life and beauty in the vege-
tation around, a living green only broken by the
lofty trees that raise their emerald points heaven-
ward.

To the lover of nature, to the quiet student, to
the sportsman, or to the invalid—there are at-
tractions to suit all. There is game in the woods,
from a grizzly or a panther to a hare or a rabbit,
and in the mountain streams the disciples of Isaac
Wallon can spend days and weeks with the rod
and line, and catch a basket of trout that would
tickle the palate of an epicure. To these sports
may be added beautiful rides, in the saddle or car-
riage, to many scenes of grandeur around, promi-
nent among which are the Basaltic Cliff, and the
Falls of San Antonio. Every visitor should see
these wonders when visiting the grove.

When the visitor is ready for the "grand entre-
e" to the Forest, Mr. Graham, the gentlemanly su-
perintendent of the hotel, will either accompany or
provide a guide. Your attention will first be
drawn to the "Great Stump" of the monster tree,
that was cut down some ten years since. This
great tree measured 96 feet in circumference,
seven feet from the ground. Over this stump,
which is cut off smooth, the circular house is
built, wherein 32 persons can dance, and in which
a theatrical performance was once given by the
Chapman family, in 1855. This tree was not cut
down like other trees: it was "holed to death,"
by long augers, the spaces then saved; five men
labored 25 days each upon the tree, and when
literally cut asunder it was felled by beetle and
wedges, these being required to tip it from its
old stump. Adjoining this pavilion lies the trunk,
302 feet long, over which, or rather upon which is
built a bowling and refreshment room. Two good
alleys, of 81 feet long, afford a place for physical
sport. When visitors leave this spot they enter a
gate, near which there is a moderate sized tree,
named "Old Dowd," 14 feet in diameter, so named
from the discoverer of the forest. A little advance
into the forest brings you to a swing; here a mo-
ment's rest, and you are attracted to three stately
trees, which are known as the Three Sisters. These
measure 48 feet in circumference, the height of the
tallest being 275 feet. Eagle measures 60 feet in
circumference. As we went prepared to measure
the trees accurately, we shall give their true cir-
cumference as actually measured by us.

Calaveras is sixty feet round, and 206 feet high,
solid as wealth, and lofty as the honor and pride of
Calaveras. This tree is fully named for the county
in which it stands, as its noble representative.

Miner's Cabin, a fallen tree, 64 1/2 feet round, and
319 feet high. The terrific storm of the 18th No-
vember, 1860, leveled this proud giant, but who
as he fell made the earth tremble with his power.
Mr. Graham was in the forest at the time, and saw
the giant fall. He speaks of it as a grand and
terrific storm. The roar of the storm, and the
falling trees, made the scene in the forest one of
unpeakable grandeur and terror.

Marble Heart measures 36 feet. Nightingale is
45 feet: both stately trees, and very perfect.

Next, the Three Graces; these are very grand
and beautiful trees, and are 78 feet in circum-
ference. The magnitude of these trees, their
grandeur and beauty, begin now to impress the
beholder.

The visitors will not have any difficulty in find-
ing these trees, as they are scattered along the
path, right and left; their names being mostly in a
marble plate on the body of the trees.

Near the Three Graces, thirty steps beyond,
stand two nameless trees, 60 feet round, and 275
feet high, which we take the liberty to name Sperry
and Perry, in honor of the energetic proprietors
of the forest. That on the right or east we call
Perry, because near by, at their roots, are beauti-
ful young trees, like beautiful young children at
the feet of their parents, and Mr. P. is a married
man; while that on the left having no young trees,
and seeing no signs of any, and our friend Sperry
being a bachelor, we think it right to place him on
the left. Our friend Perry as a married man is al-
ways in the right, while bachelors are always left.

Annie and Eliza are two trees of peculiar at-
tractions; near them a stump of a tree having
new wood springing from the top.

Now comes the noted Pioneer Cabin, of the won-
drous size of 96 feet in circumference, and al-
though the top is broken from the tree, it is still
about 250 feet high.

Quartette Cluster—a group of four trees from
40 to 59 feet round, and from 200 to 230 feet
high.

A very beautiful tree, not yet named, measuring
54 feet round, stands about 100 feet from the Clus-
ter; its height is nearly 300 feet.

Ada and Mary—one 45 feet, and the other 34
feet in circumference; two graceful trees, straight
as an arrow, with their lofty tops pointing heav-
enward; the one on the right the other on the left.
These trees are thus named for the two first lady
visitors to the forest. The ladies were Miss Ada
Mills and Mrs. Ada J. Easton, of San Francisco,
and Mrs. Mary Robinson, wife of J. P. Robinson,
of Sacramento—trees appropriately named.

In this vicinity are a number of very noble trees
of various sizes, large and vigorous, and not yet
named.

Hermits now attract attention; this is a large
and venerable tree, yet one of the most vigorous
and beautiful trees in the forest; it measures 54
feet in circumference, and is 325 feet high. Near
it is an old prostrate tree, that measures 9 feet in
diameter 180 feet from its root.

(To be Continued.)

Cutting Timber.

The following information about cutting timber
has been forwarded to us by a correspondent,
who states he found it among the manuscripts of
a deceased friend. It appears to be practical, and
deserving of general attention:

Tradition says that the "old" of the moon in
February is the best time to cut timber; but from
more than twenty years of observation and actual
experience, I am fully convinced that it is about
the worst time to cut most if not all kinds of hard
wood timber. Birch, ash, and most or all kinds
of hard wood will invariably powder-post if cut
any time in the fall after the tree is frozen, or be-
fore it is thoroughly leaved out in the spring of
the year. But if cut after the sap in the tree is
used up in the growth of the tree, until freezing
weather again comes, it will in no instance pro-
duce the powder-post worm. When the tree is
frozen and cut in this condition, the worm first
commences its ravages on the inside film of the
bark, and then penetrates the wood until it de-
stroys the sap part thereof. I have found the
months of August, September and October to be
the three best in the year to cut hard-wood
timber. If cut in these months the timber is
harder, more elastic and durable than if cut in
winter months. I have, by weighing timber, found
that of equal quality got out for joiners' tools, is
much heavier when cut and got out in the above-
named months than in the winter and spring
months, and it is not so liable to crack. You
may cut a tree in September, and another in the
"old" of the moon in February following, and let
them remain, and in one year from the cutting of
the first tree you will find it sound and unharmed,
while the one last cut is scarcely fit for firewood,
from decay. This I know by experience. I know
of several buildings the frames of which were cut
in the "old" of the moon in February, principally
of beach timber, now literally eaten up by the
powder-post worm; while other timber, cut be-
fore the frost came, remains perfectly sound, with-
out the least mark of a worm. Chestnut timber
for building will last longest, provided the bark
be taken off. Hemlock and pine ought to be cut
before being hard frozen, although they do not
powder-post; yet if they are cut in the middle of
the winter or in the spring of the year, and the
bark is not taken off, the grub will immediately
commence its ravages between the bark and the
wood. I have walnut timber on hand which has
been cut from one to ten years, with the bark on,
which was designed for ax-helves and ox-bows,
and not a worm is to be found therein; it was cut
between the first of August and the first of No-
vember. I have other pieces of the same timber
cut in the winter months, not two years old, and
they are entirely destroyed, being full of powder-
post and grub worms. Within the last ten or
twelve years I have stated the result of my obser-
vation, and experience of, cutting timber in
different seasons of the year, to many of my neigh-
bors and others; and all who have made the trial
are satisfied that the above statement is correct.

Others more incredulous follow traditions. It is
a fact beyond contradiction that when there is the
least sap in timber it is the most durable and
solid, and will, when seasoned, be the heaviest.
And I am fully persuaded that nine cords of wood
cut in those months above-named, will go further
than ten cut in the winter months. It will burn
clearer, the coals will be more solid, and they
will retain their heat double the length of time.
Who does not know that wood cut in the winter
and suffered to remain in the log, or exposed to
the weather, is of but little value? especially
beach, birch, maple, etc.; being so far decayed it
rather molds away than burns, making no coals
and giving little heat. Hoop poles ought to be
cut before frost comes, and they will last three
times as long as when cut in the winter, and will
remain free from worms. The late Mr. Leonard
Kennedy, of Hartford, Conn., stated to me some
twelve years since that he had lost more or less
walnut timber yearly, which he was in the habit
of purchasing for screws, printing presses, vices,
etc., by its powder-posting, although he had been
particular to have it cut as far as possible in the
"old" of the moon in February, and he inquired
of me if I could inform him how to prevent it. I
told him to order his timber cut in August and
September, instead of February. He afterward
told me that the advice was of much value to him
as he had lost none since, if cut in those months;
and that he thought the screws were better.
Many others might be named who have followed
the same advice, and none have failed of success.
Most if not all persons are more or less interest-
ed in the above, either in building-timber or mechan-
ical business; and on a fair trial they will find
they have not been deceived by me.—[Scientific
American.]

Poultry Dure.—Have this regularly swept up
every Saturday, packed away in barrels, and
sprinkled over with plaster. Dana, with force and
truth says: "The strongest of all manures is found
in the droppings of the poultry yard. Next year
each barrel of it will manure you half an acre of
land. Save it then, and add to the productive
energies of your soil. Don't look upon it as too
telling a matter for your attention; but recollect
that the globe itself is an aggregation of small
matters."

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ADDRESS

To the Graduating Class of the Benicia College Institute, June 4, 1883.

BY REV. S. WOODBRIDGE, JR., D. D.

It is not only with satisfaction but with just pride, that this audience has listened to the exercises of the last two days. The honor of duty well performed, of success achieved, of study and energy well directed, is not limited to the mere actors. It is reflected upon relatives and friends, whose hearts are warmed by the applause which cheers their loved ones. It brings new luster to the institution whose character and position is thus vindicated and elevated in public view. It diffuses its radiance over the whole community, who are identified with whatever makes or mars its reputation.

Thus, therefore, as we have listened to your examination, so highly gratifying to every appreciative mind, we have experienced a glow of elevated emotion. Your task has been well done. Your recitations have been composed of no mere lessons of rote, of no formal routine, but have exhibited the analysis of those who carefully investigate the elements of truth. With great pleasure I must say, that this is one of the distinctive features of this College; giving it its deservedly high reputation. No candid person can fail to welcome and cheer on every institution of learning founded upon such a basis. All honor is due to those teachers who thus educate! They are the true architects of the immortal temple. Their work will endure when generations and empires and nations have crumbled to ruins. For truth and science are eternal. The old teachers of the groves of the Academy in Athens still instruct us. The words of the sages of Egypt, Greece, and Rome, come re-echoing down the long generations; and we corroborate the truths they discovered, or detect the errors by which they were misled; while the great statesmen and military leaders of their era, are but "the shadow of a name."

And so shall it be in future years. The thunder of war shall peal across the land, die away in the distance, and be heard no more. The meteor of political rockets shall light up the midnight heavens, for a moment shall dazzle every eye, and then be fogged in darkness. Yea, perchance the Great Republic herself, whom every patriotic heart so loves—that glorious heritage of the nations, the cynosure and admiration of all lovers of human kind, may perish (God forbid it!) in the dread conflicts of the latter ages. But the school shall outlive them all, and endure forever. Here are monuments firmer than massive walls, more lasting than perpetual brass.

But as mariners who sail from some land-locked river, down its narrow estuary, on a bright day of early summer, first pass plains or valleys where every breeze is laden with perfume from the shore, with odors of orchard and garden; but at length come where they strike the cold and salt yet bracing air of the deep; so we who have traversed these pleasant scenes, who have been instructed by your examinations, have had our suggestions quickened by your essays, and been amused by your colloquies, at last have come to the bourn and the sequel. Cold but bracing comes to us the breath of the outer world. Though chilling, turn not away from it. It will fill the veins with new force, with a mightier vigor, with a more resolute manhood. The sickly child tied close to some fond but ignorant mother, may dread the stern exposure of life. But you that have been educated in the rigorous training of the Collegiate Institute may boldly meet the vicissitudes of life.

Young gentlemen; as I have anticipated this scene, "methought I had a dream, which was not all a dream."

I stood upon a lofty mountain where before me lay all the panorama of life. I saw the little glen of childhood, bounded on all sides by impassable mountains, save to the northward where it expanded to the broader valley of youth. As I gazed, behold! vast multitudes were traveling up the glen towards the widening valley; some close by the mountain sides where all was dark and gloomy; others full in the centre where the sunlight lay soft and clear. As they passed on, I saw that each one was preparing himself as if for conflict. Therefore I looked more narrowly, and lo! the upper edge of the vale, toward which the whole multitude was hurried by an irresistible impulse, was terminated by a narrow plain, on either side of which was a vast, howling wilderness, full of beasts of prey and ferocious savages. The upper edge of the plain again was bordered by a towering wall of gleaming brass, on which stood mighty guardians with ponderous shields and spears, and all weapons of war to keep off every harmful thing. Within the walls was a vast domain adorned with gorgeous temples, stately palaces, lovely gardens, richly cultured fields; with all adjuncts that could delight or bless—science and art, wisdom and friendship, and immortal glory and deathless joys; so that my very heart warmed to a scene of such unsurpassed magnificence. Now, too, I saw that all that crowd from childhood and youth were pressing up the way to these glorious habitations, which instinct and nature taught were before them; and some rays of whose luster had fallen upon even the most hapless ones.

But who will reach the goal? for as I gazed, behold! the whole plain from the vale of youth to the brazen wall was a scene of conflict. The beasts of prey, the ferocious savages from the wilderness, came rushing out of their dens and lurking places, and with bold and desperate attack, or by subtle and treacherous illusions, strove to prevent each youth from gaining the coveted prize. Yea, so blood-thirsty were the destroyers, that they would often go to meet the coming aspirant, down to the very glen of childhood; so that the whole way was strewn with carnage, and the remnant of those who had miserably perished.

"With such foes," thought I, "none but the very strongest can succeed!"

"Look again!" said a voice. So I gazed more intently.

I selected one pale-faced, heavy-browed child, who came from the shadow of a gloomy hill where no sunlight fell. Tittering were his steps, slow and ungainly his gait; but his dull, heavy, sickly eyes bent with insatiate longing on the distant wall gleaming in its glory. Every comrade passed him on the way, but never despairing still he struggled on. When he came to the plain, I found to my surprise that by his steady, persevering energy, his steps were actually gaining upon his compeers. Foes assailed him, but from every battle he renewed his strength. On! on he pressed, beyond the crowd, to the brazen gates, which were thrown open with a clang filling heaven and earth; while the herald's voice louder than a clarion peals out, "Enter, Sir Isaac Newton, to the rewards of immortality!"

Thus came also John Locke. Thus, but through darker sorrows, came William Cowper; and many another glorious and deathless name.

"What, then, is the secret of success?" cried I. "Why does your dear, bright youth, radiant with hope, fair as an angel, perish by the way, and another with far less capacity succeed?"

"Look again!" said the voice.

Suddenly the whole landscape seemed to send forth emanations of light. Then I became conscious of a Mighty Presence irradiating and animating all. A wonderful, indescribable, ineffable Life branched out in all these scenes; in mountain and valley, in forest-tree and rippling streamlet; and more than all in every human soul. I saw then, that this inscrutable force gave energy and success to such as strove for fidelity, duty and truth, and armed themselves against evil; and that it withdrew its light, aid and glory, just to the extent that duty was neglected and fidelity failed.

Young gentlemen! this is the grand truth, and secret of successful life!

The great names emblazoned on the roll of fame are those of men eminent in some particulars for fidelity to their task. In the great majority of instances, it is thus that genius displays itself—by absorption in its work. Napoleon was once blaming his brother Joseph for neglect of administration in Spain. "You should study more," said he. "Look at my own case," added he. "There is no man in France who has pursued the study of his profession as closely and constantly as I have of mine. Yet I am compelled to do it still. My army-rolls, my maps, my memoranda are always on my table. They are my last study at night, my first in the morning. I give habitually from sixteen to eighteen hours a day to my military pursuits?" Said Sir Isaac Newton, "If in any thing I owe advantage over my compatriots, it is in the power of confining my attention closely to my studies." Yet these great men were always foremost to acknowledge Divine Government, although the former spoke of it as "Destiny," and the latter with a loftier wisdom called it "Providence."

The highest of all instruction—that derived from the Holy Scriptures, finds no incongruity in such teaching. "Work out," or rather katechizeth, where the intensive adverb is added to the predicate: "Work out!" zealously, earnestly, "your salvation, for it is God working in you, to will and to do of His good pleasure."

Mighty hope and stimulus have we here, in all our duties and conflicts! not merely in the greater enterprises and vaster projects that may rise in the future, but in our every day work. Three rules, young gentlemen! you will find worthy of being ever borne in mind. One. Never to act so as to degrade the high self-respect you owe to yourselves. A youth was once tempted by an evil companion to some mean or sinful act. "No one will ever know it," was whispered in his ear. "I shall know it, and God will know it," was the proud and just answer. The Almighty has made you that noble being, the rational, immortal man. Act worthy of your nature, and spurn from you all meanness, cowardice, and dishonor.

Two. *Perseverentia vincit omnia*. The goal may seem far before you, but every step will lessen the distance. The battle of life may be painful and terrible, but it is the forward force, not the outward weapon that obtains the victory. By struggles and endurance the heroes of the world win the laurel. You go out armed to the field. Have no craven fear of the enemy, nor dread the dust, sweat and carnage of battle; but fight like true soldiers for God, your country, and your own souls. Even more: the manly heart can learn to rejoice in labor itself, and find sweetest music in the ringing of the spear on the bossy shield.

Three. Take the Almighty for your trust and strength. No far-off abstraction is the overlying and indwelling Life. God is our Father; and "as a father pitie his children," so that "whosoever trusteth in Him shall not be made ashamed." Our great High Priest accepted by us, becomes our guide and reward, and is "a very present help in every time of trouble."

And now, young gentlemen, it only remains to present these diplomas.

JAMES A. LAMONT, and GEORGE LAMONT, having pursued your studies to the approbation of your teachers, and completed them with credit to yourselves, receive these testimonials of honor from Alma Mater.

Thus is finished your collegiate, and the way is opened to your professional career. Go forth, then, like good scholars, like true gentlemen, like Christian heroes to the work of life. Our sympathies and applause will ever follow you in all noble enterprise. And thus on the behalf of professors and students, from the college walls we wave you "God speed you." "Hail! and Farewell!"

RICHARD.—One of the largest plants of rhubarb brought into town this season, was brought from Mr. Mayo's, who has ground at the head of Boulder street. The stalk was two feet from the ground to the first leaf-branch, and measured six and a half inches in circumference. The leaves were monstrous, measuring three feet in length, and the same in breadth. Who can beat this?—[Nevada Journal.]

Strawberry Culture.

Remarks by Rev. J. Knox, before the Missouri Horticultural Society, 1883.

Rev. Mr. Knox, the celebrated strawberry culturist of Pittsburgh, Pa., spoke as follows concerning the culture of his favorite berry. He has probably been the most successful culturist in this country, and his remarks will be read with interest. We use them as reported in the Society's proceedings, a neat little pamphlet promptly issued by this enterprising Society.

"The soil I prefer, is a clay on limestone subsoil; a light clay; this is the soil I have, and the finest strawberries I have seen were from soils of this character. In its preparation I change according to the variety I plant, and the time I expect the plantation to last. Some varieties have to be removed frequently. I don't stir the soil so deeply. Some of my best strawberries had only plowing from eight to ten inches in depth. If I want a bed to last long I stir the soil from fifteen to twenty inches, and if necessary drain it. The soil is stirred with a common plow for two horses, and then a Mape's subsoil plow, drawn by two yoke of oxen. In planting I make rows two and a half feet apart, and set the plants ten inches apart in the rows. I have made some changes which I think valuable. If I plant strawberries alone, I plant three rows eighteen inches apart, the three rows take three feet of ground; I then have a hill between the paths, two feet, to give room to cultivate and gather. I planted four acres of Concord grapes in rows eight feet apart, between the rows of grapes put three rows of strawberries; this left two and a half feet between the grapes and strawberries. I cultivate these strawberries for plants, so as to keep them distinct. My first crop from ground is plants for sale in summer, fall, and next spring. The second season gives a good crop of berries, and a few grapes. The third year have a good crop of grapes, and the strawberries will pay for all till the grapes bear. I keep down the runners to get the fruit in perfection, of the best quality and largest size. I pinch off the runners to throw all the growth into fruit stems; the runners take too much from the plant and injure the fruit the next season. I never stir the soil after May, and the fibrous roots should not be broken; use the hoe as sparingly as possible, only to chop up the weeds; they are mostly cultivated by hand. I attach great importance to mulch, and think if mulch was more tried in the South they would be more successful. I mulch with straw; prefer rye straw thrashed by the flail. In the fall it protects the plants; prevents them being thrown out by the frost. In spring the straw is removed from the crown of the plant, and left off till fall. This keeps the fruit clean, and it brings a good price. It keeps the ground moist, and makes the plant bear much longer; the whole ground is covered. I think oat-straw too light and short—put on before rain, and there is no trouble with the wind blowing it off.

"As to varieties, I speak with caution in reference to this country. Mr. Quinette has referred to this neighborhood, and great attention should be paid to Mr. Quinette's views upon this—different varieties suit different localities. Hovey's seedling does well in some localities, good in Boston, but not at Pittsburgh. A variety that does well in a neighborhood at one time will not do well at another; and varieties run out. A few years ago the strawberry par excellence was Buist's Prize; large, beautiful, and good; it has run out, and is discarded. Then there are different tastes, one likes it sour, another sweet; one prefers the Wilson, another the Triomphe de Gand; then there are those for family, and those adapted for the market; there are so many difficulties in the way of deciding upon varieties. We want also to select so as to lengthen the season. At one time the season was two weeks, now it is lengthened to seven weeks, and I think it can be extended to two months. We can begin with Jenny Lind as the early variety, to Triomphe de Gand as a medium, and Nimrod to end with.

For a full list I will give:

Early—Jenny Lind, Baltimore Scarlet, Burr's New Pine.
Medium—Triomphe de Gand, Wilson's Albany, Fillmore, British Queen, Brighton Pine, Cotter's Seedling, MacAvoy's Superior, Moyamensing, Scott's Seedling, Vicomtesse Hericart de Thury, Duc de Brabant, Golden Seeded.
Late—Trollope's Victoria, Kitley's Goliath, Nimrod.

"Triomphe de Gand is an important variety; it is late, and it continues long. I regard it the best strawberry we have; the fruit is borne on long stems, which protects it from injury from the soil; none are more healthy than this; an abundant bearer, berries always large, large at the commencement of the season, and large at the end; it is clean and beautiful, bright crimson color, clear surface, flavor is very good—this is the Triomphe de Gand with me. I don't say it will be so every place; were I confined to one, it would be this. I saw, in reading the transactions of the American Pomological Society, that Mr. Hovey says: 'he would as soon eat a turnip as the Triomphe de Gand.' He had either not known this fruit, or he is very fond of turnips.

"In answer to questions: In reference to marketing—in New York, I get fifty cents a quart, at wholesale. Make a proper selection of varieties, handle carefully, and bring into market in good condition, and there is little danger in overstocking the market. In regard to the only objection raised against my method (its expense), it is not how much outlay—but will it pay; and if it pays the people are ready to adopt it. If I invest \$100 on the acre, and cultivate one, and you \$50, and cultivate five acres, and my acre produces more than your five, I have so much more profit. If I invest the better.

"I market in boxes, holding pints and quarts; I sent them in about one-half bushel boxes, but they were so much bruised in selling out, they did not look nice. They are picked with care into the boxes, and they are not touched, till gently turned into the tray or basin, clean and whole.

There are boxes made at Warren, O., light and cheap, that I like very much; one is set upon another and packed in crates holding 24 quarts, or 50 pints. Any communication through me will reach the maker."

HEAT OF DIFFERENT WOOD.—The following is set down as the relative heating values of different kinds of American wood: Shellbark hickory, being taken as the highest standard, 100; pig-nut hickory, 95; white oak, 84; white ash, 77; dogwood, 75; scrub oak, 73; white hazel, 72; apple tree, 70; red oak, 69; black walnut, 68; white beech, 65; black birch 62; yellow oak, 60; hard maple, 59; white elm, 58; red cedar 50; wild cherry, 55; yellow poplar, 52; butternut, 52; white birch, 49; white pine, 49.

HOW TO ASCERTAIN THE VALUE OF "GREENBACKS." Add the premium on gold to \$1, divide that amount into \$100 00, and you have the value of greenbacks. Gold at 25 premium, added to \$1 would give you \$1 25; this would go into \$100 00, 80 times—hence 80 cents would be the value of legal tender notes when gold is quoted at \$1 25.

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No. 12 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of June 12, '93.

XXIII.—VL.—MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.

The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

NOTES FOR 1893.—For the following interesting enumeration of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, we are indebted to the Hon. Wm. P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who kindly forwarded as his annual report for 1891 and 1892, and also the reports of Com. Edmunds, of the General Land Office. This enumeration will form a valuable addenda to the Indianology, as the names of the Pueblo tribes were never ascertained before this census was taken. The names of Acocoma and Jemez Pueblos remained the same in 1893, as they were at the time of Coronado's expedition of 1540, and showing that their language has not changed. Vocabularies of the several Pueblo languages have been published in the U. S. Survey Volumes, and Davis' New Mexico. Two grammars and one dictionary of the Pima tribes, were published by J. G. Shea, in 1892, and catechisms, grammars, and dictionaries of the Papagos, and other cognate dialects of Arizona, were published by the Jesuits, between 1730 and 1767, for an account of which see Ludewigs' Ethnographical Catalogue of the literature of the American Indian Languages of 1858.

Showing respectively the names of all the Indian pueblos in New Mexico, with their localities, populations, wealth, etc., and the areas of their lands.

No.	Name of Pueblo.	Locality.	Population 1890.	Private Land 1890.	Area of Pueblo Land.
1.	Acocoma.	San Juan Co.	620.	\$12,682.	17,510.
2.	Acocoma.	Valencia Co.	321.	42,782.	17,510.
3.	San Juan.	Rio Arriba Co.	341.	14,850.	17,544.
4.	Picoria.	Tucson Co.	360.	3,355.	17,400.
5.	San Felipe.	San Juan Co.	360.	27,200.	17,768.
6.	Picoria.	San Juan Co.	360.	15,763.	17,768.
7.	Cochiti.	San Juan Co.	372.	15,438.	21,256.
8.	San Domingo.	San Juan Co.	381.	12,380.	74,743.
9.	Taos.	Taos Co.	393.	17,360.	17,360.
10.	San Clara.	Rio Arriba Co.	379.	17,360.	17,360.
11.	Tesque.	San Juan Co.	379.	2,500.	77,411.
12.	San Ildefonso.	San Juan Co.	379.	2,610.	17,360.
13.	Pojoaque.	San Juan Co.	379.	820.	17,360.
14.	Zia.	San Juan Co.	379.	2,035.	17,414.
15.	San Juan.	Bernalillo Co.	379.	30,336.	21,127.
16.	San Juan.	Bernalillo Co.	379.	7,080.	110,080.
17.	Nambe.	San Juan Co.	379.	3,510.	13,586.
18.	Laguna.	Valencia Co.	379.	41,972.	13,586.
19.	Zuni.	Doña Ana Co.	379.	13,106.	13,106.
20.	San Juan.	San Juan Co.	379.	15,953.	15,953.

No.	Name of Pueblo.	Locality.	Population 1890.	Private Land 1890.	Area of Pueblo Land.
21.	San Xavier.	Arizona.	170.	170.	170.
22.	Sacaton.	Arizona.	141.	141.	141.
23.	Huaco.	Pima Co.	220.	220.	220.
24.	Agua Fria.	Arizona.	227.	227.	227.
25.	Cerro.	Arizona.	227.	227.	227.
26.	Arava.	Arizona.	277.	135,615.	64,000.
27.	Cachanilla.	Arizona.	200.	200.	200.
28.	Hormiguero.	Arizona.	210.	210.	210.
29.	San Blas.	Arizona.	230.	230.	230.
30.	Cerro Chiquito.	Arizona.	230.	230.	230.
31.	Llano.	Arizona.	230.	230.	230.

No.	Name of Pueblo.	Locality.	Population 1890.	Private Land 1890.	Area of Pueblo Land.
32.	Uruia.	West N. M.	800.	800.	800.
33.	Abimopari.	West N. M.	600.	600.	600.
34.	Uruia.	West N. M.	100.	100.	100.
35.	Chimichewi.	West N. M.	100.	100.	100.
36.	Opilipi.	West N. M.	300.	300.	300.
37.	Mislanagani.	West N. M.	250.	250.	250.
38.	Spanagani.	West N. M.	200.	200.	200.

Surveyor General's Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico, August 20, 1891.
A. P. WILSON,
Surveyor General.

REMARKS.—1. Jemez is situated on the Jemez Arroyo of the Upper Rio Grande. 2. Acocoma is situated on a rock, 500 feet high, 15 miles south-west of Laguna, nearest water one mile. 3. San Juan is situated on the Upper Rio Grande. 4. Picoria is situated on the Arroyo Picoria of the Rio G. 5. San Felipe, on the Rio Grande. 6. Peros is a deserted Pueblo. The remnants of the people live at Zuni and Jemez. 7. Cochiti, on the Rio G. 8. Also Santo Domingo. 9. Taos; the value of its personal property is estimated in that of Picoria. 10. Santa Clara, the value of its personal property included with that of San Juan. 11. Tesque is situated on Tesque creek, six miles north of Santa Fe. 12. San Ildefonso is on the Rio G. 13. Pojoaque is on Arroyo of the same name, running into the Rio G. 14. Zia is near the Pueblo of Jemez. 15. and 16. Saadia and Ileta are on the Rio G. 17. Nambe is three miles east of Pojoaque. 18. Laguna is 45 miles west of Albuquerque, on Arroyo of San Jose. 19. Santa on Zuni river; the Pueblos filed no claim for their lands. 20. Santa Ana is near the Rio G. five miles to the west of the farming lands, which are on the river.

The Pueblo Indians were christianized by the Franciscan Friars. Their land claims were surveyed and confirmed by the United States Government in 1858, '59, and '60. The Papago Pueblo of San Xavier Mission, near Tucson, in Arizona, were christianized by the Jesuits. The population and property of the Papago villages, and those of the Moquis, which last live in three and four story buildings, like those of Zuni and Acocoma, is only estimated.

The Moquis.—Comparatively very little is known of these Indians; they have occupied the Pueblos from time immemorial; not known whether they were, or ever had, any written title to their lands. Their pueblos, like that of Acocoma, are situated on the tops of high rocks or hills. The most recent accounts of them may be seen in Ives' Colorado Expedition of 1897-1898, with delineations of their buildings, and portraits of their men and women. The Pimas and Maricopas.—On the Gila river; the first two pueblos inhabited by Maricopa Indians, and all the others by the Pimas; they are an agricultural and stock-raising people. (Vide articles three and four of the act, approved February 28, 1859, making reservation of one hundred square miles for the confederated bands of the Pimas and Maricopas.)

The Papagos inhabit the country between Tucson and the Colorado of the West, and between the Gila and the international boundary line, and similar in nearly all respects to the Pimas, speaking the same dialect, etc.

Further recent official accounts of their pagos, Pimas, and Maricopas, may be found in Emory's three volumes on the Mexican Boundary Survey, published by Government in 1857-59, with excellent portraits and other delineations. None of these Indians live in wall-built towns, or castles, like those of Acocoma and Zuni, but in small villages of scattered huts. All the proper Pueblo towns are on the upper waters of the Rio Grande and its affluents (except the Moquis) and are two or three hundred miles north and east of the Pimas.

The Rio San Juan Region, or the Country of the Toltec Cities.

HAVING spent much of the past summer in exploring this valley, I take pleasure in placing in your hands all information at my disposal.

The gold field of the Sierra la Plata range is about one hundred miles in length, by twenty in breadth. Gold is present here under almost every combination of circumstances known to miners. The quartz leads are numerous, of immense magnitude, and unsurpassed in richness. Gold disseminated from quartz is found in all the streams. This district is supplied most amply with water for mining purposes. The climate is such that the mining may be successfully conducted from six to eight months in a year. The range affords silver, copper, and iron in large quantities. From the great altitude of the Sierra la Plata range, heavy snows, with intense cold, prevail during several months high up in the mountains. The southern slope of this mountain range furnishes unsurpassed grazing, and is also heavily timbered. This section lies north of the Spanish trail, and south of the summit of the range, and embraces an area drained by the San Juan, of 4,000 to 6,000 square miles, 25 per cent of which—the alluvial valleys of the tributaries of the San Juan—is good agricultural land. South of the Spanish trail the valleys of the San Juan and its tributaries are among the finest agricultural valleys upon the continent, and of large extent, averaging over two miles in breadth, and often widening to six miles. Climate exceedingly mild and pleasant; almost entirely free from snows. A very large percentage of table lands in the vicinity of the San Juan possess a fine soil, and are very fine pasturage. The valleys of the Rio de las Animas and San Juan are strewn with the ruins of cities, many of them of solid masonry. Stone buildings, three stories high, are yet standing, of Aztec architecture. An immense and prosperous population has at some former period resided here, and but few localities are capable of sustaining a more numerous one. Bituminous coal is found everywhere in the valley of the San Juan and its tributaries. A break in the strata afforded me a fine opportunity of examining the coal seams, the upper one being about four feet in thickness, and within twenty feet of the surface. Iron of almost virgin purity is in the vicinity. The San Juan, for the last twenty miles of its course, flows through a deep cañon cut down through a plain, and this plain, south of the San Juan and east of the Colorado, embracing an area of several thousand square miles, is rarely equalled for grazing and agricultural purposes, with climate all that could be desired. Population is piddly tending this way. Animas City is a town of twenty or thirty houses, and others are going up every day. Scarcity of provisions alone has prevented its being a town now of several thousand inhabitants. Population with supplies is rapidly arriving, and many farms being taken up.—[Letter abridged of Chas. Baker to the Surveyor General, of New Mexico, dated at "Animas City, County of San Juan, N. M., 16 Feb., 1891." The Rio las Animas is a northern affluent of the San Juan.

SUGAR-CANE MILLS
AND THE CELEBRATED

COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

First Premiums at Thirty National and State Fairs.

THE ONLY RELIABLE EVAPORATOR

FOR ECONOMY IN FUEL, excellence in construction, superiority in speed, and quality of work, it is beyond all competition. ORDER EARLY. The present high price of stock does not warrant our importing beyond the demand for machinery. Therefore, to prevent disappointment, all who expect to purchase, should inform us before the first of July next. For pamphlet containing description of the machinery and much valuable information on the culture of the Chinese Sugar-Cane, and manufacture of Sugar and Syrup, call upon us, or address CAROLIN & BATES, Manufacturers, Sacramento.

3,000 GALLONS SIRUP FOR SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. Depot, with MARVIN, No. 90 J street, Sacramento.

THE "GOLDEN HARP,"

.....AND.....

THE "LEADER,"

TWO SPLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED STOVES,

just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited;

.....ALSO.....

The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled and

Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,

BAKE-OVENS, SADD-IRONS,

&c. &c. &c.

For sale by—

B. C. AUSTIN,

Pacific Tin-Works, 324 Clay street, below Battery

13 SAN FRANCISCO.

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARRISON, Apiculturist, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE

Author with great care and the derivation of much

time. From the experience of many years as an

apiculturist, the Author has given results that must be

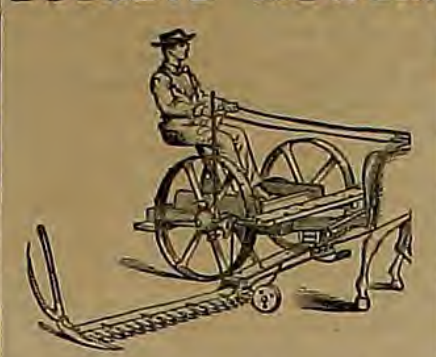
of great value to all who have bees. Every person

who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.

This book is for sale by the Author, at Sacramento, and at

the FARMER OFFICE.

BUCKEYE MOWER.



THE SUCCESS WHICH THE

Buckeye Mower

Has met with in California, has led us to make large importations of them for the season of 1893.

We feel confident that it is

THE BEST MACHINE IN USE.

And is conceded so to be by Farmers in every section of the State. It has great improvements over any other Two-wheel Machine.

THE BUCKEYE AS A REAPER.

The important advantages which belong to the Buckeye as a Mower, are retained in the Reaper.

We sold a large number of them last season, and all who had them say the BUCKEYE is

The Machine for California.

It will adapt itself to every surface of ground; will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other reaper. The Reapers' seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform, where it adds greatly to the draught.

We have a NEW AND IMPROVED REEL AND ZINC Platform, with other improvements, on the BUCKEYE this season.

We are also Sole Agents in San Francisco and Marysville, for the

Haines "Illinois" Header,

Which has proved itself to be the BEST HARVESTING MACHINE IN THE STATE. It being the only Header which has stood the test for the past five years.

.....ALSO.....

Sweepstakes Thrasher,

Manufactured by

C. AULTMAN & CO., Canton, Ohio.

Together with a full assortment of

Agricultural Implements.

And every Department of our Store has been replenished with New Arrivals.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7 Montgomery,

Corner of California and Battery streets,

Near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO.

And—

GEO. NORTH & CO., E and First streets,

MARYSVILLE.

THE

AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

The Original P. P. Stewart!

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing

LARGE OVEN

Summer and Winter Air-Tight

COOKING-STOVE

—FOR—

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1890.

With New and Extra-Large Flues, and by the Addition of the celebrated Patent Double-sheaf Bottom Pipe.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, DURABILITY.—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1838.

2d, MANUFACTURE.—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY.—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY.—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION or HEAT.—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven, protected by letters patent, securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, EXTENSIVE CONTROL OF HEAT.—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHEAF BOTTOM FLUE.—By which a compressed and inviolable action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, BROILING.—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET.—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER RACK.—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine.

For sale by—

CALEB M. SICKLER,

9-3m 422 Kearny, bet. Cal. and Pine sts., San Fran.

C. E. COLLINS,

604 Montgomery street,

AGENT FOR THE

American Watch Factory.

WATCH REPAIRING

AT NEW YORK PRICES.

20

NEW GOODS!!

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.

Comprising in SILKS,

TAFFETAS, GROS DE ZURICH, BLACK GROS GRAIN;

Rich Moltre Antiques;

Fancy, Plain and Plain Silks.

In DRESS GOODS,

Silk and Wool Fantasi, Poplin d'Aragon;

Plain Irish and French Poplin;

Plaid do do do do

Plaid and Fig'd Ottoman and Merino.

Rich all-wool Plaids, French de Laine,

Mohair, Epyngline, Foulards,

and every variety of NEW DRESS GOODS, now worn

in New York, including the popular,

ROBE IMPERATRICE.

Everything New

in Style and Material.

In CLOAKS and SHAWLS,

Everything New

in Style and Material.

In FURS,

Fur Cloaks,

Fur Mantillas,

For Tippets,

Victorians,

and Fur Collars, and Cuffs—New.

.....WE HAVE RECEIVED.....

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE

AND MARKED WITH OUR NAME,

IRISH LINENS,

SHIRTING LINEN.

LINEN SHEETING,

Linen Damask Uplins and Napkins,

And Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Additions have also been made

to our stocks of Embroideries,

Alexander's Kid Gloves, Balmar-

ral Skirts and Skirting, House-

keeping Goods, Flannels, Blan-

kets, Quilts, Underwear,

Moslin and Sheetings.

And every Department of our Store has been replen-

ished with New Arrivals.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7 Montgomery,

Corner of California and Battery streets,

Near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO.

And—

GEO. NORTH & CO., E and First streets,

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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1883.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, FARMER, CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

A PREMIUM.

We will present six packages of fresh seeds to every new subscriber, that desires the same. The seeds will consist of coffee, cotton, tobacco, rice, and other new and valuable varieties. Clubs of five or ten subscribers, in one lot, will be entitled to an increased number of parcels each. Should other seeds from those mentioned be preferred, let the subscriber name, and he will receive them. Also, to old subscribers paying arrears and renewing, do we extend the same terms.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the old States and Europe.

The rapid advance in the cause of Horticulture in California must astonish our friends abroad, and could they but look in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their benedictions also, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their Advertisements to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct. In order that we may do our business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them. Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Durham and Deon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Have You Paid Up!

We have sent out a goodly number of bills to which we have had no response. Now, we will not for a moment suppose that any one who receives and reads our paper wishes to do so without paying for it, and we can only attribute the delay in not receiving our dues, to the fact that the great excitement about gold and silver and copper and paint mines, has so absorbed the minds of men that our small claims were overlooked. This little notice is all that is needed to put everything right.

Splendid Cherries.

We acknowledge a very handsome parcel of superb cherries from the Gardens of the Alhambra, of Doctor Stentzel, at Martinez. The quantity sent us was most liberal, and the quality surpassed any we have seen this year. The Napoleon Bigarreaux and the Holland Bigarreaux were enormous, many measuring 4 and 4½ inches in circumference, and superb in color; they were indeed a dish fit for the tables of royalty.

Doctor Stentzel had the first in market this season, and thus far, he has not been surpassed in quality.

J. W. Gale, on Davis street, has the sale of Dr. S's fruit, which of all kinds is the very best.

Registry of Farms Wanted.

Persons who have Farms and Stock Ranches for sale, will find it for their interest to make it known at this office, as hundreds of new comers to our State are constantly calling at our office for information about locating.

Persons having Farms, Ranches, Orchards, or tracts of unimproved lands, can always obtain purchasers in a reasonable time, by leaving information at this office.

Address.—We are happy to lay before the friends of Education the very appropriate and happily conceived thoughts of the Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, before the Students of the Collegiate Institute at Benicia, on the occasion of the Examination at their late festivities. We feel confident they will be appreciated.

The "Big Trees" of CALAVERAS.—At the request of many who desire to visit these wonders of the world, we republish our sketches of them in part, in order to give the route and those points of interest that may facilitate the traveler to the roads and places of general interest. The sketch will be completed in two numbers; this will be followed by those of the "Mariposa Forest" and the "Yosemite," with all the additional information since received.

COTTON CULTURE.—George Howell, who lives on Grand Island, about fifteen miles above Knight's Landing, has planted the present season, about forty acres of cotton.

California Wines.

The growers of the vine, and makers of wine in this State, should by all means adopt some measures by which they can protect the reputation of California wine.

California can produce good wines, as done in, and will continue to do it. But in order that the reputation of our wines should be of a high character, there should be some concert of action among the vine-growers, who value the good name of our State, some plan by which the great mass of made wines, spurious wines, can be, and should be, driven from the market, or some plan devised by which they shall take some other name than California Wines, for a vast quantity is made and never had a drop of the juice of the grape in it.

There are many causes why so much poor California wine is in the market.

1st. Many persons who know nothing about either the vine or making wine, have engaged in it; and they find they know nothing about it; the consequence is, they are left at the mercy of chance among all who are dependent on them for wages; for this is all they work for; they have no interest in the matter, and, having no knowledge, they can have no interest or pleasure in results. How then can it be expected that good wine will be the product of ignorance?

2d. When the wine-making season commences, all the important and interesting labor, made so by scientific knowledge, is hurried on by "guest-work," and the consequences, a liquid called wine pressed from the grape, half fermented, half settled, sour, and without body or bouquet, the mere results of ignorance.

3d. When this work is in the hands of those unacquainted with the business, little attention is paid to the casks, consequently, were the juice of the grape ever so good in quality, here it would be spoiled. Sour, musty, and offensive casks, will ruin any liquor, and in this way half the wine made in California, is more or less injured. Let every wine-grower in the land read that admirable essay on the "Preparation of Wine Casks," by our valued correspondent, A. Haraszthy (son of Col. H.), published in the FARMER of February 27th. It is the best article on wine casks ever published.

4th. California wine is offered in the market too new. It should have more age, as well as care in all its processes, to perfect it. We notice in many places where our wines are sold, it is exposed in bottles to the light and air, which, to new wine, must be deleterious, soon causing it to sour, and lose taste; then this bad wine is called California Wine, and being poor by this exposure, it injures the general reputation of all wines bearing the name. Persons who sell our wines, should know that new wines should not be thus exposed. No wines, however good, can be exposed with impunity, and especially New California Wines.

Wine-makers, with few exceptions, have never given that study and attention to this business that its importance demands.

We must never expect California Wine to take high rank, either at home or abroad, until a proper regard is given to it in the processes of manufacture, from the grape to the bottled wine of from four to six years old.

We should be glad to have Wine-makers propound inquiries through the columns of this journal. They shall be answered.

The 17th of June.

We are glad that General Wright has taken some notice of this memorable day. As the first rays of the sun fell upon Fort Alcatraz and Fort Point, they were saluted with the large guns from those forts, whose roar woke the sleepers of this city, who had forgotten that this was the 88th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill—one of the most important of the great battles of the Revolution, and where American valor was first opposed to the veteran soldiers of England. Ere the sun was many minutes high, the roar of artillery was heard from all quarters of the Bay. The salute was repeated at noon and sunset. There was a general display of bunting throughout the city. The festivities of the day were concluded by a promenade concert and ball at Union Hall, under the auspices of the Bunker Hill association, which was a decided success. The proceeds are to go for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. There was also quite a Fourth of July display of fireworks on Howard street during the evening, interspersed with music by the regimental band on the balcony of the Hall. The concluding piece was really fine, representing Bunker Hill Monument, with an inscription in letters of fire—"Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775." May the patriotism inspired by that event, ever be perpetuated and the day commemorated.

Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill, are the watchwords of the Revolution. These great struggles were the "beginning of the end." Bunker Hill and the blood of the noble General Joseph Warren were the consecrated emblems upon the altar of Liberty, of which Bunker Hill was the altar. There was the consecration made that resulted in the freedom of the Colonies and the overthrow of the power of England. Right and proper then it is that this day should be remembered and celebrated with the thunders of cannon and with bonfires and illuminations, for it was the great beginning of the great end which we hope is near at hand, when "tyranny abroad and treason at home" shall all be made to bow before the goddess of Freedom and Liberty.

A Hot Day.

JUNE 15th, 1883, will be set down as a hot day in San Francisco, the thermometer standing at 79° in the shade at 1 p. m.

We found on arriving at Martinez that evening, that the thermometer had been up to 100° during the day. This was the hottest day of the season. We found the air in riding, even as late as 8½ p. m., like the air from an oven, and should this weather hold many days, it must hasten the grain forward rapidly. The reapers are already at work in all parts of God's great grain-fields.

A little bug resembling a flea, does much damage to the tobacco in Santa Cruz county.

The Consumption of Rice in California.

Very few people are aware of the large amount of rice that is consumed in our State, or the kind of rice best adapted to the wants of the consumers. We have therefore taken some pains to ascertain those material facts appertaining to this article, and lay them before our readers, in order that those who may hereafter turn their attention to the raising of rice may know the kinds best to grow.

The amount estimated upon the best calculated basis—that of actual sale and consumption—for the year from July 1882 to 1883, will have been 23,400,000 pounds, and this amount will be largely increased the coming year, if the present indications are continued, for the influx of the Chinese will be very large—some estimate it as high as 50,000 people, some lower than 20,000.

Now it is a well-known fact that the Chinese are the principal consumers of rice, and by a careful calculation it is estimated that of the 23,400,000 pounds imported, the Chinese consumed 22,000,000, leaving less than one and a half million pounds for all the rest of the State.

With such a basis then, it is all-important that if we are to be growers of rice in California, we should grow that kind which will supply the great demand—and that is the Chinese, for the fact is, they are the great consumers of rice. Now, what are the kinds brought to this market? We give the following: Carolina rice in small lots; Sandwich Island rice, grown from Carolina seed and about equal to it; Canton rice; Calcutta rice; Patna rice; Siam rice; and more recently we have the Japan or Highland rice, that can be grown on our uplands the same as wheat.

It must now be borne in mind that of all this vast consumption of rice, which in all probability in three or four years will reach 50,000,000 pounds, the Chinese never buy a single pound of Carolina or Sandwich Island rice. They prefer the small rice—that from their own country, Canton or Calcutta. With such facts before us, it is evident that growers of rice should plant the kind that will meet with the quickest market, and this is the small rice, of which the uncleaned or "paddy" can always be had if sought for in season, and by another year will be imported with especial reference to planting.

The Highland or Japan rice will, we think, prove a great acquisition, and although it is an inferior rice, ranking among the small grains, yet it can be grown like grain, and will produce largely, giving a better income in dollars and cents by fifty per cent, and probably a hundred per cent, than any barley or wheat crop grown.

It should be understood by the grower that rice when grown in the rough or "paddy," and before it is fit for use, must be cleaned at the mill, of which there is an excellent one on Beale street, Messrs. Battles & Co., now doing a very prosperous business.

In the cleaning process, therefore, the direct loss in weight will be one-third; the cost of cleaning, one cent per pound. Upon this basis, we could safely estimate that all the small grains, Canton, Calcutta, Patna or the Highland, would always bring \$40 per ton in the paddy, for when cleaned and expenses deducted, it would cost less than three and a half cents per pound.

The value then of the rough rice in kinds is as follows: Small kinds named \$40 to \$50 per ton; Sandwich Island \$60 to \$70; True Carolina \$100. The two last, only one twenty-fifth of the total consumption.

With these facts before us, we ask the attention of all who have Tule land; and we hope these lands may not lay much longer idle, when they can be made more productive than our best highland now used in the cultivation of grain.

Our Indians.

We wish we could obtain all the most important information respecting the progress and the improvement of the poor Indians. We wish we could see our Government making progress in the cause of humanity, for there is great room for it. We know it is hard, as the old maxim has it, to "make bricks without straw," and we know some of the Indian Agents have a hard time of it, but we know that in years past, all over our land, the poor Indian has seen but a small chance for life, much less for justice.

We have now, we believe, in California, humane men to preside over and direct their affairs, and we hope to hear a much more encouraging report. We have been favored with some items from the Tejon Reserve, by Superintendent Westworth, from which we learn that this Reservation is in good order. It embraces a wide district of country, and takes in numberless tribes. Their names are Legion. The whole southern division would number 16 to 20,000 Indians, and beginning at Mokelumne Hill, it sweeps to the Colorado, and takes in all the tribes in that wide district.

The present number of Indians at the Tejon is about 1300 to 1500. "These are under the charge of Supervisor Rochalt, and four white men as helpers, and one assistant overseer.

This season, at this Reserve, they have as follows: Wheat, 150 acres; barley, 300 acres; beans and vegetables, 80 acres; making 530 acres under good cultivation, and a prospect of a good crop.

The Indians seem quiet, and disposed to work, and ready to learn, and can be made to earn their living, and more too.

We think smaller numbers under efficient men, would be an improvement, and result in more good.

Pure Coffee and Spices.—We go every time for Home Manufacturers, and the lovers of pure and fragrant coffee can have their sense of smelling highly gratified, by calling at the factory of Marden & Folger, on Front street, and examine the samples of coffee, so nicely browned (not burned) under the new process, which secures all the aroma of the coffee. Messrs. M. & F. are now supplying all parts of the State. They have capacity to turn out 3,200 pounds of coffee a day, and 2,000 pounds of spices, at their mills, all of the highest character, and being, as we believe, the only American manufacturer of the kind, in this section of the State, deserve a liberal support.

California Raisins.

Why should we import raisins, when we can produce them here better and cheaper than those imported, after a little experience in drying them?

Grapes shrink about two-thirds when making raisins, and at present, while the foreign grapes command high prices, they are too costly for raisins.

Making a pleasant visit this week to Dr. Strentzel's, at Martinez, we tasted his raisins, made from the following kinds: Chasselas, Rose of Peru, and Muscat of Alexandria. These were all finely preserved, and we have never tasted finer raisins, or more soft and transparent fruit, than that of Dr. S.

We also had the pleasure to enjoy at dinner the doctor's wines, and if all our Wine-makers would take a lesson of Dr. Strentzel, they would have purer and better wines, and the credit of our State for pure wines would stand much higher.

Liverpool Wool Market.

Jorge L. Bowes & Bro.'s Monthly Wool Circular, dated Liverpool, 18th April, 1883, says: Our home demand for Wool has been quiet for the last month, and prices of those kinds not influenced by the demand for America have gone slightly easier, particularly fine clothing Wools, of which the supply is likely to continue large. During the last few days there has been a better demand for Domestic fleeces, now worth 20d to 21d, for home consumption, also for coarse Worsted Wools, of which the supply is deficient. For shipment to the U. States, the demand was active until the beginning of the present month, and large shipments were made; the demand is quieter now. Our principal exports have been—of Sandy African 8½d to 8d, Cape 8½d to 11d, Mastizo 7d to 9d, and a portion up to 10½d, Southdown fleeces 19d to 20d, White Donskoi fleeces 10½d to 11½d, grey ditto 8½d to 9d, gray E. India 7½d to 8½d, brown Camels hair 7½d to 8½d, washed Turkey 11½, unwashed ditto 8d to 8½d, Extract Shoddy 5½d to 6½d for best mixed, Cordova 11d, washed Mogadore 11d to 12d; our stock of suitable Wools at present available is much reduced, excepting E. India Yellow, at 9½d to 11½d, white Donskoi fleeces held at 11d to 11½d, and Mexico, of which there is likely to be an abundant supply—old Wool is offered at 7½d to 9d, and new at 8½ to 11d.

At a public sale, held at Havre, 15th instant, 3,000 bales River Plate, chiefly inferior old Wool, were offered, and 1,000 sold: competition weak, and prices rather against sellers.

The London sales of 100,000 bales Australian and Cape, will commence the 30th instant, and last fully one month; greasy Adelaide will probably be plentiful at 8½d to 11d, but of greasy Cape there will only be a moderate quantity, and it is not expected that much will sell under 9d.

Auctions of 12,000 bales E. India will begin in Liverpool, 5th May, and on about 12th, and subsequent days, there will be 4,000 bales Buenos Ayres, Banda Oriental (some of it remarkably choice), and 6,000 Mediterranean, Donskoi, Peru, etc.

The total shipments from Liverpool to United States, from 1st January to date, have been (in bales): Wool 11,100, Shoddy 347, Flocks 1,090, Cotton 33,137.

Sale of Harvest Machinery.

The sale of harvesting machinery has never been as great as the present year. The various implements that have been sold by the several dealers, are beyond any precedent.

Messrs. Jones & Hewlett of Stockton, have had a great run, and having a large supply, are doing a lively business in supplying the farmers of the San Joaquin and surrounding country. At Messrs. J. & H's the farmers of that rich district can always be supplied with the very best goods in their line.

At San Francisco, we can refer with just pride to the several Agricultural warehouses in our city, where the assortment of agricultural implements is equal to any found in any part of the world. We do not believe the great cities of London, Paris, Liverpool, New York, Boston or Philadelphia, each of which cities we have visited and have known of their capacities, we do not believe they can do better by the cultivators of the soil than our own merchants.

Look at the lists in our columns this week. Messrs. Jones & Hewlett, Stockton; Hawley & Co., De Witt, Kittle & Co., Arthur & Co., Treadwell & Co., of San Francisco.

These, we believe, constitute the principal Agricultural houses on this coast of any note. To these houses farmers can go and make choice of goods according to their means and judgment, and each and all can be suited to the very best.

Upland Rice, and Grape-Vines from Japan.

Our minister to Japan, the Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, has obtained from the Japan Government twenty boxes containing 100 pounds each of upland rice; eighteen boxes of which are designated for the Department at Washington for distribution the coming spring, and two boxes are to be left at San Francisco, California, for trial in that State.

The climate of Japan, where the rice grows, is similar to that of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and the States adjoining on the south, and it is hoped and believed that it will flourish equally well in those States, adding a very important staple crop to our country.

Mr. Pruyn, and also Mr. Thomas Hogg, who accompanied Mr. P. to Japan, have also each forwarded to our Government some packages of grape-vines native to that country, the fruit of which is said to be of a superior quality. A portion of these are also to be tried in California. These articles are to come by the way of San Francisco, and will be forwarded across the Isthmus by express. We hope they may both prove valuable acquisitions to this country.—[Ex.]

The "Occidental" Museum.—Reader, have you seen the splendid museum of the Occidental Hotel? It is in keeping with all the arrangements of this splendid house. Messrs. Leland & Co. know well how to make a hotel popular.

State Convention.

The political cauldron has been in a ferment for some weeks, through wire-working of rival factions and primary elections, preparatory to the Union State Convention, which convened in Sacramento on Wednesday, for the nomination of candidates for State officers, to be supported at the ensuing election. As a nomination of this convention is considered equivalent to an election, there was a good deal of maneuvering by the numerous aspirants for office to secure a place. But "politics is mighty onerous," and so instead of our present able Chief Magistrate being continued in office for another term, as was until a short time since generally expected, he is to be succeeded by a new man, the Hon. F. F. Low, who was but lately installed as Collector of this port. Low was nominated for Governor by the convention on the first ballot, by a vote of 178, to 83 for Sargent, the only opponent, Stanford and Machin having withdrawn before the convention assembled. The nominee for Governor is a gentleman much esteemed in private life, and will no doubt receive the cordial support of all Union men. The Hon. F. N. Machin, late Speaker of the Assembly, is expected will receive the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. If the convention selects as good men for the remainder of the State officers, the Union men of California will, doubtless, as they should, endorse its action by a triumphant election.

Changes among the Periodicals.

The Hesperian, formerly under the charge of Mr. Day, having lost daylight, it became like many plants, delicate and sensitive, and needed a change, so it has ceased as the Hesperian, and upon its ashes the "Pacific Monthly" appears, new, bright, and "Strong," under the guidance of Rev. J. D. Strong, as editor and conductor, and his lady also, thus making it doubly strong.

The other change is a notable one; the very popular "Pacific Review" has suddenly ceased to be, the last owner having taken a sudden desire to visit the land of the Celestials.

The Pacific Review was generally well conducted; the last number, however, rather surprised us, for as we noticed its erratic course, and as we read the last mighty efforts in the editorial department, as we noticed the paucity of Brandy Punches, and its criticism on the FARMER, we guessed such mighty efforts (?) would prove too much, and so it has proved. We said then the Brandy Punches explains all; it has done so; for it was the expiring effort—died in the attempt.

Cotton-Gins, Flax-Breakers, Tobacco Sheds, etc. Many persons have planted to some considerable extent cotton, flax and tobacco, and probably some may have not yet made preparation for their machinery. Now is the time to think of it.

Tobacco needs good, airy, spacious drying-rooms, and men that understand the drying and curing of it.

Cotton will need the proper machinery. The "Cotton-Gin" must be in requisition, and the grower should think of it in season.

Flax, too, will need the requisite machinery, and this should be had in season. It is too apt to be the case that important machinery is left out of thought till too late. There is nothing like being ready in season.

That Splendid Durham Bull.

We would call especial attention to the noble Durham Bull advertised in our columns, Master Buttermilk. There is no equal to this splendid creature on the Pacific coast, and any stock man wanting a noble animal, should by all means improve this opportunity, for such a chance may never occur again.

Persons wishing to know the pedigree of this animal will find it in the advertisement. Any special information about the animal will be given by addressing us.

Musical Music!—The Fauna is getting quite musical—a whole column advertisement of musical instruments and music, from the celebrated warehouse of Horace Waters, 485 Broadway, N. Y. This house is doing an extensive business sending their celebrated Pianos to all parts of the world. Purchasers should remember when they are in New York, or when they order, that this house can give as fine a selection as any house in America.

The order from Washington for paying soldiers on the Pacific Coast one-half their dues in relief has since been countermanded. Civil officers are likely can afford to stand the greenbacks, if not they can resign; but it is rather hard on the soldiers.

As Old Journalist.—Ezra Griswold, for fifty years identified with the newspaper press of Ohio and filling during his life many important judicial trusts, died at Delaware, in that State, on the 15th of May aged seventy-one years.

General Tom Thumb has insured his life and that of his little wife for the sum of \$50,000, preparatory to their going to Europe.

LEANDER SAWYER. ORO. E. CLARKE.

SAWYER & CLARKE,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Pure New York, Boston, and New Jersey

CIDER,

AND....

Cider Vinegar.

The Trade may rely upon a pure article, of a superior quality. For sale by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case, at prices unprecedentedly low.

Corner of Front st. and Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Latest From the East.

Dispatches state that Lee's Army, 90,000 strong, moved northward on the 15th, and was apparently passing for the Orange and Alexandria railroad. By Friday Hooker's whole army was on its march north. Lee was largely reinforced by detachments from North Carolina, and Longstreet's corps. Hooker's Army cannot be inferior to Lee's, having been largely reinforced. The President issued a proclamation, stating that the rebels are threatening to invade Maryland, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Therefore he calls into the service 100,000 men from those States, as follows: 30,000 men from Pennsylvania, 30,000 from Ohio, 20,000 from Maryland, and 20,000 from Western Virginia, to be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith, and serve six months from the date of mustering, unless sooner discharged. The States named will be credited on the Enrollment Act for the Militia service rendered.

Hooker left the station near Falmouth, on the morning of the 15th, and proceeded towards Winchester. Bell Plain and Aquia Creek were captured, and all the public property secured. A dispatch dated 5 p. m., of the 15th, says that the battle was progressing on the old Bull-Run battlefield, between Lee and Hooker. The latter was doing good service.

An attack was made on Saturday on our forces, at Berryville, under G. W. Reynolds. They fell back before superior numbers, and joined Gen. Milroy at Winchester; at the same time Winchester was attacked from the south by a force supposed to be under the command of Ewell. Gen. Milroy repulsed Ewell on Saturday.

On the 16th of June, Government received a telegram from Gen. Milroy, stating that he is in Harper's Ferry, with the greater part of his command, and that Winchester was invested by about 15,000 rebel troops, with 20 pieces of artillery. The rebels carried the outer works by storm at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening. He says: "I spiked my guns and left, with my whole command, on Monday morning, 4 miles on this side of Winchester, the rebels, with an overwhelming force attacked me. After a fight of two hours I got through, pursued by a large cavalry force, which picked up a number of my men. My loss is about 200 killed, wounded, and missing."

A third force is said to have captured a detachment of our men at Bunker Hill, and then moved on Martinsburg. A demand was made for the surrender of Martinsburg, giving three-quarters of an hour for the women and children to leave the town. Gen. Tyler refused to surrender. An artillery fight ensued, the results of which is yet unknown.

The rebels were expected at Harrisburg within twenty-four hours, there being no troops to oppose them. The destruction of the bridges along the Susquehanna seems inevitable.

The rebels are reported as being at Carlisle, only 15 miles from Harrisburg, and all important State documents are being removed from the Capital to a place of safety, in case evacuation becomes necessary.

The operator at Bedford reported 600 rebel cavalry in Cumberland Valley. There are no Union troops there, and the citizens are fleeing.

Governor Curtin has assumed command of the Department of the Susquehanna. He summons for the defense of the State, citizens between the ages of eighteen and sixty, to organize an army corps, embracing cavalry, artillery and infantry, to serve during the pleasure of the President or the continuance of the war. When not required for active service to defend this Department, they will be returned to their homes, subject to the call of the commanding General. He has issued a general order stating that colored troops will be mustered into the service of the United States, and forbidding colored men from leaving the State to join organizations in other States.

Governor Andrew has tendered all the available Massachusetts militia to the Government.

The Governor of Maryland has issued a proclamation calling on the people to rally to defend their soil from invasion.

Governor Todd, of Ohio, has issued a proclamation calling for 30,000 volunteers for the defense of the border.

The Governor of New York has been called on for 30,000 militia immediately. The State Government have taken steps for the rapid organization of the militia, and a draft will be made under the State law to fill the militia regiments, and from these the 20,000 will be supplied.

The Rev. J. C. Fletcher gave us last evening, a brilliant lecture on the religion, customs and people of Brazil. Seldom have we witnessed anything more than the picture he laid before his audience of that exuberant garden of the tropics laden with its strange variety of fruits and flowers, teeming with perpetual harvest for the hand of man. Surely that country must be the garden of the world, and if its people had the enterprise which moves this Yankee nation, imagination could not set a bound to the results they would produce. As he related to this comparison, the Rev. gentleman stated that the best remedies employed here for the diseases to which they are subject, are imported and supplied to them by our own well known countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, Mass., and that not the people only, but the priesthood and the court of the Emperor down, have constant recourse to the remedies of this widely celebrated American Chemist—(Ledger, Boston).

CALLAHAN & SANDERSON,

WHOLESALE

Crockery and Glass

WAREHOUSE.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FURNISHING HOTEL AND FAMILY SUPPLIES.

No. 418 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING

For Decayed Teeth.

For a white soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, and those which can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discovery, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Co., of New York), at his rooms No. 553 (old No. 187) Clay Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite and Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE

Cures the severest Toothache, and serves as a temporary filling—may be applied to it by observing the directions. Price 11 cents by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and intends to remain in the city. His office has been established in the same place as before, being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.

JAMES PEARSON, M. D.

Wool Growers should read carefully the information we give upon the Wool Market. A great change has taken place recently, and a heavy fall on wool. This, however, we hope, is only temporary. Wool growers can still do well to become their own shippers and realize Eastern prices that pay well even at the lower rates.

MARDEN & FOLGER'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY COFFEE,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST IN ALL THE principal Hotels in the City (and is now used by them) does not contain any of the unwholesome ingredients to give it color and strength, but will prove by a trial to have the

NATURAL COFFEE FLAVOR AND STRENGTH.

For sale at all the Groceries, and at their

Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,

220 FRONT STREET,

Between Sacramento and California,

SAN FRANCISCO.

OAKLEY & JACKSON,
STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast.

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:
400 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's
3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

...ALSO...

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street.
SAN FRANCISCO

BENICIA

LAW SCHOOL.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE at Benicia, believing that a LAW SCHOOL is needed on the Pacific Coast, have established a LAW DEPARTMENT at the Collegiate Institute. The First Class will commence under the direction of J. E. ABBOTT, A. M., who will give his exclusive attention to the interests of the school. Other Professors will be added as the wants of the school may require.

The First Course of Lectures will commence on the FOURTEENTH OF JULY, and continue twenty-one weeks. For Circular containing full information, address J. E. ABBOTT, Benicia.

REFERENCES:

Hon. JOHN CURREY, San Francisco.
JOHN SWETT, Esq., Superintendent of Public Instruction, San Francisco.
Hon. S. F. REYNOLDS, San Francisco.
WM. H. R. WOOD, Esq., " "
Hon. S. C. DASTINGS, Benicia.
JOHN B. HALL, Esq., Stockton.
Hon. B. C. WHITMAN, Benicia.
Rev. S. WOODBRIDGE, D. D., Benicia.
J. F. HOUGHTON, Esq., Sacramento.
H. H. HARTLEY, Esq., Sacramento.
D. O. MILLS, Esq., Sacramento.
L. S. BELCHER, Esq., Marysville.
W. C. BELCHER, Esq., Marysville.
BENICIA, May 13, 1863.

12-3m

Wool, Hides, and Skins

Purchased

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,

...BY...

R. FEUERSTEIN & CO.,

212 FRONT STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO.

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms. Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
Proprietors.

Clark's New Washing Machine.

The following voluntary testimony in favor of the New Washing Machine, invented by H. CLARK, is sufficient in demonstration of its merits, and is concurred in by all who have used the Machine.

The Machine is manufactured by A. CLARK, and orders addressed to him at Alvarado F. O., Alameda county, will receive prompt attention. The price of the Patent Washing Machine is \$15. One is on exhibition and for trial at the Fashion/Parlour, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets.

This is to certify that I have tried Mr. Clark's Washing Machine, and it has given me ample satisfaction. I have washed with it twice and did not have to rub the first garment only as the Machine rubbed them, and my clothes all looked well. I can wash them in about half the time that I can by hand, and with considerable less soap. I have tried other Machines, but I think Mr. Clark's is the best in use.

MRS. A. A. ANDERSON.

This is to certify that I have used Mr. Clark's Washing Machine, and think it the best I have ever used. It will pay for itself, I think, in a short time by way of economy in soap. The clothes require no rubbing after leaving the Machine, and washing can be done in one-half the time than it can be done in the ordinary way. I would advise all to try it as the Machine is worthy of a trial.

MRS. A. A. ANDERSON.

Mr. Clark: My wife has tried your Washing Machine, and it has proved superior to any and all other Machines that we have tried or seen tried. It does the work in the best manner and in less time than can be done in any other way.

Yours, &c., Wm. MORRIS LITTON.

Union City, May 24, 1863.
Mr. H. Clark: Dear Sir, The Washing Machine that I bought of you surpasses all others in the saving of soap and labor, and I am satisfied as it is the most economical Machine I ever worked, or ever saw worked, and I also recommend it to any family that wishes to save soap and labor.

Truly Yours, HENRIETTA CARRAN.

Alvarado, May 25, 1863.
This is to certify that I have tried H. Clark's Washing Machine and am convinced that it is the best kind that I have ever tried. It is also a great saving as it does not require more than one-half of the amount of soap that it does to wash by hand or other Machine.

MRS. A. J. KERRY.

San Lorenzo, May 25, 1863.
This is to certify that I have tried Mr. H. Clark's Washing Machine and find it to be an excellent Machine. It saves labor, and can do more washing than any other in half the time. I would recommend every one to try it.

C. P. WAAT.

Fresh Cotton-Seed.

1,000 POUNDS FRESH SEA-ISLAND GOVERNMENT COTTON-SEED, "COFFIN BRAND," warranted. This is the best brand known.

This parcel of Seed has been selected by JOHN T. ZORN, a gentleman conversant with Cotton and Cotton Manufacturing, having resided for twelve years in Egypt and the East Indies, and become familiar with the article. He has brought this invoice of seed to introduce into California the BEST COTTON SEED KNOWN. The seed was carefully packed by C. Y. MARSH, Esq., well known in the Agricultural World, and will be offered at mere nominal prices (to induce the cultivation extensively), as follows:

One Packet of Four pounds \$3.50
Three do Twelve pounds 6.00
Six do Twenty-four pounds 10.00
Fifteen do Sixty pounds 20.00

N. B.—The Cotton from which this Seed was taken, sold in New York at \$1.70 per lb., being of a most superior quality.

COTTON-GINS.

Those who will want Cotton Gins the present year can also have the same imported to order, from \$50 upwards, according to size and power.

The Double-cylinder Saw-Gins, For Short-staple Cotton, the best Gins now made. They have from 20 to 30 saws, and work in double action, and with admirable perfection, thus reducing the feeding space to one-half that of the old Gin, keeping the cotton in constant action, separating it freely from the seed, and avoiding clogging the Machine, which takes place in the single rows of saws.

EXCELSIOR COTTON-GINS, An ingenious improvement on the East Indian Churka (without Saw) for Long-staple Cotton, used for ginning the Government Sea-Island Cotton. These Gins nip the seeds perfectly clean from the bolls, and without tearing or "backing" the fiber, and render more Cotton than the Saw-Gins, in its original length.

...ALSO...

Cotton and other PRESSES,

TOGETHER WITH

MACHINERY, GEARING, AND HARNESS,

Of every denomination, can be had at Manufacturers' prices.

Orders should be furnished immediately to secure them in season for this crop. Apply to—

ZORN & CO., Government House;

Or at the Farmer Office.

John T. Zorn. A. Kapp.

ZORN & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, AND

Commission & Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

502 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO;

11 BECKMAN STREET,

NEW YORK.

AGENTS for a number of Manufacturers in the Atlantic States and Europe; purchase and sell any kind of Goods on Commission; attend also to Collections, Remittances, Insurances, etc.

FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

They have the very best facilities, under an arrangement with Mr. Chas. V. Mages, the well known Agricultural Implement Agent, New York.

They invite an inspection of their Samples, Price-lists, and Pattern-books, of
HARDWARE, BRITANNIA, BRASS, AND TIN-WARE.

ZORN & CO. do a Commission Business exclusively, commencing themselves with a moderate Commission, according to the amount of a transaction. Having correspondents all over the globe they can promise satisfaction to all reasonable expectations in all business entrusted to them, and invite especially the farming public to give them a trial.

Letters addressed to them in German, French, Italian, or Spanish, will be answered in the same language.

ZORN & CO.,

502 Washington street.
SAN FRANCISCO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

...OF...

And will Sell Cheaper than any House

in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock

LAMP,

CHIMNEYS, WICKS.

CAMPHENE,

BURNING FLUID,

ALCOHOL,

TURPENTINE,

COAL-OIL,

KEROSENE OIL

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

MACHINERY OIL,

RAPESEED OIL,

CHINA NUT OIL

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL.

SHARK'S OIL,

NEATFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

DR. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

NO. 611 CLAY STREET, RABE'S BUILDING,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours: From 9 A. M., to 5 P. M.

ALL WORK

IS

WARRANTED!

TERMS CASH

WHEN WORK IS

FINISHED!

PRICES LIBERAL.

PREMIUMS

AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR.



MEDAL

AWARDED TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON

Sewing Machines,

...AT THE...

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

LONDON, 1862.

First Class Gold Medal

...TO THE...

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

Paris Exhibition, 1861.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Are Universally Acknowledged

TO BE THE BEST

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

JUST RECEIVED.

Call and examine before purchasing.

H. W. WADSWORTH, Agent,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

SAN FRANCISCO.

24

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

WITH

New Improvements.

JUST RECEIVED,

ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES

...FOR...

STITCHING,

BINDING,

HEMMING,

CORDING,

QUILTING,

TUCKING,

FELLING,

GATHERING,

...AND...

EMBROIDERING;

AS ALSO,

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Family Sewing Machines,

IN USE.

Call and see the New Improvements.

H. W. WADSWORTH,

AGENT,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

22

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

JACKSON STREET,
A few doors above Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING.

MOST CONVENIENT TO THE

Steamers' Landings, Business Streets,

...AND...

Places of Amusement.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Reduction in Prices.

Fine Bathing Rooms attached to the Barber Shop.

WARM AND COLD SHOWER BATHS,

FREE TO GUESTS.

Thoroughly Renovated and Newly Furnished this Spring. EVERY ROOM OPENS TO THE LIGHT and AIR. Every Room is furnished with a first quality Patent Spring-Bed and Hair Mattress. The International offers to guests the greatest number and BEST FURNISHED FAMILY ROOMS; and also SETS AS GOOD A TABLE as any House in the City.

I am determined that the International shall be the most comfortable, best regulated, and in all respects superior to any like establishment in the State, and shall aim to merit a continuance of the popular favor. It has enjoyed heretofore. It will be conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

F. E. WEYGANT,

Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE,

418 and 420 JACKSON STREET,

A few doors below Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

This fire-proof building possesses many advantages to the traveler for convenience. It is only half a block from the Post Office and Custom House, and about the same distance from the principal places of amusement.

The City Railroad Cars Pass a Door.

The House is conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES, which secures to our Guests QUIET.

The prices for Board and Rooms are very moderate—by the Day, Meal, or week. WE SOLICIT A CALL FROM ALL.

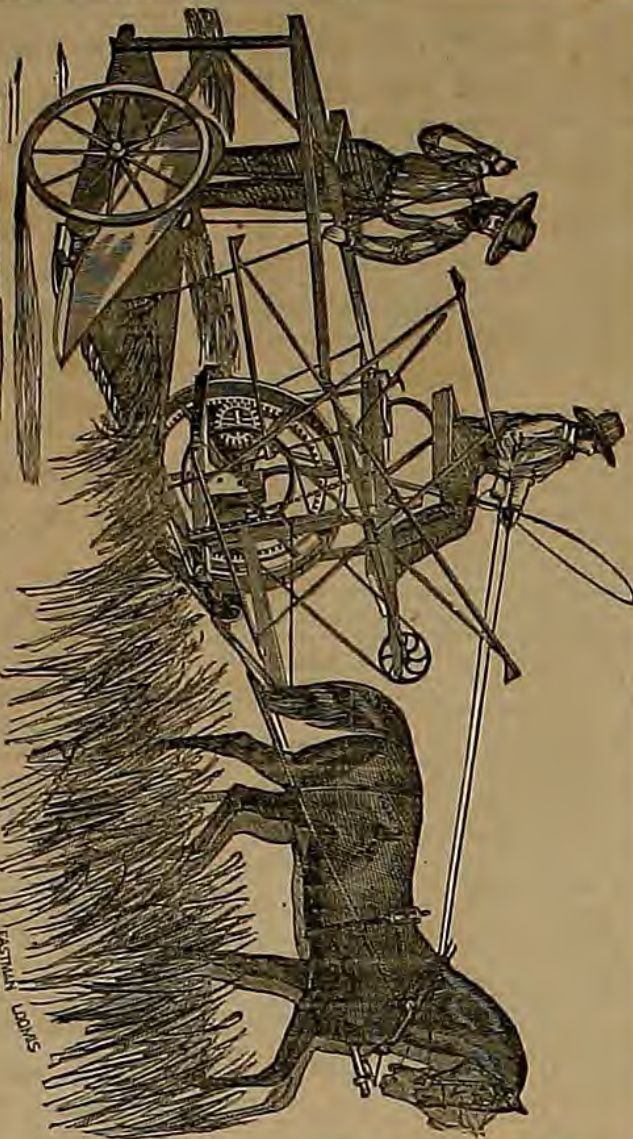
F. E. WEYGANT, Propr.

For the accommodation of my many guests I have taken and returned to the International Hotel, and will carry on the two Houses in connection, so that citizens wishing to put up at either House, may take the Tremont or International Coach and be taken to either House, with their Baggage, FREE.

F. E. WEYGANT.

10

1863.



NEW-YORK COMBINED MACHINE.
MADE BY WARDER & CHILD, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON, SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA,
GENERAL AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
Corner Washington and Davis Streets, San Francisco.

REAPERS AND MOWERS.
WE OFFER TO THE CALIFORNIA FARMERS, AS USUAL, THIS SEASON, A MACHINE EVERY way adapted, in POWER, DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, and CUTTING CAPACITY, suited to the demands of this great Grain-growing State.

The peculiar characteristics of the
New-York Combined Machines, are
1. LIGHT DRAUGHT—arising from a 3-foot Ground-wheel, and a light 30-inch Grain-wheel, opposite each other.
2. TWO PINIONS OF DIFFERENT SIZE, the smaller one to give a quicker motion to the knife in MOWING.
3. A DEEP LEVEL PLATFORM, which is elevated or lowered bodily, and is not tilted to alter the Cut.
4. THE FACILITY with which the Machine can be CHANGED from a Mower to a Reaper, or the height of the Cut altered, or the knife thrown out of gear, while in motion.
5. EASE with which the RAKER gets off the Grain—AS HE STANDS UPRIGHT.
6. THE GRAIN is laid in rows out of the way of the Machine.
7. WILL CUT 6 to 8½ FEET swath, and 15 to 20 Acres per day.
8. A MACHINE that will work equally well on the Side-hills and on the Plains.
9. A MACHINE that for the amount of labor performed is easier on the Raker and on the Team, than any other in use.
10. A MACHINE that does not require constant visits to the Blacksmith-shop, and a frequent suspension of all field operations for repairs.
There are 600 of the New-York Machines in the hands of California Farmers.
Farmers, give us a call and judge for yourselves. EXTRAS of all kinds always on hand, with—
A full Assortment of Agricultural Implements,
For sale at the Lowest city prices.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, Corner Washington and Davis streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICE---Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
Capital Represented, over \$9,000,000!!!
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
ASSETS OVER \$5,000,000!!

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF NEW YORK:
Fully mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall be divided pro rata among the policy holders.
Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York.
Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.:
Residence in California Free of extra charge.
This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for half the annual premium.
Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.
The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.:
ASSETS, \$1,000,000!
DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS,
\$50,000!

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK:
ASSETS, \$1,800,000!
Letters of Credit for \$240,000.
Washington Fire Insurance Co.
Security Fire Insurance Co.
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.
Aetna Fire Insurance Co.
Phenix Fire Insurance Co.
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BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,
AGENTS

CELEBRATED PEACEMAKER STOVE,
For Sale By
A. P. BRAYTON & CO.,

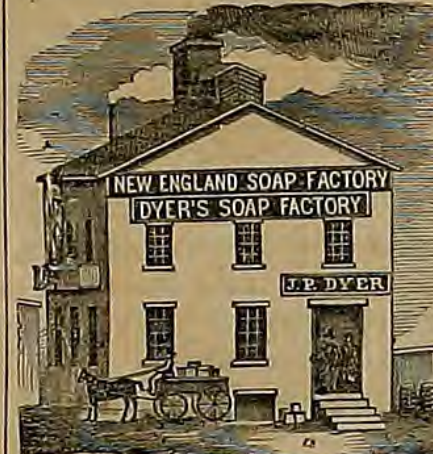


No. 128 Sansome street, near Pine,
BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO.
General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STOVES,
Tin, Iron, and Copper Ware,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

....ALSO....
SOLE AGENTS FOR
HALLER'S
Patent Airtight
FRUIT-JARS,

The only absolutely reliable Jar in use.
BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK, No. 128 Sansome street,
23 SAN FRANCISCO.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

PRIZE MEDAL
OHIO
MOWER & REAPER!
E. BALL'S PATENT.

Patented August 12, 1856, and December 1, 1857.
In England July 30, 1857. Improved 1861.

1. The carriage of the Machine is mounted on two driving wheels. In connection with each of these, is a spur wheel and piston, making the Machine stronger and more durable than any single-gear Machine can be.
2. The relation between these two driving-wheels is such, that they operate jointly, or separately, as circumstances may require. The result of this is, that when a Machine is moving on a curve, either to the right or left, the usual speed of the knife is retained and clogging avoided, and in turning and backing the Machine throws itself out of gear.
3. The weight of the Machine being placed upon two wheels instead of one, the Machine is not so apt to sink on soft ground, having a bearing surface of ten inches instead of six.
4. The weight of the carriage and gearing attached to it, as well as that of both raker and driver, is thrown directly upon the two driving wheels; by which the following advantages are gained: First—The wheels are prevented from slipping on the ground, and thus prevent the Machine from clogging. Second—A powerful and efficient stroke to the knife is produced, enabling the Machine to cut any kind of grass or grain without difficulty. Third—No weight being thrown on either the platform or cutter-bar, but that of its own, side-draft is retained and the Machine made to run lighter.
5. The Machine, both as a Reaper and Mower, has a flexible cutter-bar, which invariably adapts itself to the uneven surface of the ground. This is the first successful Machine that ever combined this principle, and it is now almost a universally admitted fact among intelligent farmers and mechanics, that it is impossible to construct a good MOWING MACHINE without having a flexible cutter-bar and two driving wheels.

It cuts six feet wide as a Reaper,
and
Four and a-half feet as a Mower.

ITS ADVANTAGES AS A REAPER.

1. The grain is delivered at the side of the platform, entirely out of the way in the next round.
2. The raker rides on the carriage, where his weight don't increase the side draft, and where he can perform his work with most ease, and deliver the grain in the best condition for binding.
3. The position of the raker and platform being in the rear of the driving wheels, all unnecessary weight is removed from the necks of the horses.
4. It cuts a swath six feet wide, and will cut one acre per hour, with one span of horses, without injuring them.
5. It can be changed from a reaper to a Mower in fifteen minutes, or vice versa.

JONES & HEWLETT,
Agents for California and Oregon.

JOS. F. LUNDIN,
Agent, Napa City.
Agents for JONES & HEWLETT, Stockton.
Wm. Lynde, Davis street, San Francisco,
Alvord & Titcomb, San Jose,
Moore & Co., Sacramento City.

A
HOMESTEAD
FREE!

IN THE
New City of
COLLINSVILLE,

SOLANO COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA,

opposite
ANTIOCH and NEW YORK,
at the mouth of the

San Joaquin and Sacramento
Rivers!

Has been regularly laid out, surveyed, and put upon record,

TITLE PERFECT,
being

A PATENT
from the

UNITED STATES.
5,000

Building Lots!
500

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

... OR ...

DISTRIBUTED FREE!

To such as shall first make application, and a GOOD, CLEAR DEED given at once (unconditionally), leaving it to the option of the party

TO IMPROVE OR NOT;
but it is expected that those taking one of the Gift Lots will use their influence in directing persons seeking a Home in California, to the

NEW CITY AND COUNTY.
By so doing, they will be the means of getting more to settle, than if they were to improve themselves.

Money Loaned

To Such as Build Immediately on the Premises, at a Low Rate of Interest.

A glance at the Map of California is all that is necessary to satisfy any reflecting mind of the judicious selection of this magnificent site for a

NEW CITY,
and never subject to overflow from the flooding or rise of the river or bay in winter, as the wharf and warehouses were built at the time of the

HIGHEST FLOOD LAST WINTER.
The vast region of fine country around it is rapidly filling up, and if the uninterrupted navigation from San Francisco to Sacramento increases as it has done for the last five years, there is no reason why Collinsville should not become a

Great and Commercial City,

it being a midway stopping-place for the steamers daily from San Francisco to Sacramento.

Already, at and around Collinsville, there is a large number of inhabitants. They have, also, a Post-Office, Store, large warehouse, and a

Magnificent Wharf,

Two Hundred feet long by One Hundred feet wide, which cost the present proprietors upwards of

\$10,000.

The Farming Country in Solano County can not be Surpassed,

Fine soil, springs of pure water, etc., etc. The climate is milder, both in summer and winter, than almost any other part of California.

A CITY with such a situation, surrounded by so magnificent a country, cannot but have

A GREAT AND GLORIOUS DESTINY.
A ferry is about to be established between this Port, Antioch and New York, making the distance only 35 miles, by land, to San Francisco, being a saving of

Over One Hundred Miles to those who Drive Stock to that Market.

Some persons, not realizing the immense rise on property in new cities, may say: "How can we afford to give away so many lots, not knowing how many will be actual settlers?"

Why, gentlemen, if by giving away five hundred lots, we can induce one hundred to settle, then the rise of our lots more than pays us for those given away, and those holding the remaining lots are the owners of a handsome property.

The Very Lots You now Receive may in less than Three Years be Worth Thousands of Dollars!

We would, therefore, say to those who desire to avail themselves of this liberal offer, to address us at their earliest convenience.

Farms of 5, 10, 20 or 40 Acres for Sale, in Immediate Vicinity,

at a low price to those who will make improvements during the coming year.

TO AGENTS.

Any person who will act as Agent, and get up an interest in their town, and send us the names of five mechanics, we will give them an extra lot.

For Plan of the City, showing the location of Blocks and Lots, or Bills, or any other information, please call on, or address by mail, or express to

Collinsville Land Company,
OFFICE,

318 California Street, S. F., Cal.

Box No. 1015 Post Office, San Francisco.

Literary Shrubbery.

RHYMES AND REASON ON FEED AND WATER.

As there's no crime in writing rhyme
When one's not much to say,
'Twill be as well in verse to tell,
That both in prose and lay,
Your paper good, misunderstood
A thing or two to-day.

For straw's not bad, if it is had
With feed that's good in chaff,
Or take some hay out of the bay,
And cut it half and half,
And cows will eat it well with feed,
And so will e'en a calf.

A heart of stone feeds straw alone—
That man should eat dry bread,
But if it's eat with meat is sweet,
So straw no beast will dread,
If ample feeds of beets or swedes
Are to it daily fed.

We'll now withdraw from poor dry straw,
And say a word on water.
No cow, I think, will ever drink,
However much is brought her,
Unless you try when she is dry,
Or when you over salt her.

When cattle get food that is wet,
And more that's full of juice,
Such things as roots and tender shoots,
Or young and green produce,
The fluids fill the bladder till
It runs as from a sluice.

So gentlemen you're right again,
You all are right and wrong;
It ne'er depends my worthy friends,
On words in prose or song,
But on the feed that it will need
To keep thirst from the tongue.

[Country Gent.]

A CURIOSITY.—The Bangor Whig tells a curious story of a litter of young foxes, five in number suckled and brought up by a full-blood English hound. The mother of the foxes was chased and killed, by the hound, who immediately evinced an extraordinary affection for the offspring, whom she had deprived of a protector. The owner of the hound, Mr. J. W. Hodgkins, of Dexter, says he brought the litter home, placed them in a box, and the dog jumped into the box and attempted to nurse them. She had had no milk for a year, but in a day or two she was able to give them nutriment, and has ever since performed the duties of a kind and watchful mother over them. The young foxes and their canine mother are on exhibition at Bangor.

AN EGG WITHIN AN EGG.—A correspondent in the Country Gentleman says: I have seen some good egg stories in your journal. I saw a tremendous goose-egg the other day, but I had nothing convenient to weigh it with. On breaking it open there was in one end the yolk and white of an egg, and in the other an entire and perfect hard egg, fully as large as a young goose commonly lays. I am sorry I did not get the exact dimensions of the large egg, but will not send any guesses at them.

A woman's mission, as the world goes, is to make home happy; a man's to find the means wherewith she may do it. Women's work should be, as woman was herself, the completion of all labor. From her must come those final touches and culminating graces which make a dinner of herbs a pleasant banquet, and a cottage starred over with jessamine, a palace of contentment.

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to rend our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Purchasers for several FARMS and ORCHARDS, where the purchase-money can be made in produce in two or three years.
ALSO.—Renters for FARMS and DAIRIES, where ladies try can soon own a Home and a fortune. Apply at the FARMER'S OFFICE.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer (Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street, June 13.)

The Produce Market shows but slight change from last week's quotations. Millers are our only buyers of wheat, shippers having for the present filled their orders and left the market. We note one shipment of wheat to China, of about 120 tons in bulk, the first we believe ever shipped there without sacks, and with one exception the only lot of grain that has ever gone from California in bulk. This is a shipment that particularly interests farmers; and on its arrival safe will establish the practicability of shipping in this way. The parcel was fully insured, and the freight the same as if it had been in sacks; and although it is looked upon as being an experiment, we see no reason that it should not go safe. This shipment will do more toward throwing of the sack burden than all the arguments that could be urged.

Old barley is in better demand, and a small advance in price has been submitted to. Oats are firmly held; but few sales effected. Hay is arriving freely; the market in consequence is less firm.

The conflicting opinions of the crops, and prospects are such as to leave doubts on the minds of many. Time alone can determine to what extent the drought has affected them.

Our clearances have been the past week: The bark *Leta* for Hong Kong, with a valuable assorted cargo, consisting in part of 400 bbls and 8223 sbs Flour, 190 boxes Potatoes, 500 sacks Quicklime, 120 tons Wheat in bulk.

The brig *Shellhook* for New Archangel, took 1108 bbls Flour and 10 tons Hay. The ship *Rattler* for Boston, took in part for cargo, 1577 bales Wool, 4921 Hides, etc. Some grain laden vessels are now in our harbor, and have not cleared for fear of crews.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 21,435 sbs; Barley 3,420 sbs; Oats 375 sbs; Potatoes 3,683 sbs; Flour 3,746 qr-sacks; Bran 988 sbs; Hay 294 bales; Corn 123 sbs; Wool 334 bales. Also, Coastwise: Wheat 565 sbs; Barley 3661 sbs; Oats 310 sbs; Wool 419 bales; Beans 183 sbs.

Wheat, 100 lbs.	1.50	Flour, 100 lbs.	4.25
Barley, 100 lbs.	1.25	Barley, 100 lbs.	1.25
Oats, 100 lbs.	1.00	Oats, 100 lbs.	1.00
Potatoes, 100 lbs.	1.00	Potatoes, 100 lbs.	1.00
Flour, 100 lbs.	4.25	Flour, 100 lbs.	4.25
Barley, 100 lbs.	1.25	Barley, 100 lbs.	1.25
Oats, 100 lbs.	1.00	Oats, 100 lbs.	1.00
Potatoes, 100 lbs.	1.00	Potatoes, 100 lbs.	1.00
Flour, 100 lbs.	4.25	Flour, 100 lbs.	4.25
Barley, 100 lbs.	1.25	Barley, 100 lbs.	1.25
Oats, 100 lbs.	1.00	Oats, 100 lbs.	1.00
Potatoes, 100 lbs.	1.00	Potatoes, 100 lbs.	1.00
Flour, 100 lbs.	4.25	Flour, 100 lbs.	4.25
Barley, 100 lbs.	1.25	Barley, 100 lbs.	1.25
Oats, 100 lbs.	1.00	Oats, 100 lbs.	1.00
Potatoes, 100 lbs.	1.00	Potatoes, 100 lbs.	1.00
Flour, 100 lbs.	4.25	Flour, 100 lbs.	4.25
Barley, 100 lbs.	1.25	Barley, 100 lbs.	1.25
Oats, 100 lbs.	1.00	Oats, 100 lbs.	1.00
Potatoes, 100 lbs.	1.00	Potatoes, 100 lbs.	1.00
Flour, 100 lbs.	4.25	Flour, 100 lbs.	4.25
Barley, 100 lbs.	1.25	Barley, 100 lbs.	1.25
Oats, 100 lbs.	1.00	Oats, 100 lbs.	1.00
Potatoes, 100 lbs.	1.00	Potatoes, 100 lbs.	1.00
Flour, 100 lbs.	4.25	Flour, 100 lbs.	4.25
Barley, 100 lbs.	1.25	Barley, 100 lbs.	1.25
Oats, 100 lbs.	1.00	Oats, 100 lbs.	1.00
Potatoes, 100 lbs.	1.00	Potatoes, 100 lbs.	1.00
Flour, 100 lbs.	4.25	Flour, 100 lbs.	4.25
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Oats, 100 lbs.	1.00	Oats, 100 lbs.	1.00
Potatoes, 100 lbs.	1.00	Potatoes, 100 lbs.	1.00
Flour, 100 lbs.	4.25	Flour, 100 lbs.	4.25
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Potatoes, 100 lbs.	1.00	Potatoes, 100 lbs.	1.00
Flour, 100 lbs.	4.25	Flour, 100 lbs.	4.25
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CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1863.

NUMBER 18.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. K. PHILLIPS & CO.

No. 722 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson street, San Francisco.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For a copy of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

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The Paint Mines of Martinez.

More has been said and written of the Paint Mines of Martinez, but "the half has not been told." Led by curiosity in part and by a true desire to investigate for oneself, when at Martinez we were kindly accompanied by Dr. Streitzel to the paint mines of Barber, Smith & Co. The mines are on the edge of a deep cañon about a quarter of a mile from the Alhambra Gardens. Here we prospected for a reasonable time and found various substances that are denominated "ochres," and these substances are of all shades of color and degrees of fineness. The formations are curious, being in many cases round or oblong balls of reddish, or brown and yellowish colors intermingled, often hard and in concentric layers; sometimes these balls when broken open would reveal handsome crystallized quartz within, at the heart of the ball. Many of these balls had become hardened so that these balls when broken and polished would resemble cornelia or marble and very beautiful. Our collection of samples we esteem good.

We found also strata of various colored pigments, which undoubtedly would prove good paints—yet these in small, thin layers, and the surface earth above so deep, being from 10 to 20 feet, that the cost of removal would be so much as to preclude the possibility of a profit from this lead or vicinity. It may be, however, that on a further prospecting, better defined leads may be found that will pay. At present, we think this section of the paint mines have faded from view and the coal and copper leads have a more solid estimation in the minds of those who are looking for the "diviner's rod."

PAINT MINES NO. 2.

Since the first discovery of paint mines—another field of operations has been "staked off." The first was inland, in shore—the last was seaward, on shore, or by the seaside. This discovery was made by Dr. E. F. Hough, who is well skilled in the science of earth, ochres, paints, and minerals generally. The Doctor, however, expended several thousand dollars in prospecting for these substances (ochres) in this county for several years past. It is but proper to say Dr. Hough was for many years engaged in the manufacture of paints in Ohio, consequently he is an *au fait* in this science, and it is not a new thing to him.

This mine, or lead of ochre substances begins about 300 yards from the main street of Martinez, on the seashore, and extends to a very considerable distance along the beach, the leads going down below the bed of the bay and extending into the tanks on the shore to an indefinite distance. Of the quantity, quality, colors and value, we can only say "Yankee-like," "guess there's no end on't." The experiments already made, exhibit some 24 different tints, from the most delicate and soft shades of dove color to the brightest vermilion. The developments are wonderful as well as curious, and we think substantial, too—for we think there is paint enough to supply all the political chameleons of the whole Union—and paint the fences when they are "corralled," besides. We spent some time with Dr. H. in collecting samples and in prospecting, and having collected substantial evidence of the "real," we returned to visit the building just making ready to commence the manufacture of this paint on a large scale, as it is evident that here is material enough to supply the United States for an hundred years.

The buildings just completed are on the shore, convenient for barges to convey the material to the mill, and the paint from the mill, thus making a good saving of expense in carriage. The manufactory is 24 by 60 feet—a substantial building; a fine steam engine of 20 horse power will carry all the machinery for grinding, etc.; there will be four paint mills that will turn out from 5 to 10 tons a day as the demand may be. All the works are planned in good shape. At the mines there are six well defined leads of ochres, besides many other substances of value to be worked. So complete is this ochre in its bed, that tunnels could be worked under the bay without danger of leakage or breakage through.

The mills and leads are owned by Dr. E. F. Hough of Martinez, and the manufacture of paints will be

in full operation in about one month, when we hope consumers of this material will give preference to our home-discovered, home-made paints. Although we have given considerable space in noticing the paint mines of Contra Costa county, we hope we shall soon see the real substance in our markets in brighter and more glowing colors than we have now described them.

Letter from the Diablo Copper Mines.

CLAYTON, June 22, 1863.

EDITOR FARMER: There is doubtless some little desire in the community to know how the Mount Diablo Copper Mines "progress." I have said copper mines, for that is the main subject talked about, but not by any means that exclusively engages the attention of miners and prospectors. Iron is a matter of course in Diablo (when they choose to work it); quicksilver has prospected "rich," and silver is confidently believed in, with gold a minor consideration, thrown in. Well, having taken a tour of observation in this direction, I can furnish a few items for your widely read journal. First, as to the route up here. It is a pleasant trip, as well as cheap, and easy to come by way of Oakland. Leave San Francisco by the first boat; take the stage which is waiting for your arrival on the wharf, ride through the charming rural scenery of Oakland and its vicinity, up through the cañon, across the mountains to Lafayette (where you dine), then on past Walnut creek, and through the flourishing village of Pacheco (the embarcadero of the fertile Contra Costa County); thence over a splendid level, or very gradual elevation, and natural road to Clayton, and where mine host of the "Clayton House" will welcome you to the charming "Diablo Valley" (San Antonio in name), and in a manner that makes you feel perfectly at home. You arrive about 3 o'clock in the afternoon; fare through only two dollars, and the charges during your stay as reasonable as could be desired.

A walk of observation in the afternoon through the pleasant village of Clayton and a good night's rest will put you in trim to rise early to enjoy the fresh morning air, and after a substantial breakfast, to take a jaunt to the copper mines. The mines are close at hand, or rather some of them are, for nearly the whole region of mountain has been taken up and a part of the claims are being delved into by tunnel and shaft. There are two mining districts. The "Hastings" is located in the vicinity of the coal mines and on the northerly side of the mountain. The "Clayton" on this side, in which is the Mitchell Cañon, where is the "Pioneer claim," the first located. This is but a short walk from the hotel, or you can take a carriage and ride up a very good road into the cañon, or go on horseback if you wish to make extended observations. The mountains rise abruptly on each side of the cañon, in the bottom of which runs a fine stream of water, greatly to the convenience and benefit of its now numerous and busy population. On the rugged sides, and in some cases nearly to the top of the mountains, rich prospects or very flattering "indications" of copper, with other minerals, have been found.

It would require days to visit and examine all the claims in this vicinity that are being opened, and the names of companies are too numerous to mention in detail. Many "shafts" and "tunnels" have been commenced on good "indications," while some tunnels are being run without "indications" or reasonable prospect to an observer of striking "mineral" except in the pockets of those who foot the bills. The "Pioneer" is the first claim likely to be examined, as the croppings are near the base of the hill, where considerable work has been done, and the mineral, in various combinations found scattered through the rock over a good deal of space, but has not yet been traced to a compact lead. The idea seems to be that the shaft will follow the vein into the hill, and soon strike rich ore. It seems evident that this must be a rich mine. There are other mines that are being worked in this and adjoining cañons located up the hillsides, at various distances, which give very flattering prospects; among these may be mentioned the Great Republic, the Pinole or Home-Ticket, the American Eagle, the Keokuk, and many others, the names of which we do not recollect. It is evident from the developments so far that there must be rich and extensive mines here, or all experience and reasonable calculation is at fault.

But the Gould & Curry of this region is apt to be passed with a distant glance by the casual visitor, unless he has been particularly posted. This is the noted Mt. Zion mine, located in a narrow ravine high up the mountain to the right of the road from the village, and about half the distance to the Mitchell cañon. More work has been done on this mine, and its development is being pushed forward more rapidly than any other, under the direction of its energetic and skillful superintendent, A. J. Bailey, Esq. Under the guidance of this gentleman we carefully examined the mine, and was astonished at its evident richness. The lead, or rather one of them, for there are several in the claim, has been exposed near the surface for a distance of some twenty or more feet.

At one point on this shaft is being sunk, and below a tunnel has already been run in 30 feet in the solid rock to strike the shaft 150 feet below its top. The shaft is now down some eight or ten feet, with the most encouraging results. The mineral is certainly here, at present, and in its richest and most desirable forms, with its peacock colors, and in its matrix of quartz. If this lead holds out and develops as there is every reason for assuming that it will, there seems to be a mountain of riches here. For our own satisfaction, we swung the pick and took out from the vein several specimens of the metal which will be forwarded to the Farmer Office for examination. We wish we had the time to more fully describe this mine, though conscious of inability to do it justice, but must with thanks for the polite attentions received, leave it and the copper mines for the present.

Before closing, however, we must remark, that few San Franciscans have any idea of the natural beauty of this region, or its attractiveness as a place of resort; its ease of access, and the many points of interest to richly repay a visit, including the summit of Mount Diablo, which ladies can reach on horseback with ease, for a morning ride. Of the Clayton House for a stopping place, it is sufficient to say that while presided over by S. Barrow, Esq., and his excellent wife, with "George" as assistant, comfort and good fare, with "amusement and instruction," are sure to be secured to its patrons.

P. S.—Is it true that Starr King gave up beat to "Sam," on "snake stories"?

Remedy Wanted.

Stockton, June 15th, 1863.

EDITOR FARMER: A small bug or fly is destroying my vines, beans, and now have commenced on my tobacco. Do you know of anything that will banish them? If so, will you please answer through the columns of your paper, next issue.

Respectfully, J. PHILLIPS.

[Our correspondent does not describe the insect so we can particularly point out the remedy. The small black fly is frequently very destructive, and there is also the striped bug that infests the vines, beans, etc. We have seen the ruin this year by the latter, and the remedy by some persons was, when the bugs were upon the beans, to pass among them with pans of water and shake the bugs off quickly into the water. This, however, is only done in small gardens. Ashes, sulphur or dry lime is frequently applied with success. Will our correspondent describe the insect, and will others that are similarly affected tell us, and give us the remedy for the general good?]

[From the CALIFORNIA FARMER of April, 1861.]

The "Big Trees" of Calaveras.

[CONCLUDED.]

The visitor will now come in sight of *The Mother of the Forest*; but before approaching this relic of former grandeur there are a group of fine trees covering some three or four acres, and measuring from 30 to 60 feet in circumference, and are within the lines of the road that now leads off from the forest.

The Mother of the Forest now stands before you at the junction of the two roads or paths that lead from the Hotel to and from the grove, and also on the now traveled road to Washoe. [This road is now seldom used as the Washoe road; there are many far better.]

This venerable *Mother* is the veritable tree that was stripped of its bark to ship to Europe. The bark is off upwards of 116 feet; this was done seven years since, yet high up in the topmost branches one cluster of green foliage is still seen, while all else is dry and barren. This tree measures 327 feet in height, is 78 feet in circumference, measuring the solid wood without the bark. The stagings erected to strip off the bark still remain on the tree, and are much decayed. It is the bark of this tree that is now on exhibition in Paris. There is a wild and desolate look about this old and whitened tree; truly she is the *Mother of the Forest*, and with her whitened top she looks like a venerable gray-haired grandmother; and then with her wide-spreading branches she seems like a mother with outstretched hands held over her children in this forest, as she gives her blessing to them ere the coming storm shall lay her low in the forest among its decaying materials.

Leaving this point you commence the return; when a little distant there is a fine group of trees unnamed. Here is also a noble tree, the *Salem Witch*, but why thus named? On further we found a group of trees averaging 60 feet round; tall, stately and noble; these are called the *Trinity*, and a little further on *A Family Group*; these will be remembered by all when they approach the *Father of the Forest*. Here, we feel that from so little distance from the *Mother* dead, yet standing, while here the *Father* is lying down on his grave, there must be felt a kind of sorrow for the *Father* and *Mother* of so large a family. Visitors will mount by ladders or by the roots of this mighty tree, for it lies prostrate, and as they step upon the body of this tree there must be felt a reverential feeling, for you are now upon the fallen and decaying body of a tree whose wonderful size has rarely been paralleled. This tree measures at the base one hundred and twelve feet in circumference, and 300 feet long to the end of the top now broken off, but there measuring 18 feet in diameter; so it is estimated that this tree must have been so high as to have often rested in the clouds, being four hundred and fifty feet high. A portion of the trunk is burned out so that a person can ride through it; there is also a never-failing spring of water springing from its roots. Whoever will mount the body of this wonderful tree and look down from it upon all around, will feel a reverence for it. When we rested upon its trunk we felt the spirit move within us; as we sat down to write our thoughts we could but say: As we rest on thy fallen body, thou *Father of the Forest*, we would pay thee homage; we would send up to the "God of Nature" a prayer that all who may come to see thee may reverence thy great age, and honor thee as the "monarch of all they

survey." Let no one ever speak of thee, though thou art fallen and decayed, with rudeness or levity, but remember thee as thou wert in thy prime, when on the lofty branches that were nearing the sky, the proud eagle rested in his flight. Now, instead of the eagle in thy branches, men sit on thy body, which is fast changing into dust, and pray that the "American Eagle" with the "Stars and Stripes" may float proudly over every forest in our land, till all the forest trees now standing ever so proudly shall crumble into dust.

Herodias—this tree is one of the largest and grandest in all the forest; it is leaning like the "leaning tower," although it is 325 feet high, and 97 feet in circumference.

A cluster of seven are grouped near the *Father*; they vary from 60 to 80 feet in circumference. There are also three splendid trees near by; the most perfect is the *Arba Vile Queen*, 335 feet high and over 50 in circumference; here also are two fallen trees long years in decay.

On the right of the *Father*, and nearly opposite *Queen Victoria*, the proud and justly honored *Queen of England*, stands a noble and beautiful tree unnamed; it measures 40 feet in circumference and 300 feet in height.

General Scott—this noble veteran is found here, too, waving war upon the strongest and mightiest. The General looks hale and hearty, emblematic of his enduring strength, which we trust in God may continue until he shall see the sword of war sheathed, the flag of peace float over our whole country, and the stars and stripes waving proudly over a united and happy people, the wrongs and errors and sins of all forgiven and buried in oblivion. Leaving the "General" we cross a small bridge and meet in our path

The Old Maid, whose natural form proves she did not wear corsets, as her body is not cut in twain in the middle, but measures sixty feet at the waist.

The Siamese Twins, *Granite State*, and several mighty trees are all near each other, measuring from 50 feet upwards in circumference and 300 feet high—some higher.

We now come to what is called the *Horse-back*, an old fallen tree burnt out hollow; this cavern has been used by the early comers as their forest home. The hollow is 12 feet high, and one can ride in the saddle through a distance of 70 to 80 feet. Around this old tree we were shown trees of the yew species, used by the Indians in making their bows on account of the flexibility of the wood.

Vermont, *Empire State*, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, *Old Dominion*, and *George Washington*,—these all will be objects of interest from their associations with the names they bear, which these names must call up. They are grand old trees, measuring from 18 to 20 feet in circumference, and from 250 to 300 feet high; the last named, *George Washington*, is 21 feet round—the largest of all. Close by is another leaning tree; this tree is called the

Leaning Tower, and all around the spot are numerous fine young trees yet unnamed. *The Beauty of the Forest* now fills the eye; this is indeed one of the finest formed and most attractive in the whole grove; few trees can equal it; it stands over 300 feet high. Many young and beautiful trees similar in form are grouped near by. There were many other trees named by visitors, and many remained of which we have not spoken.

The Old Bachelor—a lonely, barren, forsaken old tree; the birds had been picking at its sides, the only instance we found in the forest where the trees had been "pecked at;" how emblematic of the Bachelor's life. We could not omit to see and feel the appropriateness of many of the names of the trees.

Old Dominion leans to the rising sun; thus will she always cling to her Eastern sister States of America; proud and noble tree, the sun shines upon thy uplifted head high above others, and thy glossy pointed leaves like thy bright stars will still shine on, though nations fall around thee, as do the other trees by thy side, broken and crushed by the storms; yet thou America, with thy *Old Dominion*, thy *Empire State*, thy *Granite State*, thy *Vermont* (ever green and vigorous), and a host of others, with thy *George Washington* and *General Scott* will stand, monuments for a thousand years to come.

We have now returned to the "swing," and resting a moment, thoughts grand, cheering and beautiful, come floating up of all we have seen, and we can but wish that all who love the mighty, the grand and the beautiful, would come to this "scene of beauty," and live as we have done, away from the toils and cares of a too busy world.

The Calaveras Grove must of necessity be a place of great resort in all future years. We learn that Messrs. Sperry & Perry will make great improvements the present season, and add to their already beautiful grounds, a garden and house, a new carriage road, and the clearing away all that hinders a clear prospect from the hotel. [Improvements have been accomplished in a great measure, to meet the demands of the public.] That some idea may be formed of the expenditure already incurred, we learned that something like \$40,000 has already been expended, and it is but justice to say it is one of the best and most agreeable spots to pass the present dry and hot season. Every comfort can be enjoyed and at a very moderate cost; the expense is no more than at a hotel in any of our cities. Now is the best time to visit the grove, the weather being cool and delightful; and we can assure all they will have the most kind attentions from the excellent guardian of the traveler, Mr. Graham, who is so ready to make everybody happy, and from Messrs. Sperry & Perry at Murphy's, who as proprietors have done so much for the public. Go, then, and visit the "Big Trees," and go prepared to enjoy them.

The New York Evening Post says: "During the past year we have received cotton from India, Smyrna, Siam, Hayti, Jamaica, Brazil, Peru, Honduras, China and Japan. The largest amount has been Indian cotton—Surate—of which the imports into this country are estimated at 30,000 bales. This description of cotton is of little value for the finer yarns, but it is useful for making grain bags, of which the West requires great quantities, and it is of importance to us for that reason."

The Law Concerning Marks and Brands.

Every owner of domestic animals must have a mark, brand and counterbrand different from his neighbors. These must be recorded in the Recorder's office.

Horses and mules before 18 months old, and cattle before 12 months old must be marked or branded on the hip or hind part; and sheep and goats and hogs must be marked before six months old.

The use of another's mark, brand or counterbrand on one's own animals forfeits them to the person suing therefor.

Animals sold must be counterbranded on the shoulders, or a written bill of sale, describing them, given; but if bought for slaughter, a certificate of the fact must be obtained from the Justice of the Peace, giving the mark and brand, the number and class of animals and the persons from whom bought.

Any one knowing another to misbrand or misbrand, or kill designedly stock not his own, must inform against him within ten days, or shall be liable to a penalty of from \$10 to \$100.

The owner of animals not marked and branded and recorded forfeits from \$10 to \$100 upon suit therefor.

A mark by cutting off the ear or cutting the ear on both sides, is prohibited.

Every violation of any part of this law knowingly, subjects the offender to a fine of from \$10 to \$100.

Law Concerning Rodeos.

Every owner of an uninclosed stock-farm must once a year between the first day of March and the last day of August, give a general Rodeo upon his farm, after four days' notice to all adjoining farmers. In case of failure, any adjoining farmer may give the Rodeo, with the same notice, at the cost of the party who neglected this duty.

Cattle owners, for good cause shown and at their own cost, may require any stock-farm owner to gather his cattle at any time in the year except from the first of November to the first of March; and even during these months, such Rodeo may be demanded for the delivery of cattle upon sale, and for levy by the Sheriff upon execution.

A general Rodeo must continue long enough to enable the adjoining farmers to separate their own cattle from the others.

After a general Rodeo, the owner has eight days in which to mark and brand his cattle. If he waits fifteen days, he must give a new general Rodeo. Only the consent of the majority of adjoining farmers can authorize an owner to mark his cattle at any time other than between the first of March and the last of August.

A dispute between stock-owners, if the value be not above \$50, may be settled by the judge or judges of the plains, or, in their absence by three disinterested stock-owners.

Unmarked neat cattle, with no known mothers, belong to the owner of the farm where found.

Any one running cattle from without his own farm, unless by consent of the owner of the farm where run, forfeits from \$100 to \$500, or must be put in jail from three to six months.

For marking or branding except as above prescribed, there is a penalty of from \$100 to \$500.

The owner of over 3,000 cattle may have two Rodeos; of over 5,000 cattle, three Rodeos of such cattle; but such partial Rodeo must be within 15 days, and altogether constitute the general Rodeo of the farm.

RABBITS ON FRUIT TREES.—From the Valley Farmer we take the following: Kill a rabbit and cut it in two pieces, and rub the bark of each young tree with it, the rabbit will not trouble his trees any more that season. The hide of the opossum to rub the trees with, the flesh side, is equally as good. I have tried it, and have not had a tree injured that was treated in this manner, while those that were left unbranded were eaten by the rabbits.

Also: Blood is an effectual, safe, and easy remedy to prevent rabbits from eating the bark off of young trees. Take two or three quarts of blood, and thoroughly mix with about six of water in a bucket; then, with a short-handled white-wash brush, put it on. One stroke on each side of the tree is sufficient. One application is enough, without heavy rains occur during the winter; in that case it would be better to go over them a second time. An active man will wash nearly one thousand in a day.

THE ADRIANAPOLIS GRAPES.—This variety originated on the shore of Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, N.Y., and was brought to notice by John W. Bailey of that place. It ripens there usually between the 1st and 15th of September, and is at least one week earlier than any variety yet tested.

Ten days before the Delaware and Northern Muscadine, and a week before the Hartford Prolific. The fruit adheres to the pedicle, is quite free from pulp, and is said to be very delicious.

The Montreal Horticultural Society, awarded to Mr. Bailey the special medal of the Society, at the Fair (autumn 1861), for this grape, as the best suited to the latitude of Canada.

It makes rather long-jointed wood for profitable vineyard culture, but on account of its early ripening, may prove a great acquisition to those sections of the country where the seasons are very short.

Kirby, Byrne & Co.—The splendid warehouse of this firm has been recently improved by new lights to show goods in all the great extent of their rooms—the largest and finest in our city. We are gratified each time we call, to see and know of the great amount of business they are doing. The ladies comprehend and approve their goods, which are splendid, and purchase readily—for their price is always the lowest—and but one price, by courteous Attendants. Our readers in the country should be sure to visit Kirby, Byrne & Co., when in the city.

The Fence Question.

Is the Prairie Farmer of April 11th, says a writer in that paper, O. W. M. calls on us to discuss the fence question. As it is a question on which I have thought somewhat for a year past, I would like to give you some of my ideas on it.

Within a few years, we have all been somewhat startled to learn that the fences of the United States cost more than all the houses of the Union—cities included; more than the ships, boats, and vessels, of all descriptions, which sail the ocean, our lakes and rivers; more than all the capital invested in all descriptions of manufactures. It may be that the railroads of the United States have cost more than the fences, I know not.

In reflecting upon this enormous expenditure for fences, we are inclined to ask whether we get paid for so great an investment, and whether we are performed, compelled to make the investment, whether it pays or not. It is easy to say that the investment both pays and is necessary, in order to save our crops; but this is begging the whole question.

Here in the West, I think it may be stated, in general terms, that every man who owns a quarter section of land, is compelled to make—on the supposition that he joins fences with no one—two miles of five-board fence, or its equivalent, to keep from ten to fifty head of all sorts of stock belonging to himself and neighbors, from destroying his crops. Of course, part of the expense must be charged to his own stock; but that part he is bound to be at under any other order of things. If his neighbors and himself included, have not to exceed fifty head, it certainly does not pay him to build two miles of fence, for, with less, he could fence off enough of his farm to pasture all of them. Then, too, each one of his neighbors is at an equal expense to protect his crops from the same stock. In this manner it frequently is the case in our large prairies, where farms are new and men have not much stock, that six to ten miles of fence are made as a protection from, not to exceed fifty head of stock. Now, it is easy to see that the pastureage of that amount of stock a year, and the extra land gained for cultivation, from not having to fence a part of it off for a pasture, will not pay the interest on the money invested in so much fence, together with the yearly cost of repairs of the same. Would it not be cheaper for each man to make a pasture for his share of the stock, than to fence his farm against all the stock? If a neighborhood owned more than 5,100, or 150 head, would it not be cheaper to make a small pasture for such stock as they must keep at home, such as milch cows, hogs, and work-horses, and then club together and hire their loose stock herded? It used to be quite an extensive practice in the eastern part of our State, for men to take up herds of from one hundred to two hundred and fifty head of stock, and herd them for so much a head, salting, and being responsible for the cattle. By this plan, in case the range was all fenced up near a man's farm, he could send his loose cattle off miles if he wished. I have known herds of this character brought from Indiana into this State, to pasture through the summer.

In my remarks thus far, I have supposed, principally, that a man had quite an extensive—at least a sufficient range at his door; but there are now large portions of our State which are entirely fenced, and other portions in which there is only an occasional eighty or quarter section "lying out." Does it pay to build ten to fifty miles of fence for the pastureage of such small tracts of land? In those portions of the State which are entirely fenced up, miles of fence are built merely that stock may have the benefit of what dog-fence and smart-weed grow in the lanes. If I make fence to keep my own stock and my neighbor's from my crops, and he makes an equal amount of fence to keep his own and my stock from his crops, all that we both make in the operation, is a certain amount of smart-weed and dog-fence, and the privilege of feeding our hogs before the door. Can we afford to make so much fence for the sake of a hog-wallow before the house? Can we get any of our money back in Beans?

Can any one tell me why every man ought not to take care of his own stock? Is there any good reason why one man should be compelled to expend from six hundred to two thousand dollars, to keep his neighbor's stock from his crops, when such neighbors might keep their stock from his crops for one-fourth or one-tenth of the money? Can any one give a good reason why crops should be fenced and not stock, when one-fourth or less money will do it? Can any one tell why the law should be, that a man shall stand guard over his 160 acres of grain, rather than that his neighbor shall stand guard over his own cow? Why should the law be that each man should take care of his crops rather than his stock, especially when we reflect that taking the whole country together, one-tenth of the expense will suffice for taking care of the stock, either by fencing, herding, or selling, that would be requisite for fencing, or otherwise guarding the crops?

I consider our present law and practice of fencing, the greatest blunder that the American people have ever made. We boast of our labor-saving machinery, and boast our reapers, planters, and thrashing-machines, in the faces of the slow and foggy farmers of France and Germany, yet their practice of fencing, saves more labor than all the machinery we have ever made. I presume we got our fencing notions from our English ancestors; but even John Bull, slave as he is to old customs and practices, is ripping up lots of his old straggling hedges, thereby gaining much valuable land for cultivation, besides saving expense. Because I have instanced 'fenceless Germany,' I do not expect that American farmers would, to any great extent, practice selling as do the Germans, especially in the West, where land is cheap and labor dear, although I know we have some advocates of selling, even in the West; but I do think we could manage some way better than to fence our entire farms.

At present a great many men in commencing with but little capital, are compelled to make a Shanghai, and, if quite short of money, a part Shanghai and part bull-dog fence, which every one knows, is but a little better than no fence. Along in July, when the prairie grass begins to get a little hard, and the green corn to scent the air, some old prairie-breaking ox walks up to the sham fence and lets a hole through it. As all the stock on the prairies have learned what a fence-breaking talent the old ox has, they follow as close to his heels, as does the mob after a mouth-fing demagogue; and, of course, where he leads they follow. At first thought on this fence question, some men say, 'you'd take away the range from a poor man, and compel him to fence a pasture, while the rich man, who has a good deal of stock, can herd his.' Is it not cheaper for the poor man to fence in his small stock, and compel his neighbor to herd his hundred or two hundred head than to have to fence his whole crop against all the stock?

I know it will be said that in large prairies, where fencing is dear, men may, by mutual agreement, have no more fence than they please. I know, also, that in many sections such is the case; but whoever has seen anything of the practice in such communities of farmers, know that some one's stock is constantly ranging over the crops. As each man keeps up his own stock merely because it is his pleasure, not because he is compelled to, parties aggrieved, can only take it out in "cussing." I apporportion the "cussing" done in Illinois, into five parts, of which three-fifths are caused by the practice of letting stock run at large—one-fifth caused by our miserable roads—the remaining fifth by miscellaneous matters, of which, perhaps politics is the chief item. Of the quarrels and bickerings of neighbors, the same practice of not fencing stock, is the occasion of at least four-fifths.

Under the present practice of fencing crops, instead of stock, it takes two miles of fence to begin with, before a man can commence farming 160 acres. It costs in the West, from \$300 to \$500 a mile, to build a good five-board fence. A man then, who may have the teams, tools, and force, sufficient to tend that number of acres, is compelled to rent, because he is unable to make that two miles of fence; were it not for this, he might purchase land, fence a small pasture for his own small stock, and pay for it in a few years, with the rent he would be obliged to pay in the same length of time. Two dollars and fifty cents rent an acre, makes a very respectable payment on land at ten dollars an acre. I have said, and still believe, that in a prairie country, where fencing materials are so dear, and where a man has to get them nearly all, not with his own labor, as in a timbered country, but with the clear cash, five dollars an acre, is all a man ought to pay for raw prairie for farming purposes. Men can better afford to pay fifteen dollars an acre for raw prairie and not fence, than five an acre and fence; not that the outside fencing, *per se*, will make this difference an acre, but that when one is not compelled to fence, he can commence farming just as soon as he is the owner of a team and money enough to build a shanty, and so gain a number of years towards getting a farm of his own. What chance has a renter to make and lay up from six hundred to eight hundred dollars, who has to raise grain to sell—not keeping stock, on account of having to remove to a new place every March? Of the large class who practice this all their lives, I am satisfied that many of them could and would buy land and pay for it, were it not for the serious expense of fencing.

If Illinois had passed a law thirty, or twenty, or even ten years ago, that stock should be fenced and not crops, I do not believe there would have been an acre of good prairie uncultivated in the State; and I also believe that, instead of such a law being detrimental to rearing of stock, we would now have had double what we have. I know this is a strong statement, but I have seen, in the last ten years, prairies twelve miles wide, put under cultivation, even with the fencing disadvantage. During our wheat mania of 1855 and 1856, I am satisfied that, had it not been for even the trifling expense of Shanghai fences, all the prairie sod in Central Illinois, would have been turned bottom-side up. The men who bought the land would, a great share of them, have been compelled to let the land "go back," as did the most who bought then, but they would have lost no fence with it.

Under this system of unfenced crops (I can't call it the no-fence system, for it pre-supposes some fence for stock; nor can it properly be called the stock inclosure system, for it allows of herding), I believe Illinois would to-day—had it have been established twenty years since—have had a million more inhabitants. We should have been richer, our farms better improved, our houses larger and more comfortable, and our barns more numerous. We have spent lots of money in fencing-plank to keep our corn and wheat from trespassing on our neighbors. Even when land could be entered at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, had it been unnecessary to fence crops, there would have been more farms and more free-holders. As land raised in value, the proportion of farms, which would have been made under this system, would have been still greater. With raw prairie at fifteen dollars an acre, there would be a dozen farms made to where one is at present. Illinois will not much longer be a poor man's country, unless something be done to put land within his reach. In the last ten years, we have driven further west thousands of our citizens, and dented thousands of others from coming into our State, who would gladly have purchased our lands at our prices, would the law of the State but have said to them, "you take care of your own stock, and I will make your neighbors take care of theirs." Had such been the law for the past ten years, I doubt whether the Illinois Central Railroad would now have had much unused land.

If I owned as many acres of raw prairie as some speculators I know of, I think I would give the fourth of it to see the change in our practice

made to-morrow. Although a change even now, when so many fences are made, would be beneficial, and to none more so than to those who possess the most fence; yet I am doubtful whether the change will be made in our time—so many white willow twigs are being sold. Although nine men out of ten, acknowledge that to fence the stock, would not cost to exceed one-sixth of what it does to fence the crops, yet the idea of living out doors, as it were, gives them a cold chill, not reflecting if the change were universal, stock would not commit one depredation where it now does one hundred.

I fear that our State is too far gone in fences to ever make the change; but if Kansas would make it the law of the State, that each man should keep his stock from trespassing on his neighbor's crops, instead of that he should keep his crops from running over his neighbor's stock, as is our law, I will guarantee that it shall settle up and come into cultivation faster by three times, than ever did any other State.

Carrots per Acre.

A case is reported from Michigan, in the Country Gentleman, of a farmer who raised an interesting crop from an acre of ground.

"The soil was a sandy loam on a clay sub-soil not very far below. It had been broken up two seasons previously, and an old turf turned under. The first season it was devoted to potatoes, the first crop I suppose ever raised from it besides grass; and the second year to carrots with a fair manuring. This year it was well manured again, sowed with carrots in drills three feet apart, and cultivated with horse power. At the present stage of growth the rows were thinned by the hoe, leaving as a rule the plants the width of the hoe apart. About the middle of July, the spaces between the rows were sowed with flat turnip seed, by hand. No more weeding was done, the turnips sown taking the place of those unwelcome intruders, with their broad leaves. In part of one row in carrots where the seed failed, mangolds were sown. The labor expended in weeding was nothing comparatively."

So much for the ground, its preparation, and the management of the crop. Now for the result. There were one thousand bushels of excellent carrots; two hundred and fifty bushels of white turnips, and thirty bushels of mangolds.

If this is correctly reported, here is something encouraging. Take it for a single crop, the insowing of turnips will do. It will enlarge the product for the year. But it will certainly take from the strength of the soil. Now the question is: will the same quantity of manure, by crowding a crop, be as beneficial as if less were raised, work, and all considered? We see no particular reason why this may not be done. Get all you can from your soil, if there is no loss of labor, for you can never strain your soil, nor hurt it by great crops. It needs but a replenishing of manure.

The old turf, in this case, plowed under two years before, had much to do with this crop. The sod had time to thoroughly rot. Not only that—this rotting, or decomposition, had the effect of enriching the soil immediately above it, by the gases which escaped in the decomposing operation, and these are the best of fertilizers. These are the gases which escape from exposed manures. Hence the sub-soil was in the finest possible condition for just the crop that was sown. The roots of the carrots reached this manured stratum, and luxuriated in its fatness.

For corn, we prefer a late fall or very early spring plowing, where sward is turned in. Our reason is: the decomposition or fermentation which takes place when the established warm weather ensues, adds warmth and friability—just what is wanted for the roots of corn—and just where it is wanted—deep in the ground, affecting more or less the whole super-soil. Hence we have seen the most excellent effects of the turning under of green sward for corn. At first it will not do so well, which is a drawback on this mode of treatment. However, if plowed early, as is requisite, the sun and frost have an effect in preparing the raw ground brought up from beneath; and in favorable (early) seasons, the effect is commensurate.

Moreover, if the sub-soil is of clay, the fermentation warms and mellows the clay, so that the roots dip into it and feed on its richness. Then, the plow let in a little deeper to bring up, not only the fermented turf, but the affected clay, there will be a surface which, for grass, is rarely exceeded, and will grow any crop. This is an excellent mode. We have seen it done repeatedly, with the greatest satisfaction, and have performed it often ourselves.—[Valley Farmer.]

HEAVY GRAIN.—The Stockton Independent notices from Salt-Spring Valley, some samples of extra heavy grain, produced upon what has hitherto been regarded as soil wholly unfit for the purposes of grain-growing. These samples of wheat and barley to which we allude, were produced from a red earth, upon a side-hill, and came forth under circumstances which foreboded a failure of the entire crop; but, contrary to expectation, it has proved far superior in quality to the crop which will this season be gathered from the most favored soil.

The same paper says: There is every promise that the fruit-crop of the present season will prove quite as abundant as can reasonably be expected, in view of the injury occasioned to fruit-trees by the flood of last year. Trees are already burdened with the weight of the growing fruit, and we hear of no failure in any part of the crop, except that of plums, of which it is said by those who produced them extensively last year, that the season is wholly unfavorable to a successful crop.

BEAUTIFUL IDEA.—The wild man of Oronoke said to a priest, "Thou keepest thy God in a Church, as though he were sick and needed thy care. Our God is on the mountain-top, directing the storm, and guarding us in the still watches of the night."

Rock Oil—Value of Flowing Wells.

The Oil City Register says that those who are lucky enough to strike a flowing well secure, at comparatively a small cost, a very comfortable income. The man who owns a fifty-barrel well, at the present price of \$2 00 a barrel at the wells, has a daily receipt of \$100. This too, with but little labor, as the liquid wealth flows into his tanks as water from the ground. But it is not every one who is so fortunate. Many exhaust their means in boring for oil, and in lieu of oil or money have, as security for their investment, a four-inch hole, some four or five hundred feet deep, and obtain water instead of petroleum. But we notice that the most successful operators here are those who exhibit the greatest amount of energy and enterprise, in obtaining and taking care of their oil.

The valley of the Connecticut river will this season be appropriated largely to the culture of tobacco. In 1861 over 6,000,000 lbs were raised there, and this year the amount will probably be doubled, which, with the price also doubled, will render profitable returns to the producer. Connecticut is the tenth State in the Union in the amount of tobacco raised.

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Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address: FARMER, CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

A PREMIUM.

We will present six packages of fresh seeds to every new subscriber, that desires the same. The seeds will consist of coffee, cotton, tobacco, rice, and other new and valuable varieties. Clubs of five or ten subscribers, in one lot, will be entitled to an increased number of parcels each. Should other seeds from those mentioned be preferred, let the subscriber name, and he will receive them. Also, to old subscribers paying arrears and renewing, do we extend the same terms.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the old States and Europe.

The rapid advance in the culture of Horticulture in California must astonish our friends abroad, and could they but look in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their beauties also, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To those all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their advertisement to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

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Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct. In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can, and where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drydock, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Colwold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Bay District Fair at Oakland.

The Fair which was held at Oakland the last year under the auspices of the Bay District Society, was so managed as to cause very much dissatisfaction, even among the citizens of Oakland, and as Agricultural Fairs are not in very good repute, by reason of bad management in too many cases, and as our journal has ever been the advocate of of Fairs, we have been requested at the present time by several persons, who were aggrieved at the Oakland Fair, to make a call upon the President of the Agricultural Fair at Oakland, of 1892, and request him to have an account of receipts and expenditures made out and published for the benefit of the members and contributors of that Fair.

It is well known that this year the Bay District Fair is to be held at Pacheco, in connection with the Contra Costa County Society, and as the Contra Costa Society has always been successful, conducting their affairs with spirit and promptitude, and making their annual report to the satisfaction of the citizens, it is believed that it is incumbent on the officers of the past year, that they shall have reports of their doings, so the year of 1893 and the present year's Fair may begin with a clean record.

Another reason for this demand on the part of friends in that district is, the District Society being the recipients of the bounty of the State in aid of the Fair, it is but right and proper that the President of the Fair at Oakland should require the Secretary to prepare and publish forthwith the said reports of 1892, with all the proper touchers.

Our Sketches of Contra Costa County.

This week we give our brief notes of Martinez. In our next we shall give Pacheco. Our No. 3 will be the town of Clayton, and a portion of the mines. These will be continued for several numbers, and we hope to make them of some interest to our subscribers in that section as well as to others.

Bay District Fair at Contra Costa.

We are glad to witness the good feeling manifested by the people of this district for the District Fair, which is to be held at Pacheco, on the 21st of September. Every citizen in the district should do something and contribute something.

Santa Clara College.

We received a kind invitation to be present at the public examination of this excellent college, and regret that our duties, which called us into Contra Costa County, prevented our enjoying the pleasure which we know we should have experienced at this anniversary.

A PRESENT FOR KINDRED AND FRIENDS AT THE EAST.—Send the CALIFORNIA FARMER to your friends and let them see the prosperity of California.

Our Rambles in the Country No. 1.—Martinez.

Who, that has traveled up the river in those matchless steamers, the Chrysopolis, and the Yosemite (should have been Capitulum), have not looked over the Bay, and admired that quiet and beautiful place, sheltered between two ranges of hills on the right and left, and as the eye turned mountainward, have led to muse upon the lofty, frowning peak, "Diablo," that seems to stand as the sentinel of the many bright valleys that surround its base.

Martinez is a much prettier place when visited than even its pleasant view indicates; many quiet happy homes, considerable business (not as much as there should be); energetic men enough to double the trade if all pull together, and soil, and climate, and natural scenery just as beautiful as can be found in any part of our State. When that "curse of California"—unsettled titles, shall be removed, and the Diablo yield its riches, Martinez will be a famous city, and everybody knows this. Having enjoyed the kindness and the hospitality of this place for several days, we know there is the material for a vast deal more business than is now done at Martinez. The land is rich, the climate very delightful, the roads fine and pleasant for a drive, and if our citizens wish to spend a few days happily, let them go to Martinez and try a ramble there over the hills, among the gardens, and up to the peak of Diablo. Who knows, but they might not only be inspired with new life physically, but strike a lucky lead among the grizzly looks of his frowning majesty, and that would be the "elixir of life," as the public mind is now-a-days.

Martinez, to speak truly, remains steady and quiet. Sometimes we think, unless the old mountain should have some internal commotion, a little earthquake, etc., our friends of Martinez will not "wake up" and go ahead like other places, for she remains with her 400 or 500 inhabitants as usual, and few public or private improvements, although we met many old friends that we have known there 10 years or more.

It has the material for a good business place, if the people will awake.

A fine large courthouse, in an elevated position overlooks the Bay, two churches, one schoolhouse, three hotels, one market, express office, telegraph office, post office, two stables, some four stores, and one apothecary, are the principle public places; there are many neat and pretty cottage homes, and several gardens, all adding to the general prosperity.

The stages run daily to San Pablo and Oakland, and to Pacheco, and Clayton, and the mines. The communication with Benicia and the steamers to Sacramento, is by a steam-ferry, owned by Capt. Coffin, and we are glad to know the price has been greatly reduced lately, which makes a material difference to stockmen and the traveler; there is a large warehouse, and sailing vessels that communicate with San Francisco; the warehouse as well as the express office and telegraph, are under the care of Mr. Swain, whose attention to business, with energy, and promptness, gives universal satisfaction. The market is kept by Mr. J. L. Sweeney. Dr. Lawrence conducts the Drug-store, and has for some 13 years.

The principal stores are Messrs. S. Blum & Bro., and Lazard & Blumenthal. There are some French stores and small saloons. The stables are kept by Mr. Bennett, and also that of the Morgan House.

The Morgan House, formerly by Mr. Frazier, is now kept by Mr. Kingsbury, and is on the main street. The Hough House is also on the main street, and owned by Dr. E. F. Hough, the owner of the Paint-mill, Paint-mines, etc.

The Alhambra is in a pleasant retired street, on the creek of that name, over the bridge, owned and conducted by Mr. Sturgis, who has been proprietor for 13 years, a neat pleasant house, and a quiet rural retreat for those who love a quiet and pleasant spot in the country.

Our general home was in the Vale of Alhambra, that sweet, and quiet, and really beautiful spot, known as the gardens of Dr. Strentzel, who, with almost magic power, has converted what was not many years since a wilderness of wild shrubs, into a luxurious garden, where the thousands of trees, bending with their luscious rich colored fruits, gratify the highest senses of our natures. He deserves public approbation for what he has done to beautify and improve the Valley of the Alhambra, for he has literally fulfilled the prophecies, has converted a waste into a garden, and made the "wilderness to blossom with the rose."

The Valley of Alhambra, signifies the Valley of Hunger, or hungry valley, and takes its name from the creek, and has connection with the events and times when those who came to the valley were perishing with hunger. Now the scene is changed gloriously, and though the name is still unchanged, it is in reality the valley of abundance, and might properly be called La Bonita.

Dr. Strentzel's grounds, including his grainlands, pasturage, etc., cover several hundreds of acres. His orchards and vineyards are in the most luxuriant condition, and in perfect order. His trees and vines are well and scientifically pruned, and the grounds in a No. 1 order. The number of peach trees 1800, plum trees 800, cherry trees 600, pear trees 1400, apple trees 1000, quinces 300, pomegranates 200, nectarines and apricots 200, with small fruit, gooseberries, currants, blackberries, raspberries, all in bearing. Among the pear trees, we noted about 350 splendid trees, heavily loaded with the Bartlett Pear, and 200 trees of the Winter Nells—other trees heavily loaded; the peach orchard promises well, and apples will be a fine crop. The quinces will also yield a noble crop.

The vineyards contain 16,000 vines, about three-fourths California grapes. We noticed a square of 500 Catawbas, of remarkable growth and promise, also some few thousands of choice foreign varieties. The vines were all full of fruit; they had been pruned already three times, and would be overlooked and shortened two or three

times more; it is by this constant care that Dr. Strentzel secures good full crops of fine fruits, and also secures good prices for his fruits. Large fig trees and large orange trees, 10 feet high, are the adornments of his front ground—their blossoming and fruiting the reward of careful labor. It is but ten years since the doctor commenced doctoring and operating surgically with agricultural instruments, and now the whole feature of the of the material upon which he has been exercising his skill, has changed from deformity to beauty, from a diseased, distorted and perverted nature, to health, vigor, comeliness and productiveness, for this reason we admire and approve, and for the courteous and cordial hospitality experienced by all who visit the doctor and his happy family. We call it the Valley of Beauty.

We visited the orchard and vineyard of Mr. R. Barber, Esq., and was much gratified to find such complete success with orchard and vineyard upon high rolling hills. The soil was a dark, rich porous loam. The land indicated deep cultivation; the trees were but three years old—the vines three years from cuttings—nine-tenths grew and did well, yet the trees were in good bearing, were grown with low branches, and in good form and very healthy; the vines were showing fruit handsomely. The vineyard contained 7,000 vines, the orchard 800 apple trees, and a few other trees. Mr. B.'s farm contains 400 acres, 50 acres in grain, cuts 25 tons of hay, and pastures for stock. We noted a fine Belmont and two Langford colls.

He has a very neat residence, well sheltered, with handsome trees, with buildings convenient, good barns, sheds, etc., all indicative of the careful good farmer. Among the trees were two fine redwoods, grown from seed, now 30 to 40 feet high; English and California walnuts in fruit, fine large locust trees, and the Allantus.

We wish those who doubt the success of hill-side orchards could see Mr. Barber's trees and vines. They would doubt no more.

We called on Hardy & Brother, a small farm, principally used for hay and home use. We also called at a farm rented of Judge Brown. We regretted to see a good looking orchard going to decay, choked up with weeds three and four feet high; a vineyard too, where the weeds were taking all the nourishment from the vines, which must necessarily go gradually to waste. Such neglect reminded us of a celebrated orchard near San Jose, of which we spoke a few years since in like condition, and then prophesied its destruction. We have since seen cordwood piled up in that famous orchard, just as we expected. Such will always be the case if weeds get the mastery; the trees cannot be fruitful. Weeds are the symbols of idleness and sloth. We all remember the schoolboy lines about the sluggard:

"I passed by his garden and saw the wild briar,
The thorn, and the thistle grow broader and higher."
And so it is everywhere; weeds can be kept down if taken in season, but all should remember that of weeds—

"One year's seeding
Makes seven years' weeding."

Mr. W. Hoffman has a small tannery near Martinez; it was established in 1855, has about a dozen tan vats, uses the native oak bark generally, but tans some leather by a chemical process, which completes his work in one week. Mr. H. is a German, has two men employed, a very quiet and industrious citizen, and has been successful in his business of manufacturing good leather.

Mr. Livingston has a small grain farm. We met him in the field harvesting a fine crop of "bald barley." He prefers this kind of barley to any other for the feed of his horses. His crop was good.

Mrs. Wheeler has a very fine location for an orchard, a very pleasant residence also. The lot is 22 acres, 10 acres in orchard and vineyard, some very good trees, and vines that give promise of good crops; some very fine cherries grown in this orchard were ripe as early as the 8th of May. This orchard will be enlarged and improved this Autumn; the soil is good, and it can be made very profitable.

Captain Coffin has a very fine location, upon a commanding elevation, having a fine view of Benicia, up river, and the entire water-front, as well as Martinez. His cottage home is adorned with a well cultivated garden. He is an old pioneer, universally known and respected.

Capt. W. Swain, another early pioneer of Martinez, known to all and by all esteemed, has a residence on the main street.

A very pleasant residence near the Court house, having, in years past, fine garden and orchard, we regretted to see going to decay, trees dying, garden overgrown with weeds. It is a sad sight to see how quickly neglect will destroy the worth of the finest and prettiest home.

Mr. W. B. Frazer has a very fine farm of 640 acres, about half a mile beyond the Court House, 500 acres in grain—the fields of Red Australia looking admirably. These fields of wheat are upon the high hills too. Mr. F. has been successful in obtaining pure water, by digging only 24 feet. This is a great success. He was former proprietor of the Morgan House in Martinez. His farm is one of the best known in that neighborhood.

We visited the large orchard of H. Bush, Esq., and H. Bush, Jr., and much regretted not to meet them.

The orchard of Mr. Bush covers 20 acres; there are 1,800 pear trees, 500 apple trees, 100 cherry trees, 150 plum trees, and 300 grape vines. The cherries were in fine bearing, many trees being loaded with fruit. Many trees were injured by the floods of '92. We enjoyed a feast of cherries, and was courteously attended by a son of Mr. Bush. The mill was upon the grapes (for this evil we always recommend the flour of sulphur, thrown upon the clusters of grapes, and upon the surface leaves). The vines needed pruning very much. Orchards and vineyards will prosper very much more, if the earth can be kept light and porous with the small plow or the cultivator. The farm contains 360 acres, 20 acres grain, bay land, and pasturage.

Mr. Bush Jr., has an orchard and vineyard of 10 acres, which will be increased this Autumn by grapes of foreign kinds.

We had a pleasant call at the neat cottage house of H. Mills, Esq., and we were pleased to find that lawyers will take a portion of their time to open the "book of nature," and seek for knowledge there, as well as in the volumes of Coke, Littleton, or Chitty. We think Goldsmith's Animated Nature has as strong arguments and is as good at pleading as Chitty, and with all deference we think the pleas more beautiful.

Mr. Mills takes a good deal of interest in his garden, has some fine trees and vines. We noted a large olive tree, and a remarkably large passion-flower vine, full of fruit and blossom. The mill-dew was affecting the vines over his arbors, and some in the garden. He has many fine roses, and in a little time will have a very desirable collection in all departments of Horticulture. We wish all lawyers would take the same interest in Horticulture.

Mr. Ethan Allen Mason has a very neat and well cared for orchard, upon high ground near the Court House. His trees are in good order, ground well cultivated, trees showing fruit well. We like to see orchards cultivated deep and well, and kept free from weeds, and free from all kinds of vegetables also. No orchard can do well when choked up with weeds, nor can it do well if all the nourishment is drawn away from the trees by a crop of vegetables, corn or grain. "No one can keep their cake and eat it too."

Mr. Wittermyer has a garden home. There are several others which we regret we had not time to visit.

We feel under many obligations to Mr. Mills, Judge Brown and family, as well as to Mr. Theobalds, of the Gazette, Mr. Swain, of the Express, and to Dr. Strentzel and family, for very kind attentions and facilities for our work. May they be rewarded by a hundred-fold crop immediately.

The Oath of Allegiance.

How important it is in all our offices of honor and trust in our State, and in our National Government, that each one who assumes office should swear allegiance and fidelity to the Constitution under which he acts, and then how all important it is that this oath should be kept inviolate.

Alas! for our country, how often we see heralded in the papers of the day, many instances of the sad betrayal of the most important trusts to our national interests, by those who have taken this oath in its most solemn and sacred forms. Why is this? Is it because there is no power or vitality in this oath? or is it because the penalty of its violation is rarely enforced? We know it must be the latter, and this admission makes us tremble for our country; for where such an oath can be broken with impunity, we are in danger for our liberties. Were the penalty death, and enforced every time the oath was broken, we should be safe, for it would seldom if ever be broken. It is not so much the terror of the law that deters men from crime, as the certainty that the penalty of the broken law will be executed. Let then those who violate the oath know they will feel the penalty, and they will keep the oath and remain true to it. Should every one who breaks their oath be made to feel but the penalty of perjury, and immediately sent to the States Prison, this even would deter men from its violation. It would be better not to administer the oath, than to permit it to be thus broken with such perfect impunity. In the name then of our loved country, in the name and memory of those who have poured out their blood so freely in the hope to save our country, let us see that the oath of true allegiance shall not only be taken immediately—but when taken observed sacredly, or its heaviest penalties enforced.

Thin out your Fruit.

Orchardists should now look to their fruit trees and see that they are not overloaded. One of the greatest mistakes, one of the most unwise that an orchardist can make, is to allow his fruit trees to be overloaded with fruit; it not only endangers the safety of the limbs of the trees, but the tree not being able to mature its excessive crop, loses its power not only for the present but for future years. It is often, too, that the tree is absolutely killed in its attempt to mature its overburden. It is this foolish custom of allowing trees to overbear, that fills our market with small, half-ripened and unhealthy fruit.

When orchardists carefully look to this matter, they will see that they are "killing the goose that lays the golden egg."

No practice deserves a severer condemnation than this overbearing of fruit trees, unless it be the allowing weeds to grow three, four, or six feet high in an orchard; this practice is the twin-sister to the first, and the result will always be ruin to the orchard and the owner thereof. Trees can be relieved of one-third or one-half their fruit, and the balance will be double in size, weigh more and bring more dollars. No one can try this plan without finding this statement correct.

Bay District Fair at Pacheco.

Having met the officers of the Bay District Society and the Contra Costa Society at Pacheco, we feel assured that they will have a good Fair the present year. The citizens seem waking up to the importance of it, and they will take hold with a proper spirit. Although the flood of 1892 did considerable damage to their stock grounds and yard, they are now at work upon their track and will soon make all right.

In a little time the list of Premiums will be announced, and their programme will tell the people what they intend to do.

Purchasers of Crockery and Glass Ware.—Messrs. Callahan & Sanderson are always opening new and desirable goods in their line for family use, and they are especially provided with the material for supplying Hotel and Boarding Houses with all the Crockery they need. See their card in our columns.

Grain in Contra Costa County.

This county as a whole will have a very excellent crop. In a cursory review of several parts of it, and from facts collected from numerous growers, we are satisfied that many parts of it will present some of the best crops of the State.

From Martinez to Pacheco, and from thence through to Clayton and through the entire Alamo district, we found good crops, in many places very heavy crops indeed, some of remarkable excellence.

Mr. W. B. Frazer at Martinez, has fine fields of Sonora wheat, also Red and White Australian, in all 500 acres.

Mr. Grinnell has some fields of very fine wheat, Mr. Barber, and several others at Martinez, have small fields of grain that have produced well.

Some very fine samples of Clubheaded wheat were shown us at Martinez, from the farms of Capt. Swain at Lafayette. The heads would average 60 kernels each, and the prospect was that in this field of 42 acres, the yield would be 60 bushels to the acre. This is a sample of grain for that section.

At Pacheco we saw some fine grain on the farm of J. P. Loucks, Esq., of very excellent quality, and a prospect of from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre, and many fields in that region are promising good harvests, although we saw some fields that were light.

From the information generally received from Contra Costa County, we should not be surprised if she should prove the "Banner" county for grain. At present appearances, we do not change our views of a generally large crop throughout the State.

Domestic and Foreign Butter.

Why should we be so dependent upon the Eastern States for our butter? when we have so many advantages for raising the best kinds of stock and have all other advantages of climate, feed, and facilities of all kinds for promoting this great branch of our industrial interests and source of our wealth.

The amount of butter imported across the Isthmus during the Spring was immense; now our markets are well supplied with Ranch butter, and if proper measures were adopted, enough could be made early to supply the State. This matter is worthy of serious thought.

Rich Flower Vases.—We can appreciate a beautiful flower-vase, and among the many, we have rarely seen so fine a collection as those offered by Messrs. Haynes & Lawton—rich, chaste, and truly beautiful. We are glad to note the improved taste in this ware. Messrs. H. & L. have some exquisite Blue and Gold Vases that have never been surpassed for elegance.

Also, new Dinner and Tea Sets of rare beauty, with other fancy wares worthy an examination. See their card.

S. Standish.

H. M. Dalton.

PACHECO

Foundry & Machine Shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO CALL the attention of the people of Contra Costa county, and the neighboring districts to their Foundry and Machine Shop and to their new and important improvement.

THE PACHECO BARLEY-MILL.

This is an invention of their own. A new, compact and economical Mill, capable of grinding SEVEN AND A-HALF TONS of Barley in ten hours with an eight horse power. This Mill is believed to be the best yet invented and will be sold at the low price of \$25. An illustrated cut will soon be given in this journal, and a finished model of the mill will be exhibited at the Fair for premium, in Pacheco, in September.

A NEW GANG PLOW.

This new invention of the undersigned will prove of interest to the Farmers, being capable of plowing from three to five acres per day. A model Machine will also be exhibited for Premium at the coming Fair.

The Proprietors of this Foundry are prepared to answer orders for

EVERY KIND OF CASTINGS,

Which they are confident will compare favorably with those from any Foundry in the State.

Pacheco, June 22, 1893. STANDISH & DALTON.

Splendid Farm for Sale.

THE FARM IS SITUATED IN CONTRA COSTA County, being one of the most healthy portions of the State. It consists of 132 acres of land, with a never failing stream of good water running through the farm. The land is suitable for wheat, barley, corn, beans, potatoes, etc.; fenced with a five-board fence and divided off into convenient lots, all hog-tight. A good House, with all conveniences, lathed and plastered. Barn and stable, corral, etc. 500 French and German grape-vines, two years old, consisting of good varieties. Good garden, suitable for raising vegetables at all seasons of the year; two good wells of soft water. A Warranty Deed will be given as the title is perfect, being a Patent from the United States. There is a good building for shipping grain near by, where boats of 60 tons burden land regularly. There is a school one and a quarter miles from the house. For particulars and terms, which are liberal, inquire of Col. Warren, editor of this paper. 15-3a

EAGLE HOTEL.

—Late Woodford's Hotel—

PACHECO.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING TAKEN THE above named well-known and popular Hotel, would respectfully inform the traveling public that they are prepared to accommodate steady or transient boarders in a satisfactory manner. The house has recently been enlarged, a number of sleeping rooms added, and the whole establishment thoroughly refitted, rendering it well adapted in every respect to the requirements of a well conducted country hotel. No pains will be spared to contribute to the comfort of our guests.

A Livery Stable

Is connected with this Hotel. Horses and carriages furnished at reasonable rates.

A Daily Line of Stages

Connect Pacheco with Martinez, San Pablo, Oakland, Lafayette, Clayton, and the Coal Mines. Pacheco, June 20, 1893.

J. SHIRTS & CO.

Love Beautiful Flowers.

When I see an industrious man, I see a prosperous man."

So says the observant eye that scans humanity in the great labor field of the world; and often we see the industrious man fall of his reward. But to the "love of the beautiful." We have a very industrious man among the flowers, and the other day we crossed the Bay to Oakland, and made a call upon our friend Ross the painter, and spent a little time with him looking over his plants in his garden, and we wish we could spend every one when they go over to Oakland, and go round to Ross's paint-shop, and see his plants. Mr. Ross is a painter, yet he finds time to attend to his garden, which he has made really beautiful, filled with many choice flowers; and, in addition to this he has made a show-window in the paint-shop, and there he daily displays the work of his hands—beautiful plants in bloom. Among a collection we saw were very choice Fuchsias, Lilies, in great perfection, Cactus in variety, and perfect with many choice plants; such efforts to improve public taste is most commendable, and if all would imitate the example of Ross the Painter of Oakland, our many waste places would look much better.

Sulphur for Grape-Vines.

When the mildew appears on grape-vines, let the sulphur be applied to them immediately. Scatter it upon the bunches of grapes, and upon the leaves, in the morning when the dew is on them.

Farms, Gardens, and Orchards Wanted.—All persons who have Farms, Orchards, Ranches, or Stock Farms, or Stock for sale, should send a list of the same to us. We have purchasers and always for everything of the kind, and we sell and purchasers readily.

The Coal and Copper Mines of Mount Diablo.—As we propose visiting these new and rich discoveries around Mount Diablo, we shall hope in future numbers to offer many interesting facts touching these now exciting topics.

Mount Diablo.—Having spent a portion of the present week among the dark recesses of the peaks of this mountain, and visited the Coal mines, Copper mines, etc., we shall give our notes of the same in future.

Pacheco Foundry.—We call attention to the card of Messrs. Standish & Dalton of Pacheco, and we hope the farmers in that district will give them their patronage. Messrs. S. & D. have a very excellent "Barley Mill" and a "Gang Plow" worthy of special attention, two inventions highly creditable to them as inventors and manufacturers. Pacheco is a growing place, and we are glad to record the success of the mechanics there. We shall have more to say about them in future numbers.

Eagle Hotel, Pacheco.—This Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Butler, has been repaired and improved and is now conducted by J. D. Shirts & Co. It is well managed, sets an excellent table, has clean beds and bedding, and is a quiet, orderly, and excellent house, and well patronized.

There is a good stable attached to the hotel for the convenience of travelers and patrons of the house.

This hotel can accommodate at Fair time 150 bachelors, and will be prepared to feed 500 persons. Accommodations will be made for from 120 to 150 horses at the stables. Messrs. Shirts & Co. will do their best to satisfy their patrons. The Eagle Hotel is the Stage House for all parts of this section of country. See their card in our columns.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, (except in advance), is One Dollar for five lines, or less of space in general type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This is believed to afford the cheapest and best medium for reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. Whenever the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAWYER & CLARKE, GEO. F. CLARKE.

SAWYER & CLARKE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Fire New York, Boston, and New Jersey

CIDER,

AND.....

Cider Vinegar.

The Trade may rely upon a pure article, of a very superior quality. For sale by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case, at prices unprecedentedly low.

Corner of Front st. and Broadway,

SAN FRANCISCO.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

Removal.

DAVIS & WITHAM have Removed their place of business (see card) to Southwest corner Clay and

W. L. WITHAM.

DAVIS & WITHAM,

Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN

Wheat, Grain, and Produce generally.

Corner Davis and Clay streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Particular attention paid to purchasing and forwarding goods to the interior.

Home-Made Piano.—We are pleased to call attention to the card of Jacob Zeck, Esq., who has won a deservedly high name as a manufacturer of Pianos. Mr. Zeck has for many years won the prize as maker of the best piano in California, and has triumphed at every public test. This has won for him great popularity, and we can cheerfully recommend those who wish to invest in visit his manufactory and judge for themselves.

Family Groceries.—We would remind our readers that in our columns they can always find advertisements of "Family Groceries" of houses that we can cheerfully recommend. We are pleased to call attention to one of our old advertisers, Mr. R. B. Fordham, who takes particular pains to suit our farmers with all the groceries needed on our ranches, and of the best kind, too.

The New Style Hats at Collins's.—Have you seen the "New Style Hats" at Collins's? If not, by all means go and see and buy one. They are the "No plus ultra" of Hats.

Zorn & Co's Sample Rooms.—We would invite those who are purchasers of English and German hardware, cutlery, and fancy goods, to the sample rooms of Messrs. Zorn & Co., in the Government House, corner of Sansome and Washington streets, up stairs. There will be found a museum of sample cards of new and valuable goods of many kinds. This House also acts as agents for many English, German, and American Houses for the sale of agricultural and manufacturing implements, of which particulars can be had by calling on them. We most cheerfully recommend our readers to call and see them. The fine Sea-Island cotton-seed, the cotton-gins, and other machines, are under their control as agents.

The steamship Orizaba sailed Wednesday for Panama with \$1,200,317 60 in treasure and 94 passengers.

OAKLEY & JACKSON,
STATE SALT COMPANY,
SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE
San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:
300 tons Extra San Quentin Salt, 50's and 70's
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's
3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 9's
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE—318 and 320 Front street.

SAN FRANCISCO

BENICIA
LAW SCHOOL.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE at Benicia, believing that a LAW SCHOOL is needed on the Pacific Coast, have established a LAW DEPARTMENT at the Collegiate Institute. The First Class will commence under the direction of J. E. ABBOTT, A. M., who will give the exclusive attention to the interests of the school. Other Professorships will be added as the wants of the school may require.

The First Course of Lectures will commence on the FOURTEENTH OF JULY, and continue twenty-one weeks. For Circular containing full information, address J. E. ABBOTT, Benicia.

REFERENCES:
Hon. JOHN CURREY, San Francisco.
JOHN SWETT, Esq., Superintendent of Public Instruction, San Francisco.
Hon. S. F. REYNOLDS, San Francisco.
WM. H. R. WOOD, Esq., " "
Hon. S. C. HASTINGS, Benicia.
JOHN B. HALL, Esq., Stockton.
Hon. B. C. WHITMAN, Benicia.
Rev. S. WOODBRIDGE, D. D., Benicia.
J. F. HOUGHTON, Esq., Sacramento.
H. H. HARTLEY, Esq., Sacramento.
D. O. MILLS, Esq., Sacramento.
I. S. BELCHER, Esq., Marysville.
W. C. BELCHER, Esq., Marysville.
Benicia, May 13, 1883.

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

W. M. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

Proprietors.

CALLAHAN & SANDERSON,

WHOLESALE

Crockery and Glass

WAREHOUSE.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FURNISHING HOTEL AND FAMILY SUPPLIES.

No. 418 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING

For Decayed Teeth,

Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or more shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane), at his rooms No. 633 (old No. 127) Clay Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE

Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price \$1, sent by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and intends having none in future. His office has been established thirteen years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.

JAMES PEARSON, M. D.

Fresh Cotton-Seed.

1,000 POUNDS FRESH SEA-ISLAND GOVERNMENT COTTON-SEED, "COFFIN BRAND," warranted. This is the best brand known. This parcel of Seed has been selected by JOHN T. ZORN, a gentleman conversant with Cotton and Cotton Manufacturing, having resided for twelve years in Egypt and the East Indies, and become familiar with the article. He has brought this invoice of seed to introduce into California the BEST COTTON KNOWN.

The seed was carefully packed by O. V. Mares, Esq., well known in the Agricultural World, and will be offered at more nominal prices (to induce the cultivation extensively), as follows:

One Packet of Four pounds \$2 50
Three do Twelve pounds 5 00
Six do Twenty-four pounds 10 00
Fifteen do Sixty pounds 20 00

N. B.—The Cotton from which this Seed was taken, sold in New York at \$1 70 per lb., being of a most superior quality.

COTTON-GINS.

Those who will want Cotton Gins the present year can also have the same imported to order, from \$50 upwards, according to size and power.

The Double-cylinder Saw-Gins, For Short-staple Cotton, the best Gins now made. They have from 20 to 30 saws, in two rows, working in double action, and with admirable perfection, thus reducing the feeding space to one-half that of the old Gin, keeping the cotton in constant action, separating it freely from the seed, and avoiding clogging the Machine, which takes place in the single rows of saws.

EXCELSIOR COTTON-GINS,

An ingenious improvement on the East Indian Charka (without Saws) for Long-staple Cotton, used for ginning the Government Sea-Island Cotton. These Gins nip the seeds perfectly clean from the bolls, and without tearing or "flocking" the fiber, and render more Cotton than the Saw-Gins, in its original length.

.....ALSO.....

Cotton and other PRESSES, TOGETHER WITH MACHINERY, GEARING, AND HARNESS. Of every denomination, can be had at Manufacturers' prices.

Orders should be furnished immediately to secure them in season for this crop. Apply to—

ZORN & CO., Government House, Or at the Farmer Office.

John T. Zorn. A. Kapp.

ZORN & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, AND

Commission & Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

502 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO;

11 BEEKMAN STREET,

NEW YORK.

AGENTS for a number of Manufacturers in the Atlantic States and Europe; purchase and sell any kind of Goods on Commission; attend also to Collections, Remittances, Insurances, etc.

FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

They have the very best facilities, under an arrangement with Mr. Chas. V. Mares, the well known Agricultural Implement Agent, New York.

They invite an inspection of their Samples, Price-lists, and Pattern-books, of

HARDWARE, BRITANNIA, BRASS, AND TIN-WARE.

ZORN & CO. do a Commission Business exclusively, contenting themselves with a moderate Commission, according to the amount of a transaction. Having correspondents all over the globe they can promise satisfaction to all reasonable expectations in all business entrusted to them, and invite especially the farming public to give them a trial. Letters addressed to them in German, French, Italian, or Spanish, will be answered in the same language.

ZORN & CO.,

502 Washington street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

....OF....

And will Sell Cheaper than any House in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS.

CAMPBENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE, COAL-OIL, KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL, LARD OIL, MACHINERY OIL, RAPE-SEED OIL, CHINA NUT OIL.

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL.

SHARK'S OIL, NEATFOOT OIL, TANNER'S OIL, &c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

DR. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

NO. 611 CLAY STREET, RABE'S BUILDING,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours: From 9 A. M., to 5 P. M.

ALL WORK IS WARRANTED!

TERMS CASH WHEN WORK IS FINISHED!

PRICES LIBERAL.

PREMIUMS

AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR.

MEDAL

AWARDED TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON

Sewing Machines,

....AT THE....

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

LONDON, 1862.

First Class Gold Medal

....TO THE....

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

Paris Exhibition, 1861.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Are Universally Acknowledged

TO BE THE BEST

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

JUST RECEIVED.

Call and examine before purchasing.

H. W. WADSWORTH, Agent,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

SAN FRANCISCO.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

WITH

New Improvements,

JUST RECEIVED,

ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES

....FOR....

STITCHING, BINDING, HEMMING, CORDING, QUILTING, TUCKING, FELLING, GATHERING,AND.... EMBROIDERING; AS ALSO,

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Family Sewing Machines,

IN USE.

Call and see the New Improvements.

H. W. WADSWORTH,

AGENT,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

JACKSON STREET

A few doors above Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING.

MOST CONVENIENT TO THE

Steamers' Landings, Business Streets,

....AND....

Places of Amusement.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Reduction in Prices.

Fine Bathing Rooms attached to the Barber Shop.

WARM AND COLD SHOWER BATHS,

FREE TO GUESTS.

Thoroughly Renovated and Newly Furnished this Spring. EVERY ROOM OPENS TO THE LIGHT AND AIR. Every Room is furnished with a first quality Patent Spring-Bed and Hair Mattress. The International offers to guests the greatest number and BEST TURNISHED FAMILY ROOMS; and also SETS AS GOOD A TABLE as any House in the City.

I am determined that the International shall be the most comfortable, best regulated, and in all respects superior to any like establishment in the State, and shall aim to merit a continuance of the popular favor it has enjoyed heretofore. It will be conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

F. E. WEYGANT,

Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE,

418 and 420 JACKSON STREET,

A few doors below Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

This fire-proof building possesses many advantages to the traveler for convenience. It is only half a block from the Post Office and Custom House, and about the same distance from the principal places of amusement.

The City Railroad Cars Pass h Door.

The House is conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES, which secures to our Guest QUIET.

The prices for Board and Rooms are very moderate—by the Day, Meal, or Week. WE SOLICIT A CALL FROM ALL.

F. E. WEYGANT, Propr.

For the accommodation of my many guests I have taken and furnished the International Hotel, and will carry on the two Houses in connection, so that citizens wishing to put up at either House, may take the Tremont or International Coach and be taken to either House, with their Baggage, FREE. F. E. WEYGANT.

10

1863.

THRASHING MACHINES!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE IN RECEIPT DIRECT

from the Manufacturers of a superior lot of

GENUINE

PITT'S, and C. M. RUSSELL & Co's

CELEBRATED

EIGHT AND TEN-HORSE

THRASHERS and SEPARATORS,

BOTH BELT AND GEARED.

These Machines are of the latest and most approved Manufacture, and acknowledged to be the best Machines ever offered to the Public.

....ALSO....

4, 6, 10, and 12-Horse

16 and 22-foot

Home Miscellany.

THE DYING SOLDIER.

BY ISAAC McCULLOUGH.

"How hot the night! In stifling breath
Seems charged with pestilential death;
The drowsy night winds scarcely stir
The plumed banners of the fir.
Scarcely flap the curtains of my tent,
Thro' whose loop'd folds, the firmament
With all its soft, celestial light
Shines on my feverish sense to-night.

"Here in my tent I lie at last,
While life's dull surge is ebbing fast,
This is the coding of the dream
That lured me with its pageant gleam;
Touch'd my young spirit with the flame
Of glory and immortal fame.

"Yet I repine not. It was sweet
That toward march thro' square and street;
The rolling of the war-like drum;
The shout of multitudes—the hum
Of crowds—the faint of banners gay,
While retive garlands strew'd the way;
All this was glorious—yet I mourn
I ne'er as victor may return.

"My country! I will not deplore,
Though dying on this hostile shore;
For yonder unto the winds anroll'd,
I see our regimental fold
With all its constellations spread,
Waiting triumphant o'er my head.
Twas that which lured me where'er
Its struggling way, its brave career;
Twas that which fired by youthful brain
To march with all the marching train.

"Tis well nigh o'er! The damps I feel
Of death, upon my senses steal;
Scarcely can my fading, glazing eye
The tent, the flag, the heavens descry,
And yet o'er fancy's mystic glass
Old scenes in long procession pass;
Friends, father, mother, kindred bend
Above me, drawing to my end!

"Was it the whisper of the breeze
That sobb'd and shiver'd o'er the trees,
That stirr'd the flapping tent but now,
And seem'd to breathe upon my brow?
Or rather was it not the sigh
Of home, that whispered, fluttering by?
O! mother, give me last caress,
Bend o'er these pallid lips to press;
I know the fever of thy love,
Come, then, like angel from above;
Yield one embrace, one parting prayer,
To wait my spirit thro' the air."

"A vain delusion! Far away
In Northern lands by brethren play;
Full many a long mile lies between
My kindred and this final scene;
I know that never more may fall
My footsteps in my father's hall!"
He died—then Carolina's grave
Closed o'er the ashes of the brave.
His comrades bore him to his rest,
While battle-flags droop'd o'er his breast,
The muffled drum its requiem paid,
"Dust unto dust," the Chaplain said,
The volleying shot above him rose,
And the dead slumber'd in repose.

Preparations of Wheat and other Substances for Bread.

There are many things which may be used to mix with white wheat flour, or as substitutes for it. A baker in Paris has tried a successful experiment to reduce the cost of bread by mixing rice flour with that of wheat. He puts in one part of rice to five of wheat flour, and the economy effected reaches the very considerable figure of one sou in the two-pound loaf. The Government has had the bread examined by competent persons, and has authorized the sale of it at a less rate than fixed by the police. The demand is such that the baker cannot supply it. Neither the nutriment nor the taste of the bread would appear to be affected by the presence of the new ingredient. The greatest advantage of mixing rice flour with wheat flour, is to enable the loaf to retain more water and make a moister bread. Bread made of wheat meal, as is proved by the chemical experiments of Prof. Johnston, affords much more nutriment than that made from superfine flour. These experiments show us that 1,000 pounds of wheat meal—the wheat ground coarsely, and the hulls or bran portion sifted out by using a common meal sieve—contains the elements of

Muscular matter.....156
Fat.....12
Bone material.....170-174
Whereas in fine flour are found only of
Muscular matter.....126
Fat.....12
Bone material.....170-174

Leaving a balance in favor of the former of 144 in 1,000 pounds, of the real elements of food convertible by assimilation into muscular flesh, fat and bone. Now as bread ranks among the chief, if not as the chief substance, designed for the nutrition and support of the human frame, the above facts ought to have weight in a pecuniary point of view as an argument against the exclusive use of superfine flour.

Unbolted wheat meal for bread is in high favor with many, and we think every family should use it a portion of the time. On mixing the dough of this flour, do not make it quite so stiff as you would white flour; and you must be careful that it does not sour in rising, as it will do sooner than bolted flour. It also requires a better oven and longer baking, and the crust is more apt to burn.

Rye flour mixed with wheat flour also enables the loaf to hold more water. The objection to it is its darker color and rye taste.

Indian corn meal is also mixed with wheat for the same purpose as rye, and if pure white corn is used, it does not affect the color of the loaf, and makes very sweet bread.

Of mixing potatoes experiments have been made and it is recommended to use the white-fleshed dry sorts for that purpose.

A French process uses 80 per cent of the wheat, making white bread. The wheat is ground into fine white flour, 74 per cent; brown meal, 16 per cent; bran, 10 per cent. The meal is then mixed quite thin with water, and the necessary yeast added, and this is used to mix the white flour into a dough which is baked as usual when light.

Detecting a Thief.

A PHRENOLOGICAL FACT.

When taking a cast from the head of Babe, the pirate, then under sentence of death in the New York "Tomb," James H., then mayor of the city, related the following facts to the writer: A few years ago, when visiting a gentleman in London, the following interesting statement was made to Mr. H. An English gentleman with an only son, about 12 years of age, on whom high hopes were placed, was induced to obtain for the son a phrenological examination, with a view of indicating his capabilities, as well as of learning in what particular way he should be trained and educated. When in the private room of the phrenologist, after the description had been given, the lad was requested to withdraw, when the phrenologist suggested to the father, that the lad's Acquisitiveness was large, and would be liable to lead him into temptation, and he was advised to guard his son in this respect. The father quite indignantly "pooh poohed," at this idea. "What," said he, "would you venture to insinuate that my son would take that which did not belong to him? No, indeed; he is as honest, and as honorable a boy as can be found in London!"

"Nevertheless," said the phrenologist, "the tendency of the lad's mind is as I have indicated, and you would do well to guide and guard him."

On leaving the room, the lad inquired of the father, "Pa, what was it the phrenologist said to you after I went out?"

"Why, my son, he intimated that your Acquisitiveness was too large, and you would be liable to take that which did not belong to you; did you ever hear anything more absurd?"

After a moment's hesitation, the son spoke thus to his father: "Pa, do you remember a few months ago, when you sent Jane, the servant, away for stealing jewelry? and then another, by name, Annie? and still another, named Mary?"

"Yes, my son, I remember very well; and what of that?"

"Well, pa, they were not to blame. It was I who took the jewelry, and I sold it to a man who gave me money for it. I couldn't tell you of it at the time, for fear you would be angry with me; but now that the phrenologist has found it out, I am not afraid to tell you."

Now, it is believed that this circumstance may have saved the lad from becoming a confirmed thief, if not a robber. But the father should have discovered this before. He probably neglected to instruct his son in these things, and the boy's greed had got the ascendancy of integrity, and he yielded to the temptation. After this, as it may be well supposed, the father assisted his son to overcome this besetting sin. He not only admonished him, pointing out the evils and the dangers of such a course, but, by instilling into his mind moral and religious principles, he fortified his son against yielding to these wrong impulses. Thus was discovered and corrected one of those offenses not uncommon to children; and it may here be said that, in many children the desire to get, to obtain, to possess, is so strong, that they come to yield in little things where they do not so early discriminate between "mine and thine;" and it behooves all parents to look after their children in this respect. 'Tis not the excess of desire alone which permits one to become a thief; but it is more on account of the absence of high moral sense, coming from conscientiousness, benevolence, etc.; and we find in prisoners, not always exceedingly large propensities, but usually very weak moral sense, resulting from the want of early education and training. The passions and propensities are to be brought into subjection to the intellectual and the moral sentiments. This done, the child becomes self-regulating, and he may ever after not only trust himself, but he may be trusted by others.

These are nice points, on which Phrenology throws a flood of light, and we look forward hopefully to the time when its general principles shall not only be understood and accepted, but applied as well.—[Phren. Jour.]

Clark's New Washing Machine.

The following voluntary testimony in favor of the New Washing Machine, invented by H. CLARK, is sufficient in favor of its merits, and is concurred in by all who have used the Machine.

The Machines are manufactured by A. CLARK, and orders addressed to him at Alvarado P. O., Alameda county, will receive prompt attention. The price of the Patent Wash-machine is \$10. One is on exhibition and for trial at the Fashion Salon, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets.

Alvarado, May 15, 1863.
This is to certify that I have tried Mr. Clark's Washing Machine, and it has given me ample satisfaction. I have washed with it twice and did not have to rub the first garment; only the Machine rubbed them, and my clothes all looked well. It can wash them in about half the time that I can by hand, and with considerable less soap. I have tried other Machines, but I think Mr. Clark's is the best in use.
MRS. A. A. ANDERSON.

Alvarado, May 20, 1863.
This is to certify that I have used Mr. Clark's Washing Machine, and think it the best I have ever used. It will pay for itself, I think, in a short time by way of economy in soap. The clothes require no rubbing after leaving the Machine, and washing can be done in one-half the time that it can be done in the ordinary way. I would advise all to try it as the Machine is worthy of a trial.
MRS. A. A. ANDERSON.

Alvarado, May 22, 1863.
Mr. Clark: My wife has tried your Washing Machine, and it has proved superior to any and all other Machines that we have tried or seen. It does the work in the best manner and in less time than can be done in any other way.
Yours, &c., Wm. Morris Lister.

Union City, May 24, 1863.
Mr. H. Clark: Dear Sir, The Washing Machine that I bought of you surpasses all others in the saving of soap and labor, and I am satisfied it is the most economical Machine I ever worked, or ever saw worked, and I also recommend it to any family that wishes to save soap and labor.
Truly Yours, BENNETT CANNON.

Alvarado, May 25, 1863.
This is to certify that I have tried H. Clark's Washing Machine and am convinced that it is the best kind that I have ever tried. It is also a great saving as it does not require more than one-half of the amount of soap that it does to wash by hand or other Machines.
MRS. A. J. KENNY.

San Lorenzo, May 25, 1863.
This is to certify that I have tried Mr. H. Clark's Washing Machine and find it to be an excellent Machine. It saves labor, and can do more washing than any other in half the time. I would recommend every one to try it.
C. P. WALKER.

HOTELS.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

Corner of Market, Battery, and Bush streets
SAN FRANCISCO.



THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN ALTERED AND IMPROVED, and will hereafter be conducted on the EUROPEAN PLAN. Boarders will be furnished meals at all hours, at the New Department, corner of Market street, at the new Refectory. This Department will be conducted in the most approved style, so as to satisfy the most fastidious. The Tables will be supplied with very luxury of the seasons. This Department will be entirely distinct from the Hotel, though opening from it.

ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES, As well as Single Rooms for Transient Patrons. The location of this Hotel is unsurpassed, overlooking the Bay, and gives one of the finest prospects, with views of our entire city and the surrounding country.

SAMUEL McCULLOUGH & CO., Proprietors.

THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

THIS HOUSE HAS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, and will be conducted equal in every respect to the First-class Houses of the Atlantic cities.

The spacious READING AND EXCHANGE ROOMS, have been fitted up with special reference to the comfort and convenience of the public generally, having a NEWS STAND and a large CABINET FOR MINERALS. Also—

A Branch Telegraph Office, Connecting with all the lines throughout the country. LEWIS LELAND & CO., Proprietors.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 1, 1863.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets, SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN, PROPRIETOR.

Important to the Travelling Public!

AMERICAN HOTEL,
BENICIA, CAL.

Thomas Bromley, Proprietor.

THE LARGEST AND BEST HOTEL IN BENICIA, and located in the immediate vicinity of the Landings of the Steamers. The Stages for all parts arrive at and start from the American Hotel. A first rate Livery Stable is connected with the Hotel, and the best of Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, can be had at all times, at very reasonable charges.

Prices of Board and Lodging:
Board per week.....\$6 00 Rooms.....\$1 00 to \$4 00
Meals.....50 Lodging per night 50 and 75c
A Carriage will always be in attendance to convey passengers to and from the Steamers to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

American Hotel,
MAIN STREET, PETALUMA.

HAVING OPENED OUR NEW FIRE-PROOF HOTEL, we would call the attention of our friends and the public to the very superior accommodations we are now enabled to offer.

The AMERICAN is a three-story structure, centrally located, furnished in the latest style, and supplied with every reasonable convenience or luxury. It will be our aim and pride to make it truly a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and to this end no pains will be spared on our part.

Families and others will find the AMERICAN Rooms and Accommodations superior to those offered by any other Hotel in the country.

The Office of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express is situated in this House, and Stages leave daily for all the prominent points of the County and State.

BROWN & REXFORD, Proprietors.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
TOMALES.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the public that he has opened the above named new and commodious Hotel (bedrooms hard finished), and is now prepared to accommodate the traveling community in the best manner and upon the most reasonable terms.

Connected with the Hotel is a first-class Stable where the cars of patrons will be carefully attended to.

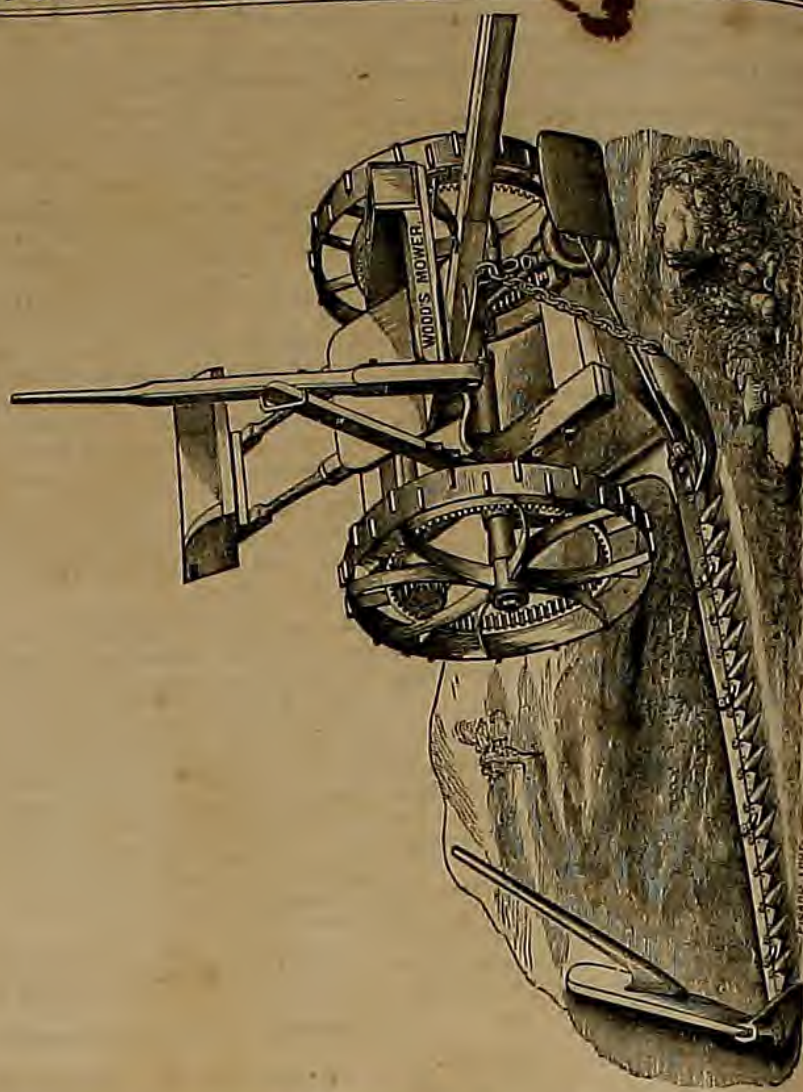
N. BENEDICT.

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE assortment of

CORDAGE.
Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER
At short notice.

TUBBS & CO., 611 and 613 Front street.

TREADWELL & CO'S
LIST OF MACHINES

FOR THE
HARVEST OF 1863.

MOWERS:

WOOD'S MOWER—Improved, CAST-STEEL CUTTING BAR. FARMER MOWER, New Machine, well spoken of by BUCKEYE MOWER, " " Folding Cutting Bar.

COMBINED MOWERS AND REAPERS:

WOOD'S COMBINED SLEEP-RAKE REAPER & MOWER, MANNY'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER
McCORMICK'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER, BUCKEYE " " " " " "
KIRBY " " " " " " EAGLE " " " " " "

REAPERS:

WOOD'S SELF-RAKE REAPER. McCORMICK'S SELF-RAKE REAPER.
MANNY'S " " " " " " BURRALL'S " " " " " "

HARVESTERS:

HAINES' HEADERS, FARMER'S FRIEND HEADERS, WOOD'S SWATHES, HEADERS

STEAM THRASHER:

OWEN'S, LANE, DYER & CO'S Engines and Separators.

THRASHERS:

RUSSELL'S Genuine 33 and 36-inch Thrashers. SPENNER'S Genuine 30, 33, and 36-inch Thrashers
TREADWELL & CO'S 30, 33 and 36-inch Thrashers. PITT'S Pattern, " " " " " "
WHITMAN'S 4, 5, and 8-horse Thrashers. EMERY'S 2 and 4-horse Thrashers.

HORSE-POWERS AND STEAM-ENGINES:

Pitt's, Smith's, Russell's, Whitman's, Field's, and Emery's Patent Sweep and Tread Horse-Powers. Steam-Engines suitable for Thrashing.

HAY-PRESSES:

GOVE'S, and INGERSOLL'S Hay-Presses.

EXTRA CASTINGS for the above Machines. Belting—Rubber and Leather—all sizes.

TREADWELL & CO,

N. E. Corner California and Battery streets, SAN FRANCISCO

The above can be had at our Stores in Marysville and Sacramento

BOWEN BROTHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STABLE AND SELECT FANCY

GROCERIES,

Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared

SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.

TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.

PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.

SPICES innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest.

BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated Dairies; also, choicest Bakers.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we

none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc., or for Medicinal purposes, can

upon what we offer them.

BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury. SPANISH OLIVES, of superior quality.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES.

Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual

necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who call

upon our patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders

will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of

expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were

Notice our address—

BOWEN BROTHER,

Corner California and Montgomery streets,

San Francisco

BRANCH STORE—Hunter street, Stockton.

For Rent or Sale.

A LARGE NEW BUILDING, WELL CALCULATED for a Mill or Manufacturing purposes, situated on the Creek with wharf in front, and with ordinary ideas, four hours from San Francisco.

Apply to J. V. DILLER, 734m.

S. W. SHAW, Portrait Painter.

Number 15, 3d floor, Mercantile Library building

Corner of Bush & Montgomery streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE NEW STYLE HAT, COME AND

HATS! HATS!

JAMES C. COLLINS, AGENT FOR

G. ROSENBERG, EAGLE HAT STORE

Odd Fellows' Hall, 323 Montgomery street.

Our old friends and the public generally are cordially

invited to call, and see our

New Spring and Summer Style of

SILK HAT FOR 1863

We also keep on hand a full assortment of the latest

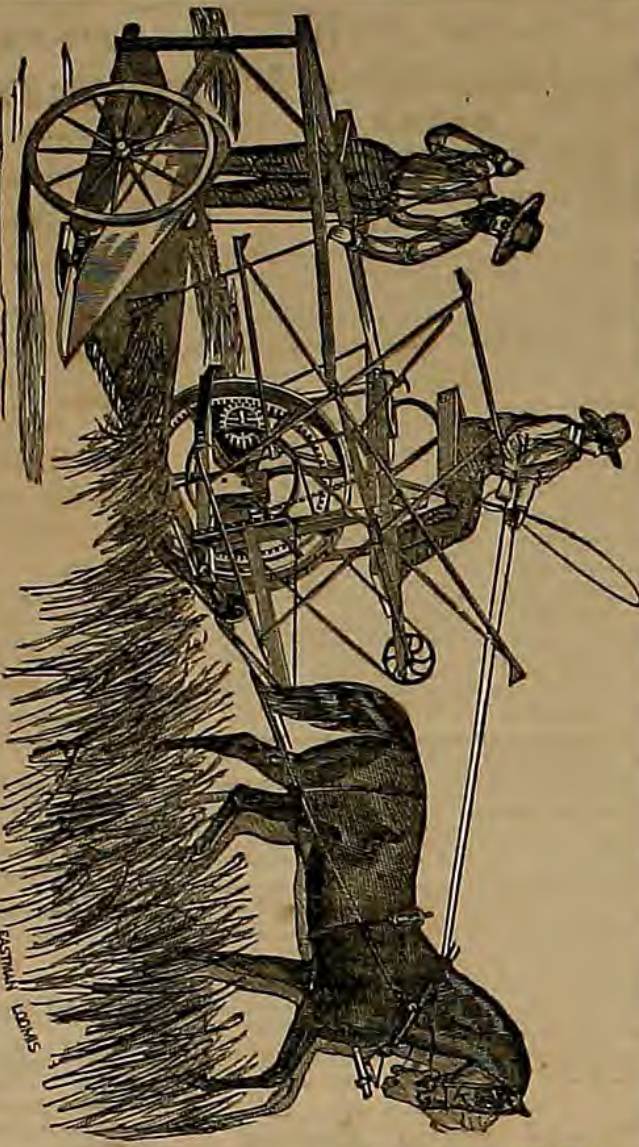
Men's, Boys', and Children's FANCY HATS. Also, a

sortiment of Boys' and Children's STRAW HATS.

Our many years' experience as well known

makers and dealers in this city will, we trust, secure to us

an increase of public patronage.



NEW-YORK COMBINED MACHINE.
MADE BY WARDER & CHILD, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON, Sole Agents for California,
GENERAL AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
Corner Washington and Davis streets, San Francisco.

REAPERS AND MOWERS.
WE OFFER TO THE CALIFORNIA FARMERS, AS USUAL, THIS SEASON, A MACHINE EVERY way adapted, in POWER, DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, and CUTTING CAPACITY, suited to the demands of this great Grain-growing State.

The peculiar characteristics of the
New-York Combined Machines, are
1. **LIGHT DRAUGHT**—arising from a 3-foot Ground-wheel, and a light 30-inch Grain-wheel, opposite each other.
2. **TWO PINIONS OF DIFFERENT SIZES**, the smaller one to give a quicker motion to the knife in MOWING.
3. **A DEEP LEVEL PLATFORM**, which is elevated or lowered bodily, and is not tilted to alter the Cut.
4. **THE FACILITY** with which the Machine can be CHANGED from a Mower to a Reaper, or the light of the Cut altered or the knife thrown out of gear, while in motion.
5. **EASE**, with which the RAKER gets off the Grain—AS HE STANDS UPRIGHT.
6. **THE GRAIN** is laid in gables out of the way of the Machine.
7. **WILL CUT 6 to 6 1/2 FEET** swath, and 18 to 20 Acres per day.
8. **A MACHINE** that will work equally well on the Side-hills and on the Plains.
9. **A MACHINE** that for the amount of labor performed is easier on the Raker and on the Team, than any other in use.
10. **A MACHINE** that does not require constant visits to the Blacksmith-shop, and a frequent suspension of all field operations for repairs.
There are 600 of the New-York Machines in the hands of California Farmers.
Farmers, give us a call and judge for yourselves. EXTRAS of all kinds always on hand, with—
A full Assortment of Agricultural Implements,
For sale at the lowest city prices.
JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE...Corner Washington and Davis streets...SAN FRANCISCO.

BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICE---Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Capital Represented, over \$9,000,000!!!

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ASSETS OVER \$5,000,000!!!

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF NEW YORK:

Policy mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall be divided pro rata among the policy holders.
Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York.
Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.:

Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for half the annual premium.
Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.

The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.:

ASSETS, \$1,000,000!

DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS,
\$50,000!

ROME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK:

ASSETS, \$1,800,000!

Letters of Credit for \$240,000.

Washington Fire Insurance Co.
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
Pacific Fire Insurance Co.
Security Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.
Phoenix Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.

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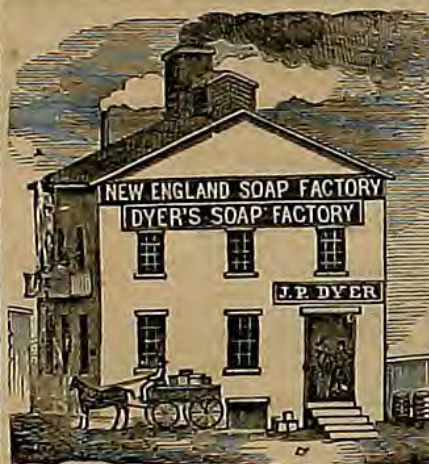
CELEBRATED PEACEMAKER STOVE,
For Sale By
A. P. BRAYTON & CO.,



No. 128 Sansome street, near Pine,
BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK...SAN FRANCISCO.
General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STOVES,
Tin, Iron, and Copper Ware,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

...ALSO...
SOLE AGENTS FOR
HALLER'S
Patent Airtight
FRUIT-JARS.
The only absolutely reliable Jar in use.
BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK. No. 128 Sansome street,
SAN FRANCISCO.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

PRIZE MEDAL
OHIO
MOWER & REAPER!
E. BALL'S PATENT.

Patented August 12, 1855, and December 1, 1857.
In England July 20, 1857. Improved 1861.

1. The carriage of the Machine is mounted on two driving wheels. In connection with each of these, is a spur wheel and piston, making the Machine stronger and more durable than any single-gear Machine can be.
2. The relation between these two driving-wheels is such, that they operate jointly, or separately, as circumstances may require. The result of this is, that when a Machine is moving on a curve, either to the right or left, the usual speed of the knife is retained and clogging avoided, and in turning and backing the Machine throws itself out of gear.
3. The weight of the Machine being placed upon two wheels instead of one, the Machine is not so apt to sink on soft ground, having a bearing surface of ten inches instead of six.
4. The weight of the carriage and gearing attached to it, as well as that of the raker and driver, is thrown directly upon the two driving wheels; by which the following advantages are gained: First—The wheels are prevented from slipping on the ground, and thus prevent the Machine from clogging. Second—A powerful and efficient stroke to the knife is produced, enabling the Machine to cut any kind of grass or grain without difficulty. Third—No weight being thrown on either the platform or cutter-bar, but that of its own side-draft is obviated and the Machine made to run lighter.
5. The Machine, both as a Reaper and Mower, has a flexible cutter-bar, which invariably adapts itself to the uneven surface of the ground. This is the first successful Machine that ever combined this principle, and it is now almost a universally admitted fact among intelligent farmers and mechanics, that it is impossible to construct a good MOWING MACHINE without having a flexible cutter-bar and two driving wheels.

It cuts six feet wide as a Reaper,
and
Four and a-half feet as a Mower.

ITS ADVANTAGES AS A REAPER.

1. The grain is delivered at the side of the platform, entirely out of the way in the next round.
2. The raker rides on the carriage, where his weight doesn't increase the side draft, and where he can perform his work with most ease, and deliver the grain in the best condition for binding.
3. The position of the raker and platform being to the rear of the driving wheels, all unnecessary weight is removed from the necks of the horses.
4. It cuts a swath six feet wide, and will cut one acre per hour, with one span of horses, without injuring them.
5. It can be changed from a reaper to a Mower in fifteen minutes, or vice versa.

JONES & HEWLETT,
Agents for California and Oregon.

JOS. F. LUMDIN,
Agent, Napa City.
Agents for JONES & HEWLETT, Stockton.
Wm. LYND, Davis street, San Francisco.
ALYD & TITCOMB, San Jose.
MOORE & CO., Sacramento City.

A
HOMESTEAD
FREE!
IN THE
New City of
COLLINSVILLE,
SOLANO COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA,
opposite
ANTIOCH and NEW YORK,
at the mouth of the
San Joaquin and Sacramento
Rivers!

Has been regularly laid out, surveyed, and put upon record,

TITLE PERFECT

being
A PATENT
from the
UNITED STATES.

5,000
Building Lots!
500
TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

... OR ...

DISTRIBUTED FREE!

To such as shall first make application, and a GOOD, CLEAR DEED given at once (unconditionally), leaving it to the option of the party

TO IMPROVE OR NOT;
but it is expected that those taking one of the Gift Lots will use their influence in directing persons seeking a Home in California, to the
NEW CITY AND COUNTY.
By so doing, they will be the means of getting more to settle, than if they were to improve themselves.

Money Loaned

To Such as Build Immediately on the Premises, at a Low Rate of Interest.

A glance at the Map of California is all that is necessary to satisfy any reflecting mind of the judicious selection of this magnificent site for a
NEW CITY,
and never subject to overflow from the flooding or rise of the river or bay in winter, as the wharf and warehouses were built at the time of the
HIGHEST FLOOD LAST WINTER.

The vast region of fine country around it is rapidly filling up, and if the uninterrupted navigation from San Francisco to Sacramento increases as it has done for the last five years, there is no reason why Collinsville should not become a

Great and Commercial City,

it being a midway stopping-place for the steamers daily from San Francisco to Sacramento.
Already, at and around Collinsville, there is a large number of inhabitants. They have, also, a Post-Office, Store, large warehouse, and a

Magnificent Wharf,

Two Hundred feet long by One Hundred feet wide, which cost the present proprietors upwards of

\$10,000.

The Farming Country in Solano County can not be Surpassed,

Fine soil, springs of pure water, etc., etc. The climate is milder, both in summer and winter, than almost any other part of California.

A CITY with such a situation, surrounded by so magnificent a country, cannot but have
A GREAT AND GLORIOUS DESTINY.

A ferry is about to be established between this Port, Antioch and New York, making the distance only 35 miles, by land, to San Francisco, being a saving of

Over One Hundred Miles to those who Drive
Stock to that Market.

Some persons, not realizing the immense rise on property in new cities, may say: "How can we afford to give away so many lots, not knowing how many will be actual settlers?"

Why, gentlemen, if by giving away five hundred lots, we can induce one hundred to settle, then the rise of our lots more than pays us for those given away, and those holding the remaining lots are the owners of a handsome property.

The Very Lots You now Receive may in less than Three Years be Worth
Thousands of Dollars!

We would, therefore, say to those who desire to avail themselves of this liberal offer, to address us at their earliest convenience.

Farms of 5, 10, 20 or 40 Acres for Sale, in Immediate Vicinity,

at a low price to those who will make improvements during the coming year.

TO AGENTS.

Any person who will act as Agent, and get up an interest in their town, and send us the names of five mechanics, we will give them an extra lot.

For Plan of the City, showing the location of Blocks and Lots, or Bills, or any other information, please call on, or address by mail, or express to

Collinsville Land Company.

OFFICE:

318 California Street, S. F., Cal.

Box No. 1015 Post-Office, San Francisco.

Literary Shrubbery.

(From the Solano Press.)
BEHIND THE DOOR.

BY J. G.

While father sat before the fire,
Thinking of the days of yore,
He didn't know that Jim was kissing
Mary, just behind the door.

Mother dosing o'er her knitting—
'Dulging in a little snore;
Never dreaming of the kissing
Going on behind the door.

Just a fortnight from that evening
Merry parties trod the floor;
'Twas the wedding of the lovers
Who did kiss behind the door.

Months have vanished since the wedding,
Father, mother are no more;
But a laughing babe is playing
In the nook behind the door.

(From an Old Scrap-Book.)
DUMPLINGS.

Wife, make me some dumplings of dough:
They are better than meat for my cough—
Pray let them be done well through,
But not till they are heavy or tough.

And now I must be off to my plough
And the boys, when they have enough,
Must keep off the flies with a bough
While the old mare drinks at the trough.

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to rend our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

The sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass to exaltation the ordinary medicines, and that they are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors, which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the everyday complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and, being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints: Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require evacuation of the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as, Dropsy, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia, and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for **AYER'S PILLS**, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it. Prepared by **DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.**
Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for \$1. Sold by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco; R. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento, and all dealers in medicine. 10003m

Wool, Hides, and Skins

Purchased

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,

R. FEUERSTEIN & CO.,
212 FRONT STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO.

WANTED.

WANTED—Purchasers for several FARMS and ORCHARD, where the purchase-money can be made in produce in two or three years.
ALSO—Renters for FARMS and DAIRIES, where ladies try can soon earn a Home and a fortune. Apply at the FARMER'S OFFICE.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer. [Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.]

The Produce Market is without material change. A fair but not active demand exists. The high rates of insurance and existing difficulties acting as barriers, and coupled with the disposition of farmers to hold their wheat until something definite can be determined about the incoming crop, cause the market offerings to be light. There are Chinamen in the market for a limited amount of wheat and flour. They and our local millers demand comprise the wheat buyers. New barley has made its appearance on the market, but thus far in sparing quantities, mostly of the volunteer crop, and not in sufficient quantities to affect prices. Oats are less active, the high price which this grain has reached causes the consumption to be very light. Hay arrives in sparing quantities and is firm at quotations. Farmers seem disposed to hold for an advance, the impression being that the crop is light.

Wool arrives freely, and at present prices holders do not seem willing to sell, the consequence is that considerable quantities are going into storehouses awaiting a future market.

We note the additional charter of the ship Mary Ogden to load grain for Liverpool; the Midnight and Danish bark Canton for Hong Kong; also the clearance of the ship Belvidere for Manila, taking in part for cargo 750 bbls and 4000 1-2 cks Flour, 100 boxes Potatoes, and 1340 cks Wheat.

Sacks and Sacking material rule at high prices. We notice that farmers generally are disposed to buy sparingly and bin the bulk of their grain, and in conversation with one of our prominent shippers find they prefer to furnish sacks themselves. This we believe will eventually be done by exporters. A uniformity of packages or such strong sacks as they would furnish could be used for many voyages, and in our opinion their interests would be advanced did they adopt this course. Certainly it is a matter that materially interests farmers.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 24,302 cks; Barley 5321 cks, Oats 60 cks, Potatoes 3,323 cks, Flour 3229 grs, Bran 1003 cks, Hay 281 tons, Beans 480 cks, Salt 500 cks.

Also, Coastwise: Wheat 2429 cks, Barley 1696 cks, Beans 1747 cks, Wool 177 bales, Oats 56 cks.

Wheat, 100 lbs.	Flour, 100 lbs.	Barley, 100 lbs.	Oats, 100 lbs.	Potatoes, 100 lbs.	Hay, 100 lbs.	Beans, 100 lbs.	Salt, 100 lbs.
Shipping .. \$1.50 1.05	Superfine .. 4.25 5.00	Shipping .. 1.05 1.75	Extra .. 3.75 5.00	Shipping .. 1.05 1.40	Extra .. 3.50 5.00	Shipping .. 1.05 1.40	Extra .. 3.50 5.00
Barley, old .. 1.30 1.40	Barley, extra .. 3.50 5.00	Barley, 100 lbs. .. 1.05 1.40	Barley, extra .. 3.50 5.00	Barley, 100 lbs. .. 1.05 1.40	Barley, extra .. 3.50 5.00	Barley, 100 lbs. .. 1.05 1.40	Barley, extra .. 3.50 5.00
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CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1863.

NUMBER 19.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
BY J. E. PHILLIPS & CO.

No. 725 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson
SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For
each of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis.
To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number,
in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid
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JOE-WORK.—Of every description, done with prompt-
ness at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.
All letters on business connected with the office should
be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

Where are the Premium Lists for the Agricultural
Fairs of 1863?

One of the greatest mistakes that is made by the
Directors of our Agricultural Fairs, is their delay
in making known the plans of the Annual Fairs
and the List of Premiums which are to be
awarded.

In all well regulated Societies, the Plans, Pre-
miums, and Committees, are published very exten-
sively at the opening of each year, so that crops
may be planted with reference to the Fair, and
implements made for exhibition, and works of
art and home industry prepared for this pleasant
contest among the people. Such a course in-
duces a much greater interest than can otherwise
be expected.

Of what avail is it for a Society to announce a
long list of Premiums for crops never planted, or
implements, or works of art or industry, when
there is not sufficient time to prepare them?

It is a notorious fact that our people in the ru-
ral districts are without the needed information
upon the preparatory work of our Fairs, or if they
do hear about them, it is at a late period in the
season, that they cannot prepare for it.

We are very well satisfied that the bad repute
into which Agricultural Fairs have fallen, arises
from the fact that the people know but little
about what is going to be done until a few weeks
before the Fair. Then it is all hurry and bustle,
and in order to get up a great excitement, the
whole effort of the managers is put forth, and
horse races, shooting matches, or some outside
amusement takes the precedence, and the real in-
terests of the best of enterprises are lost. We
wish the managers of Fairs, whose duty it is to
solidify the people in season, would inform them-
selves in this respect, of the course pursued by
all the societies of the older States, for we are
satisfied that until a better plan is adopted than
that at present pursued, Agricultural Fairs will
be of little account.

It is now but about 12 weeks to the Fair time,
and little or nothing is known of the coming
Fairs, although the State has appropriated from
its treasury many thousands of dollars for the pres-
ent year.

Saltin Cheese.

In saltin cheese, the general practice among
farmers, is to draw the curd or whey, and then
add salt, in proportion of one pound of salt (a
peck of salt) to from 40 to 50 pounds of cheese,
according to the time cheese is designed to be
salted. The question has occurred to many,
whether the salt could not be more easily incor-
porated by saltin the milk, or applying it after
curdling and when the curd is sufficiently
mashed. From experiments made in saltin milk,
it seems the cheese manufactured was of good
quality, but the proportion of salt required was
the rate of three and a quarter ounces to the
gallon of milk, or eight pounds two ounces of
salt to 40 gallons, or about 40 pounds of cheese.
The objection to saltin in the milk is, that the
whey is unfit for pigs, and the large quantity of
salt required. Mr. D'Angier, of Oneida county, N. Y.,
has recently advocated the plan of saltin the
whey. His method is briefly as follows:

When the curd is about sufficiently cooked,
most of the whey is drawn off, leaving just suffi-
cient to hold the mass in a loose and finely divid-
ed state; the salt is then applied, and stirred
through the mass. The advantages claimed are,
that much labor is saved, that salt is more evenly
distributed through the curd, which is not bruised,
and the oily particles pressed out by rough hand-
ling.

This method is being adopted by some, the pro-
portion of salt used being graduated by the
amount of whey in the curd at the time of saltin,
and the character of the cheese to be manufac-
tured.—(Trans. N. Y. State Agric. Society.)

ROBERT MILLS. A subscriber says he has a
kitten that gives bloody milk, and he wants to
know what will cure the trouble. The animal is
probably affected with what is called garget.
Give her a tablespoonful of niter, in meal or bran,
every other day for a week. Or give her a few
drops of poke or garget-root. A piece as large
as a man's finger may be put between two halves
of a potato, and presented to the animal's mouth.
Give two such pieces at once, and repeat the dose
every other day for a week.—[Boston Cultivator.]

The Practical Shepherd.

There is now in preparation and to be published
in a few weeks by J. R. Lippincott & Co., Phila-
delphia, and D. D. T. Moore, Rochester, N. Y., a
new and complete work on Sheep Husbandry, en-
titled *The Practical Shepherd*, by the Hon. Henry
S. Randall, LL. D., author of "Sheep Husbandry
in the South," "Life of Jefferson," "Fine Wool
Sheep Husbandry," etc.; also Editor of the Ameri-
can Edition of "Youatt on the Horse," of which
over thirty thousand copies have been sold. The
author of *The Practical Shepherd* is well known
as the ablest and most reliable writer on Sheep
Husbandry in this country, and the work cannot
fail of becoming the standard authority on the
subjects discussed. It must prove indispensable
to every American flock-master who wishes to be
thoroughly posted in regard to the History and
Descriptions of the popular breeds of Sheep, their
Breeding, Management, Diseases and Remedies.
The work is intended to give that full and minute
practical information on all subjects connected
with Sheep Husbandry which its author has de-
rived from the direct personal experience of thirty-
five years with large flocks, together with that
knowledge of different modes and systems which
has flowed from a very extensive correspondence
during a long period with leading flock-masters
in every part of the world.

The history, statistics, and what may be termed
the literature of Sheep Husbandry, have already
occupied many foreign and domestic pens—among
others that of Dr. Randall. His "Sheep Hus-
bandry in the South," embraced a vast amount of
this kind of matter, and no other American work
on Sheep has been received with more general fa-
vor. His Report on Fine Wool Husbandry, drawn
up in 1862, at the request of the N. Y. State Agri-
cultural Society, contained some of the most
valuable original facts of the above kinds, com-
parative statistics, etc. It has been received with
high favor in England, and reviewed in the Agri-
cultural periodicals of that country with a degree
of respect rarely accorded to foreign writers. The
object of *The Practical Shepherd* is different.
Great changes and improvements have been made
within a few years in the practical processes of
Sheep Husbandry, especially in the United States.
In some important particulars they have been es-
sentially revolutionized. No work before the
American public brings down information con-
cerning these improvements to the present day.
It is the object of *The Practical Shepherd* to do
this. It is the author's aim to make it a hand-
book, or manual, to which every farmer can read-
ily refer when he wishes to ascertain any facts
connected with the management of Sheep, under
any variety of circumstances, or to ascertain the
nature of any diseases which have attacked his
flock, and their remedies. And such information
will not be wrapped in learned circumlocutions or
scientific technicalities, but so given that every
man can readily understand it. Very special at-
tention will be given to the Diseases of Sheep and
their Remedies. Mr. Randall has probably writ-
ten more on this subject from the results of his
own experience and observation than any other
American writer, and the general accuracy and
soundness of his conclusions have never been
questioned.

The first six chapters of *The Practical Shep-
herd* will be devoted to a full description of the
best breeds of Sheep in the United States—in-
cluding the different varieties of the Merino, and
the various English mutton breeds, and these will
be illustrated generally with engravings from
original drawings from life. These will be fol-
lowed by chapters on Cross-Breeding; on Breed-
ing In-and-In; on the qualities and Points to be
Sought in Sheep; on Yolk and its Uses; on the
Theory and Practice of Breeding; on the Adapta-
tion of Different Breeds to Different Soils and
Circumstances; on the Profits of Wool and Mutton
Production and their Prospects in the United
States; on the Spring Management of Sheep; on
Summer Management (two chapters); on Dis-
eases and their Management, (several chapters).

Many of the most important fixtures, imple-
ments, processes, etc., connected with Sheep Hus-
bandry—such as plans of improved sheep-barns
and yards, feeding racks, the wool press, the
modes of arranging fleeces for the press, the dip-
ping box, instruments for shortening hoofs, per-
manent metallic marks for sheep, etc., etc.—will
be illustrated with cuts and clearly described. The
portion of the work which treats of diseases will
also be appropriately illustrated.

The Publishers promise to make the work cred-
itable in externals—engravings, typography, bind-
ing, etc.—and will vie with the author in efforts
to render *The Practical Shepherd* in all respects
superior to any book on Sheep Husbandry hitherto
published in America. It will make a handsome
duodecimo volume of between 300 and 400 pages,
and at once supply a long-sought desideratum.
This work we commend most heartily to our
sheep raisers over the State, as a Book that should
be in their possession. We shall have the work
for sale at our office as soon as issued; persons
desiring it should send in their names immediately.

There is good reason why a little man should
never marry a bouncing widow. He might be
called "the widow's mite."

THE IMPUDENCE OF TREASON

In California a Twelvemonth ago, and its
Hastening Doom.

(For the California Farmer.)

I.

A Chapter from Familiar Discursive Scenes.

BY FOLVIA.

JULY 2, 1862: We had been very busy—my sister
and I—had toiled without rest all of Saturday,
Monday, and Tuesday, sewing with needle and
thread, and thimble, sewing with our fingers, un-
till their tips were as rough as a grater, fairly peg-
gottical indeed! You will see compassionate fe-
male reader, you will guess that we have no magi-
cal Grover-and-Baker, or Wheeler-and-Wilson
Machine in our house, nor yet a Little Giant.

"On what had we been sewing—sewing with
needle, and thimble, and thread?"

My compassionate interrogative reader, male or
female, I reply, "Twas that great glorious,
striped and starred Banner—that beautiful Ensign
so dear to the hearts of all loyal men, women,
and children, who live under its sheltering folds,
within these loyal and independent American States.
We are to unfurl its magnificent proportions upon
the house-top, on the dawn of the National Birth-
day, the approaching anniversary of the Declara-
tion of our Independence."

My sister and I had debated the requisite num-
ber of stars—had decided to represent the whole,
that is, all which were known as the United States
of America—notwithstanding those in the revolt,
by the act of secession, had forfeited that right, as
well as many others, having reduced themselves
not only to the condition of dependent territories,
and inasmuch as they were at present in a state
of chaotic insurrection, had fallen to the igno-
minious degree of semi-barbarous colonies, and
were, in fact, no better than wandering unkept
vagrabonds. Yet we agreed to be magnanimous
(we can afford to be) toward them, and not to
seem to yield aught that of right belongs to the
Union; so we gave a star for each, and if I had
my way, I would have awarded some distinction
to the young territories; certainly recognition
publicly is due to them rather than to these elder
rebellious sisters, who have repudiated their birth-
right, and are no longer even tributaries; but I
of course had no precedent for such expressions
of my affectionate regard, and we women are so con-
tinually reminded by our lords, that we "know
nothing at all about war or politics, and it's no
use talking"—I dared not take the initiatory step
in so grave a matter.

My sister had fastened the final white star upon
its broad field of dark blue. This flag was none
of your cotton affairs, gotten up to survive only
a sudden flash of patriotic fire, which should
shoot up for a moment, then evaporate like the
smoke of school-boys' squibs; not at all! My
sister and I had shed pink blood from punctured
finger-tips over the purest bunting (red, white,
and blue) that ever passed the loom, every thread
stalwart enough I trow, to challenge a rollicking
combat with these sturdy San Franciscan winds.
As I was saying, we had fastened the final thirty-
fourth star, and with the cooperation of a patri-
otic female (Hibernian) we had carried our precious
burden to the laundry, had pressed each one dili-
gently to its place, with a most valiant Yankee
smoothing-iron, had re-born the fabric to the
parlor, and were engaged in folding it away for
the present, when we were startled by the warn-
ing click at the front-yard gate-latch, which never
fails to announce the coming of the various mem-
bers of the household, or others, who enter on
errands of business, or in the pursuit of pleasure.
The first named ("business") refers to those dis-
agreeable individuals who persistently and imperi-
ously present themselves, bearing unpaid grocery
bills, or butcher's accounts, or gas and water
rates, and such like, and my lord being extreme-
ly indifferent to the liquidation of these small
household affairs, and also extremely indulgent
toward myself and the family, in the way of run-
ning the family credit, he having repeatedly de-
clared that he will not interfere in the matters of
household expenses. "Jane," he says to me,
"Jane, you know I don't care a continental—
where you get trusted for your groceries and
things!"

The last named ("pleasure") bears reference to
the gay ladies, who affect my patronage and re-
spect, while they pursue contraband under my flag,
that is to say, they flirt with my husband in the
bosom of his family, and make appointments for
the opera and Peter Job's, while I sit by darning
stockings, or the children's aprons, swallowing
my injured feelings, while they swallow my soft
custards and strawberries.

"Bless me," cried my sister, throwing a terrified
look over her shoulder into the yard as she spoke,
"bless me, Jane, there's Benjamin come to dinner!
I who'd have thought 'twas so late? And there's
that horrid Quiggles with him. I wonder if he
will tarry for dinner too?"

"Of course, he will," said I; "don't grudge a
poor wandering Bohemian a warm meal, Tillie!
Does not the Bible say we are to use hospitality
without grudging? hey Tillie?"

"Yes, and doesn't it say too, that if there is any
among you who will not work, neither let him
eat? hey Jane?"

"Hush, Tillie," I said, "they're coming."

While Quiggles is making his *entree*, and offer-
ing his salutations, I will tell you about him.

Quartus Quiggles, Gent, is a man about town,
that is to say he is a gentleman of elegant lea-
sure. These are his initials, Q. Q., G. O. E. L.
His admirers declare him an elegant, high-toned,
chivalrous gentleman; in fact he is one of those
courageous creatures, who never appear outside
of the dressing-room, without loftily exhibiting
the muzzle of a saucy revolver, or the silver-
sheathed point of a knife, gleaming ferociously
out of his side-pocket. No one will dispute his
valor; oh no!

Quiggles *etc.*, occupies himself principally in
sleeping; when by accident or inclination he is
awake, he turns his attention to the business of
holding up the reeling corners of liquor saloons,
when there's a chance for drinks, which elegant
pursuit he varies by partaking of free lunches,
and burrowing for "Jeff Davis and the great South-
ern Confederacy!"

Quiggles has never married; he avows a holy
horror for the matrimonial estate; it's a humbug,
he thinks, and an exploded one at that. He's the
jolliest fellow in the world, Quiggles is! "Te he,
hee!" He knows the whole female sex like a
book! Don't be thought! "Te he, hee!" He un-
derstands the sex. Bless him, he's been through
and through all creation with a candle! "Te he,
hee!" He reverses the judgement of Deity
upon His works; and God saw everything he had
made, and behold it was very good. Quiggles
don't think so! he knows better.

Quiggles, *etc.*, belongs to the genus nondescript,
who sit half hours or more, gaping at that sea of
crinoline, which walks, hops, skips, or jumps
along Montgomery street of a pleasant evening.
There you shall sometimes find him industriously
counting the female craft which comes that way
sailing. Would he soil his delicate hands, which
no kid of greater dimensions than six-and-a-half
(ladies) will fit? Will he, Quartus Quiggles, G.
O. E. L., reduce himself to the position of a regu-
lar man of business, for the paltry sake of taking
a life interest in any one of those one thousand
six hundred fair proportions, which have kept
him sitting bolt upright, out of sleep, which he
counts in a half hour, and which have prevented
the drinks for at least thirty mortal minutes?
Not he! "Te he, hee!" Can't fool him! He means
to join Jeff Davis' Confederate army, and emigrate
to the sunny South (unless Jeff concludes to in-
vade California, and hoist here the star and bars)
where he'll recline all day in a hammock under
the magnolias, and be fanned by grinning wooly
heads, while he sips champagne cocktails, made
cool and palatable by Northern ice, contributed
for the sake of a few dimes, by those sneaking,
spear-tailed Yankees!

"The compliments of the season to you,
madame," said Quiggles, as he entered the parlor,
in excellent humor with himself, and he spoke
with an air which was intended to be irresistible.
"The compliments of the season to you both," he
added, bowing to my sister; "I trust I see your
charming companion quite well."

"Bless me," he continued, as he turned toward
me again, "what have we here? Is all this your
handiwork, Mrs. Somers?" and he waved his un-
solled gloved-hand gracefully toward the beloved
colors, which my sister and I went on folding
away, unheeding the entrance of my husband
and this familiar guest.

"It is the joint production of my sister and my-
self," I replied, with all the dignity I could com-
mand, "and I am sure it cannot be difficult for one
of your intelligence and education, Mr. Quiggles,
to recognize the Flag of our Union!"

"Ah, ha!" laughed he, "ah, ha! that's good
now, 'pon honor, madam, that's cool; it's posi-
tively refreshing. Allow me, Mrs. Somers, to re-
christen these colors. I will name them the Flag
of our *Disunion*. Really now, madam," he con-
tinued, striking an impudent attitude, and giving
me a look to correspond with it, "Really now, do
you suppose you will be able to float that flag
anywhere in this State of California, at the end of
another twelvemonth?"

"Aye, then and forever," I replied, with rising
enthusiasm, at which he laughed a low, satirical
laugh, which pained me to hear, spite of my
kindling spirit.

"You remember," he said, "you remember the
old maxim, that 'one man may lead a horse to the
water, but ten cannot make him drink?'"

"True," I said, "but this surfeited animal, who
has turned to, and is gnawing down his own manger,
this staggering nag Rebellion—must drink or die!"
"Hurrah for mother!" shouted Bob. Bob is my
tall boy. He had entered during this little talk,
and was waiting, an interested listener. "Hurrah
for mother!" he repeated, "and the Flag of our
Union!"

"Hurrah for the Stars and Stripes!" cried my
husband. "I say, Quiggles, hurrah!"

"Hoo-aw for 'e 'tars an' 'tripes!" echoed the lit-
tle toddling three-year-old, youngest born of the
household, "Papa hoo-aw! Neddie, hoo-aw!"

Thus amidst these united cheers, re-shouted and
prolonged, from papa to little Ned, we deposited
the beloved colors reverently in a safe place, and
when order was restored in that household group,
Quiggles was gone—*camouflé!*

My sister and I turned to the window in time to
see a bit of his coat-tail vanishing beyond the
gate. "Poor fellow," I said, "I wonder where he
will get his dinner."

II.

JULY 3, 1863.—The twelvemonth is passed, and
the interrogative boast of treason is hushed and
answered.

The beautiful banner still floats over loyal whole
California. Her hills and valleys, and house-tops,
and the warm hearts of her sons and daughters,
are full of its glory. The beloved Insignia of
Freedom, streams to the breeze, alike from ship-
staff, and spire, and gilded dome, and humble cot-
tage, with yet another star in the group—a wan-
derer reclaimed out of the rebellious band—a new
commonwealth joined to the indissoluble Union,
Kanawha, christened by the shed-blood of her
loyal sons.

The twelvemonth is passed, and though the
villainous keel of some treacherous craft has once
disquieted and profaned the pure waters of our
beautiful bay, yet has it not corrupted them, for
no enameled ensign of this wicked and causeless
revolt, has ever dared to kiss with its wanton lip,
this quickening loyal San Franciscan breeze. No
war-cry of treason has yet mingled with the
breath of the Californian heather-blossom; not
yet has the call of the bugle been heard on the
banks of her inland waters. The surges of the
great sea at her feet have joined their monotonous
murmurs only with the living hum of her
prosperous infant cities. Her uttered voices are
but the cheerful notes of the whistling school-
boy, or the farmer at the sowing, and reaping,
and garnering—the bleating of the flocks and
herds upon her thousand hills, and along her
green valleys, the tinkling pick and sturdy shovel
of the miner, burrowing into the heart of her
high mountains, the plashing *sopranos* of her
wondrously beautiful waterfalls, and the twitter
of her thousand birds, sitting amid her perpetual
blossoms, or nestling among the solemn shadows
of her Giant Trees.

Again, on this recurrent anniversary of the Na-
tional Birthday, whole California sendeth greeting
to the loyal sisterhood on the Eastern border.

Again, she sendeth pity to the criminal and re-
bellious States, pity with the sword—"a sword
sharpened and also furnished," for twice, yea,
thrice cometh the sword of her battalions. "It is
sharpened to make a sore slaughter, it is furnished
that it may glitter!" Shall we not have pity? "Oh,
how it is made to glitter, polished for slaughter!"
So shall the terror of the sword be set against all
their gates, that their hearts may faint, and their
overthrows may be multiplied! Oh, ye stiff-
necked and rebellious people! "unite thyself,
smite to the right, prepare thyself, smite to the
left; whithersoever thine edge is turned! and
though there be a tenth-part remaining in thee,
even that shall perish by a second destruction;
yet as when the terebinth and the oak are cut
down, their stem remaineth alive, so shall the
holy race be the stem of the nation."

Nor hath this youthful sister been idle or reck-
less of other duties through this year of peril,
from false brethren; see! she hath opened wide
her gorgeous vesture, and forth out of her deep
warm bosom she hath poured a half million of her
glittering treasure, prone at the bedside of the
sick and wounded of your battle fields—her battle
fields as well, for surely those are brave and
fought for her and her children, though they may
be dwellers far away from fatherland.

Far away from the resounding clash of the
Southern metal with the Northern iron and the
steel; far away on the shores of this solemn sea,
California waits for the restoration of the whole
Union, and the blessings of Peace; turning her
young face ever toward the sunrise, listening
to those turbulent sounds beyond the mountains,
sometimes in tears for the suffering and slain—
sometimes in prayers for the bereaved, the wid-
owed and orphaned—sometimes in smiles, and
with jubilant cheers for the brave and victorious;
again, in frowns and with deprecative groans for
the imbecile and cowardly—but ever looking to-
ward that Eastern border, waiting, as they who
wait for the morning, waiting in the sure expectation
of the coming of the beautiful feet of those who
shall at last bring her the glad tidings of great
joy, not only to the Nation restored, but to all
free lands over the broad earth. Then shall the
oppressed of all the world come again with songs
of rejoicing, to dwell beneath the fostering folds
of the Starry Banner!

Cheers for California!
Cheers for the loyal States!
Cheers for the beautiful Insignia of Liberty!
Cheers for the Union!
Liberty and Union, now and forever, one
and inseparable!
SAN FRANCISCO, July 1863.

In many parts of Pennsylvania the people are
growing an excellent substitute for tea.

LETTER FROM PORT ROYAL—NO. 2.

Camp of 47th Reg't N. Y. S. V. Infantry,
Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 23d, 1863.

EDITOR FARMER: In my last I stated that we arrived in this harbor on the 3d of Nov. 1861, that the bombardment and reduction of the fort took place on the 7th, and that the 47th Regiment landed on the 10th. It was Sunday, and about the setting of the sun before we knew where our company ground would be located. Of course we had to lie down on the few cotton stalks we could gather for the occasion. We slept soundly, though our blankets were wringing wet with the dew in the morning.

At daylight, our Colonel sent a party out upon the island to procure fresh provisions, which we greatly needed, having been kept on short allowance some time. Having been just 23 days on the ship, and feeling desirous of seeing something of the island where King Cotton grew, I accompanied the party, for the exercise and sight-seeing. The island is low, sandy, and level; I doubt if there is a single point on it ten feet above tide-water, and I have been over the whole often, yet I have not seen a pebble as large as a mustard-seed.

We went directly across the island to a Mr. P.'s plantation, and found that the iron heel of war had been there before us, marking his bloody trail by the flames, and every conceivable desolation. Well may the Indian call the footsteps of Mars, as they trace them through the forest, or scenes of industry, or the marts of trade, "the bloody war-path." We arrived at the plantation about nine o'clock, having traveled seven miles through the sand, much resembling the road, except its being level, from your city to the Mission Dolores, or that part near the city [as it used to be.—Ed.] By some curious circumstance never yet fully explained, some one of our party discovered that we needed a breakfast. There were some two hundred contrabands left there by the rebels in their great anxiety to see on which side of the river Savannah stood, or whether the Yankees had not carried it off. At least I know of no other reason why they should have been in such a hurry.

Well, these contrabands had chickens and pigs, turkeys and "gooses," as they said. A breakfast was ordered, to consist of chickens cooked in various forms, "hoe cake" and fine sweet potatoes. In about an hour our breakfast sent forth its savory steam from a table literally loaded down with the above named bill of fare. It stood under a large fig tree, the leaves of which were just beginning to fall, and frequently one would come down pat into our soup. Having seated ourselves at the table (there were six in our company, two Captains, three Lieutenants and myself), the men accompanying us were distributed in small groups, getting and eating a good breakfast. We all began to laugh simultaneously, for though there were tin plates and a large cast-iron pot filled with chicken-soup, there was no knife, fork, or spoon to be seen. We asked the kind colored woman who had cooked for us, for the articles, when she, comprehending our dilemma, blurted out in a semi-comic manner, "Law, Massa's weem not got no spoons nor knives, nor forks." "But how do you eat?" "Why, Massa's weem eat with our mouls." "But how do you get your food to your mouths?" "Food, food, what ting is dat?" "Why, your victuals." "Oh, sir, vittels, is it, why weem put sweet tater in de soup and take him up and eat 'em." New light began to dawn upon us. As we had plenty of fine sweet potatoes roasted in the coals and all piping hot, one took up a piece of hoe-cake, nearly red hot, and dropped it in half the time he took it; the others took up a sweet potato each, that were really done to a yellow heat. The first exclaimed, "hang the Scotch hoe-cake," snapping his smarting fingers; all the others dropped the potatoes in double-quick time, all exclaiming, "hang the Scotch potatoes!" It was now our cook's turn to laugh at us, which she did in right good earnest, joined by a host of contrabands big and little. After our laugh was over, we went to work in earnest to construct some impromptu spoons. We took a clever, good-sized potato, broke it open, flattened it, rolled up the sides, and thus soon had a very respectable and comfortable spoon, except it had no handle, and would leak a little occasionally at the bottom, and I rather think at the top, also. Well, we had our spoons made according to the best pattern, with all modern improvements, and congratulated ourselves on the occasion, bigly, and were ready for prompt action. But, alas! another difficulty arose, or rather was there all of the time. The soup was in a large iron-pot, filling it up to the top—all very nice, but how to get it on our plates, to test the strength of our new spoons, was the next thing. After long and provoking delay, we got a tumbler, split a stick for a handle, that we might the more gently serve out the savory fluid.—"SHADES OF EREBUS!" On lifting out the first morsel, the stick gave way, and the tumbler went to the bottom of the scalding soup. If any one could have been there for half a minute, he would have supposed that half a dozen Quaker meetings had been boiled down together, and pretty well down to the groaning point at that. Another good old-fashioned laugh came in here, well shaken up and down both. Only think of it! Six hungry men that had not for nearly a week had one full satisfactory meal. There we sat, grave, brave, and hungry, with fingers already burnt and smarting, and among us all we could raise only one small pen-knife, a jack-knife with the blade broken out and no handle to it, and one tooth-pick that had served half the regiment through the campaign, so it was said, but I do not vouch for it.

We were determined, however, not to be baffled in our laudable enterprise. Some of the largest of the fig leaves were gathered, and with them we took hold of one leg, and the handle of the dinner-pot as they called it, and poured the soup upon the tin plates, and then taking another leaf, the flesh of the fowl was comfortably taken out, but our spoons leaked badly, and we were obliged to wait, and drink "the broth" as the contrabands called it, out of our plates. Only one mishap occurred during the whole meal, and that was trifling, only about a pint or so, of the almost red-hot liquid was spilled into an officer's lap. But didn't he dance a Scotch reel, South Carolina break-down, French waltz, and Yankee polka, all at once and in the most edifying manner, too? and his discourse also, was quite refreshing under the circumstances. He acknowledged afterwards that he felt decidedly better after he got well again, and only regretted that his new "unmentionables," as they could not get well as quickly as he did, were so badly soiled.

It took us so long to get our breakfast, that long before we finished, we requested our cook to commence getting our dinner at once, intending to reconquer a little in the meantime. About 11 o'clock we finished our first breakfast in the Palmetto State. It was the 11th day of November, and yet the weather was as mild and balmy as a New York June morning, in its best style.

Having heard the most glowing accounts of the orange grove on the plantation, we went out to see it and procure some of the delicious fruit. We found some forty or fifty trees, some of them quite large, and fully laden with the golden fruit, and about one soldier to every five oranges as nearly as we could judge. Pockets, bags, and haversacks were fully replenished with the fruit, sweet potatoes, eggs, chickens, pigs, turkeys, mutton, beef, veal, puppies, cabbage, books, crockery, etc. One pig and one youngster of a dog, were at once adopted as the regimental pig and puppy, which in due time afforded great sport for the men, of which I shall speak hereafter. Finding near the orange grove, which was by the water's edge, a bed of luscious oysters, we decided unanimously that they were contraband of war, and ought to be taken, and we took them. Our late breakfast, the oranges we ate, the oysters, our talking with the darkies, hunting for Secesh mementoes, looking at the numerous bales of the best quality of Sea Island cotton and laughing at audacious officers trying to ride a large mule, found on the plantation, of decided secession proclivities, amused us greatly; poor fellow, he felt that he ought to be free as well as the negroes, as they had lived and worked together. He looked grave, and even solemn, though frequently a slight puckering at the corners of the mouth indicated that he wished to laugh, and probably would have done so on common occasions. As it was, however, he did laugh once in a real heart-felt manner. When I you ought to have heard him. It was to all other mule-laughers what the falls of Yosemite are to all other falls in all creation, what California is to other countries, infinitely above and over all. After all, he seemed to feel decidedly funny, for no sooner would an officer mount him, than he would pitch him over his head. The performance would be occasionally varied by throwing one off behind and kicking at him. The more they tried to make him go, the more he wouldn't go. All these things gave us a pretty fair appetite for our dinner at two o'clock, which we dispatched with commendable industry and zeal, and immediately prepared to leave for camp, having purchased sundry turkeys, pigs, one bullock, several lambs, etc, for our companions who could not accompany us on our excursion.

At three o'clock we took up our line of march to camp. What the contrabands said to us about the war and their old masters, of the religious element in their character, and how we were all arrested before we reached camp, I will tell you in my next.

As ever, yours truly, J. BOTS.

VETERINARY.

Vertigo or Giddiness in Sheep.

Mr. Reynal considers vertigo a disease of the nervous system occasioned by a worm—the *canaria cerebri* (located in the brain), belonging to the *hydatid* family.

Lambs, from the age of two months, or from four to twelve months, become the subjects of it; and it rarely affects them after the age of eighteen months. The disease is apt to end in atrophy—wasting of the brain and spinal marrow.

In the rank of principal causes he places, first—"Hereditariness." Secondly—"Intercourse between the sexes too prematurely, especially the employment of a ram for tupping, not more than six or eight months old, as is the practice in some parts of the country."

To GUARD AGAINST THE DISEASE.—Put out of the breeding fold both males and females that have shown any signs of the disorder, and not breed from the ewes under the age of thirty months, nor from rams until they have attained their second year.

And if there are any binding conclusions to be drawn from the influence of a first foundation or necessary ones, we ought to put away from the flock females who, though in apparent health themselves, have once produced diseased stock.—[Translations from the French, by W. Percival.]

POLITENESS.—It is a graceful habit for children to say to each other, "Will you have the goodness?" and "I thank you." We do not like to see prim artificial children; there are few things we dislike so much as a miniature bean or belle. But the habit of good manners by no means implies affectation or restraint. It is quite as easy to say "Please give me a piece of pie," as to say "I want a piece of pie." The idea that constant politeness would render social life too stiff and restrained, springs from a false estimate of politeness. True politeness is perfect ease and freedom. It simply insists in treating others just as you would like to be treated yourself. A person who acts from this principle will always be said to have "sweet, pretty ways with her." It is of some consequence that your daughter should know how to enter and leave a room gracefully; but it is of more importance that she should be in the habit of avoiding whatever is disgusting or offensive to others, and of always preferring their pleasures to her own.

If you are buying a carpet for durability, choose small figures.

Large Sorghum Works.
Mode of operating by Steam, as arranged and operated by L. Foster Hadley.

Two first points to be considered after one has determined upon establishing sorghum works, are, How extensive must they be, and how much will they cost? And who knows enough about this business, practically, to give disinterested and reliable information, or who can tell how to operate them?

I propose to answer two of these points, to wit: How large or extensive they must be, and how I operate them.

To commence with the mill. This must be as large as a man can feed, to be an economical article of use. It has been found that a man can handle canes enough to grind, from four to five hundred gallons of juice an hour. Not over five hundred gallons, also, that thirty inches length of roller, is as long as is practicable for a man to feed; and it requires long arms to do that, without running the canes obliquely on the far side of the rollers, thus crossing the canes and straining the mill.

Now as we have settled upon the number of gallons an hour, and the length of the roller, we want to know how large it should be.

This depends upon two considerations. First, the amount of money a man is willing to invest in the mill, and secondly, upon whether he wants to do justice to his cane, and get all the juice that can be advantageously got out of it; or whether he is willing to lose from 20 to 30 per cent of his juice, in order to get juice as fast as he wishes, as he most assuredly will if he uses small rollers, and consequently runs them too fast to do justice to the cane. Large rollers and slow motion are absolutely essential for doing justice. You can get 500 gallons of juice from good cane, with rollers from sixteen to eighteen inches diameter, making from six to seven revolutions a minute, providing the housings and gearings are sufficiently strong to withstand the strain. But rollers would give better satisfaction, if 24 or even 30 inches in diameter.

I know some say they can get 500 gallons an hour from rollers fourteen to fifteen inches in diameter, and several inches shorter, by running them fifteen or more revolutions a minute; but who wants his cane ground in a thrashing machine? Such speed is wasteful.

In a work on sorghum recently published, the author speaks of a mill, with rollers, twenty-four inches long, making four revolutions a minute, that he thinks would give fifteen gallons of juice a minute. This is equal to 900 gallons an hour. Now this is only guess work, for I have seen smart men do their best on mills of twice the weight, and with twice the number of revolutions in the same time, and could not average over 500 gallons an hour for any considerable time. And I consider it an unfair estimate of the capacity of a mill to select the finest canes, and run the greatest speed, and work as though it was life or death for perhaps five minutes, and then say that such a sized mill will do so much, etc. It is worse yet to guess that a mill will do twice what has been found practicable for a man to do with any mill under the most favorable circumstances.

I know some allowances are to be made, as some men are smarter than others, and some circumstances are more favorable than others. For instance, three years ago I built two mills exactly alike. I recommended them to grind 100 gallons of sirup a day of ten hours. I set up one and run it myself, and made on an average from 100 to 120 gallons of sirup in eleven hours, making ten revolutions of the roller a minute. Messrs. Knox and Tilton ran the other mill, and ground juice enough for 500 gallons of sirup in ten hours, with the rollers making twenty revolutions a minute, keeping a man very busy to feed it. Size of rollers, twelve inches in diameter, and eighteen inches long.

So it seems that double the speed gave treble the juice, requiring only a man to feed, as in no case can less well be employed. Here quantity was delivered, but at what loss to the cane none can tell.

The largest, heaviest, and strongest mill ever built for the Chinese cane in these parts, was gotten up by the writer of this article, put up, and operated for L. D. Wilson, at Sandwich, Illinois. This mill weighs, with intermediate gearing and counter shafts, over six tons. Any person can see that it is a very different thing from the mills usually made. It is a very near approach to the best mills for the southern cane, and the gearing is all arranged on the opposite side of the mill, out of the way entirely, the boxes set up with screws, two inches in diameter, the holding down bolts are two inches in diameter, the sides are strengthened with two inch bolts, keyed together with a collar nicely fitted between them to prevent any spring or strain of the casting whatever. The whole thing is massive and firm as a rock, and will last a lifetime.

This mill, and all the boiling and clarifying works, was put in for taking off 1,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, but owing to the scarcity of men we only ran fifteen hours, making from 600 to 750 gallons in that time. And I consider this size of works quite as economical as larger, until it is enough larger to require two men to feed the mill, or a self-feeding mill, which ought to be at least enough larger to pay for an extra man, or the extra expense of a costly self-feeding apparatus—with rollers no less than twenty-four inches diameter, and four feet long, and weighing some 20 tons.

Having said this much about mills suitable for taking off 500 gallons a day of ten to twelve hours, or 1,000 gallons in a day and a night, I will in my next take up Clarifiers and Evaporators, for making this juice into good merchantable, clarified molasses, and the reader may rest assured that all my conclusions are based upon practical operations in a large way, day after day, and year after year, and no guess work about it at all.—[Prairie Farmer.]

It costs a great deal more to be miserable than to be happy.

To PREVENT ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—Any human being who will have the presence of mind to clasp the hands behind the back, and turn the face toward the zenith, may float at ease and in perfect safety in tolerably still water—aye, and sleep there, no matter how long. If, not knowing how to swim, you would escape drowning when you find yourself in deep water, you have only to consider yourself an empty pitcher—let your mouth and nose, not the top of your heavy head, be the highest part of you, and you are safe. But thrust up one of your bony hands and down you go; turning up the handle, tips over the pitcher.

COTTON IN ILLINOIS.—It is estimated by the Jonesboro Gazette that land enough will be planted with cotton seed in that county to produce 2,000 bales this season, which, at present prices, would produce a revenue to our farmers equal to that realized from the entire wheat crop of the county, in the fruitful year of 1857. It is true that cotton culture is to a great degree an experiment in this country, but no more so than were wheat and tobacco, and an experiment that promises so profitable returns, is surely worth a fair and careful trial.

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The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it.

Galvanized Iron Lift Pumps,

FOUR SIZES, 3, 4, 5, and 6 INCHES.

—WITH—
Stock's San Jose Patent Valves,
Better than any now in use and
WARRANTED TO RAISE WATER 125 FEET.
Made and Sold only by
CHAS. C. ERNEST,
Corner of Main and Sutter streets,
STOCKTON.

SEED WAREHOUSE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850)

S. W. MOORE,
IMPORTER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 408 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Old Number 110,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED STORE a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best source—the most skillful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent are named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of years, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass; Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass; Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass; English Rye-grass; Timothy Grass; Red Clover; White Dutch Clover; Crimson Clover; Lucerne, &c. &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

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BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP, CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS, TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS, BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

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HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED, LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

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Guano from Johnston's Island.

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BULBS:

LILIES, Anemones, Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Peony-roots, Gladioli, Iris,

and in endless variety, imported direct from France and Germany.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of seed pertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

For EXPORTATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS.

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that Orders for Seed be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express, by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled by some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receiving for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to C. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had an experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

Send for a Catalogue.

S. W. MOORE,

SEED WAREHOUSE,
408 (old No. 110) California street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

10 STOCKTON.

11

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY JULY 3, 1883.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

How to send Money by Mail.

As many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times) we recommend that they take a piece of card; open the layers of the card, insert the coin, and thus inclosed it will come safe and promptly.

The semi-annual period of the year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. The sum to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amount is very large, and we hope they will remember this.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

A PREMIUM.

We will present six packages of fresh seeds to every new subscriber, that desires the same. The seeds will consist of coffee, cotton, tobacco, rice, and other new and valuable varieties. Clubs of five or ten subscribers, in one lot, will be entitled to an increased number of parcels each. Should other seeds from those mentioned be preferred, let the subscriber name, and he will receive them. Also, to old subscribers paying arrears and renewing, do we extend the same terms.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the old States and Europe.

The rapid advance in the cause of Horticulture in California must astonish our friends abroad, and could they but look in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their beautiful also, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To such and all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their Advertisement to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can, and where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We are in receipt of another sketch from our old friend and correspondent BETTS, at Port Royal, and we know our readers will welcome him. Owing to the difficulties of communication in war time we have been delayed in his letters. We shall hope to have them regularly now.

The communication from Fulvia, is timely, and most appropriate. If ever in this world, patriotism should manifest itself in opposition to rampant treason, it is now, and it is to be hoped the heart, tongue, and pen, will speak out.

The "Birthday of our Nation," a poem by M. A. Searles, Esq., of the Collegiate Institute of Benicia, and an accomplished and happy writer to this journal, will be read by his numerous friends with great interest. We publish it at the request of his many friends. It is also suited to these stirring times.

The patriotic lines also of our excellent correspondent "Agnes," breathe the loyal spirit; fitting words for our present week of the Nation's jubilee.

"A Farmer's Views," received, and will appear next week.

Several sketches from G. F. W. are received and deferred for future numbers.

The Fourth of July.

The glorious Fourth is being ushered in again. A few hours hence and the booming of cannon and that bright and most beautiful of all national banners—our Stars and Stripes, will be sent to the breeze by millions of freemen, and as they unroll it to the breeze, let them on this natal day of our country, kiss it, and swear anew their fidelity to its sacred folds; and let every heart be ready to say, as the oath is recorded by the angels in Heaven:

"O, on to the just and glorious strife,
With our swords our freedom shielding;
Nay, resign, if it must be so, our life,
But die at last, unyielding!"

Mt. Diablo and her Rich Treasures.

HAVING spent several days in exploring among the different portions of the mines already opened, and visiting the several tunnels, etc., of the copper leads, also, the extensive coal mines, we shall endeavor to begin a full and detailed sketch of these in our next. That there are rich deposits of minerals, there is no question. There are coal-beds of excellent quality, enough to supply our State for centuries to come, and the mineral treasures only require scientific knowledge to point out the proper way to reach them by well-directed labor and a liberal outlay, when they will "pay."

Our Rambles in the Country—No. 2.

Our notes about Martinez were necessarily brief for so pretty a place. We wish our citizens would visit it and spend a week or two; ride among the beautiful hills, and fields of waving grain, and orchards of luscious fruits. There is a quiet beauty in all the region round about Martinez that would be richly enjoyed by all who love a ramble in the country.

We cannot refrain from mentioning a little incident as we crossed the ferry from Benicia to Martinez. We met Col. Gift, with his fine blood mare "Ruby" and a foal by "Cheatem" at her side. "Ruby" is his pet, and well she may be, for "blood will tell." "Ruby" is a queen among those that can boast of a royal pedigree, and it does one good to hear the Colonel speak of that noble animal—the Horse, and to see him mark the fine "points" of the noble creature. Col. Gift has the right kind of enthusiasm for the horse, and knows how to treat him.

From Martinez we rode over the hills and up through the valleys and cañons that make what is called the Pacheco Pass, to Pacheco. Along this entire route there is more wild land or pasture, than there is in cultivation. Some grain fields promise well. Near Pacheco, we called at the residence of Señor Salvo Pacheco, from whom the town and valley derives its name, this being the land upon which the Pacheco Grant is located, some 20,000 acres.

Señor Pacheco has a very pleasant location, surrounded by large oaks. His residence is in the usual style of our early Spanish and Mexican settlers, their houses being built with reference to a generous, social life, spending their time generally in their own way, devoting it to the rearing of large herds of horned cattle and bands of horses; these proving their principal source of income, which they spend freely in receiving their friends, in field sports, horse-racing, bull-fights, and the merry dance. The residence of Señor Pacheco was neatly inclosed; some 80 fruit trees and 1000 vines was the amount of the cultivation. We noted two very large and fine pepper trees in the fruit garden. The stock consisted of fifty horses, brood mares, etc.; two stallions, American Boy and John Lemon; 1000 sheep, from which the clip of the year is estimated at 5500 pounds.

A brother, Señor Fernando Pacheco, adjoins, and has some 260 acres of land that is improved by Señor Gollinda; an orchard of 500 fruit trees; and a vineyard of 21,500 vines, numbering many foreign kinds. The gardener who has charge of them, Mons. Faundra, informed us there are 64 kinds. The orchard and vineyard look very well; need more pruning and careful shortening. The usual error of planting corn with vines or beans is found here also, much to the injury always of both crops. Mons. Faundra tells us he will make wine this year.

The principal grounds of Señor Fernando Pacheco amount to 1000 acres, on which are 500 fruit trees, 1700 vines in bearing, 700 young vines, and pasture for a band of sheep.

The customs and habits of our early comers are such that they do not give their personal care to farm, orchard, vineyard, or stock, and consequently being left to employees, cannot of necessity be in that prosperous condition that otherwise would be expected.

A CALIFORNIA FESTIVAL.

There was held during this week the grand annual festival of the Pachecos, at the residence of Señor Salvo Pacheco. This festival consisted of a grand bull-fight, racing, dancing, and feasting, continuing three days and nights. Their people came from all sections, and numbered many hundreds if not thousands. The hospitalities of the Pachecos were profuse; all was free, all welcome. It was a gay and festive scene. Several wild animals were slain. As the animals were driven to desperation by being tormented, there were some feats of most desperate daring and skill by the caballeros, who, on horse and on-foot, when met by the infuriated animals, did perform some feats of "ground and lofty tumbling," and we presume, felt the effects of it some days afterwards. The most interesting and pleasant part of the festivities, was the evening entertainment, where with good music and with the fair Señoritas they "trip it on the light fantastic toe," as it is understood that they excel in the waltz and all similar dances.

PACHECO.

A broad and very beautiful valley, that in coming years will tell of immense wealth in her agricultural products, and now even from this source, the grain warehouses record many cargoes annually sent from this valley.

Pacheco proper, numbers about 450 inhabitants, and is rapidly increasing. It is a very lively business place, and promises soon to lead off and become the head of the county, and do the most of the business. Our Martinez friends must wake up—start a railroad, steam-wagon, or some morning when they open their eyes, they will see they have slept too long.

Pacheco contains one church open to all, and one school-house, four stores (the principal ones), one harness shop, tin shop, stove store, market, two hotels—the Pacheco Hotel and Stage House, kept by J. G. Shirts (see card in our columns); The Exchange, by Mr. Wells; two stables (Eagle and Johnson's); there are three large warehouses for grain, a large flouring mill, foundry and machine-shop, several good blacksmiths' and wagon-shops, all indicating a thriving state of the mechanical industry of the place, as they all were very briskly employed.

WAREHOUSES.

The largest is that of G. P. Loucks, Esq., one of the early settlers in this region, being some seven years a resident, and one of our most eminent and active friends for the cause of Agriculture, to whom the cause is largely indebted, and of whom this whole valley acknowledges that he has done nobly. Mr. Loucks has a fine, large, new warehouse, 100 by 100 feet, with wing, wharf and landing. His buildings are capable of holding from 100,000 to 125,000 sacks of grain, and as

a pioneer in this business, he deserves well at the hands of all the farmers in Pacheco valley.

Messrs. Hale & Fassett, now Messrs. McCauley & Co., have two warehouses adjoining each other, 30 by 125, and 44 by 100. They are now improving the creek, to make it easier of access, spending money liberally. The capacity of the warehouse is about 100,000 sacks, probably more.

Messrs. Fish & B. have two warehouses; one at Upper Landing, one near the Bay. The proprietors being absent, did not meet them. Warehouse The conveniences for storage and shipping capacity—about 80,000 sacks.

Warehouses from Pacheco, are very good; storage reasonable, and money advanced readily and reasonably.

STAGE LINES AND CONVEYANCES.

The stage conveyances are good. Johnson's Line runs from Martinez, and connects with Pacheco, and to Clayton, and the Diablo mines, twice a day; and the Oakland stages run regularly also.

Bamber's Express, and the post office facilities, are excellent and regular here. Mr. Hale (of Hale & Fassett) is Postmaster, and the post office duties are promptly attended to.

FAIR GROUNDS AND HALL.

The Fair grounds occupy 43 acres. The floods damaged them seriously, washing away fences, stalls, and stock; but the public spirit of the people will see all righted again. They are at work upon the track, and will make it one of the best in the State. The hall is good, large, and airy, and with a coat of paint or whitewash, also upon the fences, they can make things shine.

We were indebted to Mr. Johnson for a pleasant drive on the track, and over Pacheco. We feel confident their coming Fair will be made to redound to their credit. Contra Costa County has always done well; now, as she is to have the Bay District Fair in connection with her own county, and the aid from the State of \$2,000, let her make her mark, and redeem the Bay District from the repudiating shame that has enveloped her as an agricultural institution.

We visited the pleasant home and farm of G. P. Loucks, Esq., our earnest, zealous advocate of the agricultural interest. Mr. L.'s farm consists of 400 acres of fine land, part rolling, and part bottom-land, lying along the creek and flats. Mr. L. met with very heavy losses during the flood of 1882, the water rising in this section into his warehouses several feet, rendering it necessary to take the grain out through the roof of the warehouses to save it. The flood covered his farm, garden, orchard, vineyard, etc., but brave hearts can endure losses and yet triumph over them. We are glad to see Mr. Louck's new warehouses ready for the opening season. The soil of the farm is excellent. Portions of the orchard are covered with a sandy deposit several feet thick in places, injuring trees, vines, etc., severely. Mr. L. has a fine duck-pond on his farm, and his domestic fowls and geese look well. The grain-fields look well and promise good crops. We saw a patch of a new variety of wheat from Canada, which Mr. L. imported and has carefully raised two years for seed. We trust a future coming prosperity will reward so efficient and excellent a citizen. Such men are the pillars for a growing community.

The large amount of correspondence this week from abroad, and the spirit of the Fourth which is so ably expressed in our columns in behalf of our glorious Union, compels us to defer more of the sketches of our rambles, till another week.

The International Hotel.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, under the auspices of its most indefatigable proprietor, F. E. Weygant, Esq., who is also proprietor of the "Tremont Hotel," may be truly said to be in the full tide of busy life. Both these hotels are full of well satisfied patrons.

The International Hotel situated as it is, on one of our main thoroughfares, Jackson street (as is also the Tremont), commands attention from its central position, and being of easy access to our river, and the San Jose steamers, securing to both these hotels a large number of patrons daily.

Mr. Weygant is so well and so favorably known, and being personally present to receive and attend to his guests, he makes them all feel at "home." The International, since the present proprietor took possession, has been remodeled throughout, supplied with new furniture, beds, and bedding, of the best kind, and every arrangement has been made to meet the wants of travelers, and make them comfortable and happy.

Strangers from abroad, and all travelers can always feel sure of a good reception at the International, or at the Tremont, for the proprietor is present almost all the time at both places, overseeing, arranging, and looking after the comfort of his patrons with almost the power of ubiquity. By a reference to our advertising columns, these hotels are described in all their detail, and to this we refer, particularly at this time.

ST. JONATHAN COLLEGE.—We received the invitation of the President and Faculty of this College, to be present at their annual commencement, held on Monday last. We regret our inability to be present. We learn, however, with pleasure, that the examination was one of which the President and Faculty may well be proud, as it reflects great credit upon the institution.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to Horace Waters, Esq., of the Piano and Music warehouse on Broadway, New York, for a fine collection of New Music and Songs, among them are, *When the War is Ended*, *The Dying Volunteer*, *Our Country's Grave*, *All Quiet along the Potomac*, *They Work Me all the Day*, *Sweet Evening*. These are all new and beautiful, and should be in every collection.

CALIFORNIA MUSIC.—We have received copies of the new and admirable piece of music by Professor Gustave A. Scott. This is one of the finest of Mr. Scott's compositions. The piece is entitled *La Grace*, and has been dedicated to Miss Fanny Jones of San Francisco.

A POEM.

Delivered on the Fourth of July, 1882, at Sulrun.

BY MARTIN ANDREAS SÆVLES.

When yonder mountain's proudly rearing crest,
With summer's plumes in graceful beauty drest,
Looked down in silence on an untitled plain,
Or on the upwelling billows of the main,
This century's march had only just begun,
And Freedom's Empire yet had to be won.
You bay whose waters moan along the shore,
Ne'er knew a paddle, less a steamer's roar;
The wild flowers sparkled mid the uncut grass,
Excelling these o'er which our footsteps pass.
Our towns like pearls upon a velvet robe,
Were then unmarked upon the school-house globe;
The sunshine gilded but a lonely scene,
And yet to him a glorious one I ween:
For here doth Nature wear her brightest smiles,
We all now praise her fascinating wiles.
The moonlight silvered mountain, hill and plain,
And charmed by beauty glad returned again,
Nor found bright scenes in Oriental lands,
To rival work here wrought by Nature's hands.
The wild sweet grandly o'er the uncultured hills,
Or laughed an echo to the singing rills.
The sky so glorious in its azure hue,
A glance of admiration scarcely knew;
For 'mid these scenes so eminently fair,
The Digger built a hardly savage lair,
And, little better than the prowling beast,
His food of worms afforded him a feast.
The gold that sprinkled famed Coloma's plain,
The ores that crop from Mariposa's vein,
The wealth that flows in such an ample tide,
To Wall-street coffers, adding to its pride,
Was then a power silent in the ground,
Or, if 'twas seen, was cast away when found;
The Digger knew not that 'twould craze white men,
And build a city where he hid his den.
None dreamed that time would such great changes bring,
That man could govern without church or king.

But turn your eyes unto another stage,
And let your minds its storied scenes engage,
Those scenes that gave the world a race of men,
Great with the sword, but greater with the pen,
Possessed of all the noblest qualities of mind,
Their peers you'll ne'er in ancient history find,
For conquest and glory, 'e'en in Roman days,
Dazzled her heroes, filled her poet's lays;
While oft ambition led the Grecian host,
Their love of country was too oft a boast;
But our forefathers had no splendid dream
Of laureled victors—glory's tempting gleam—
They had no hopes that humble names would ring
As titled courtiers of their home-made king;
They fought for truth, with not a thought of self,
For God, and Justice, not for hope of pelf.

The "Stamp Act" first revealed the coming wrong;
Without its name, oh! where would be this song?
And when we think upon this scene afar,
Let grateful hearts remember Col. Barre,
The fire then kindled burst into a flame:
That when extinguished covered all with fame:
The humble plow-boy wielding but his scythe,
That desperate need made every foe to write;
The minute-man, the fearless General too,
Marked out by "red coats" in his "buff and blue."
The scene is shifted: see! the furious crowd,
In Boston's streets about angrily and loud;
The hated troops upon the unarmed fire,
The city's streets become a funeral pyre.
And listen to the cry that now alarms,
That calls all honest patriot men to arms,
That transforms women, makes them heroes bold,
The rivals of storied Amazons of old.
Why, even boys, 'tis said in history's page,
Demanded satisfaction of a Gage.
Oh! what examples fire our growing youth,
To equal those who dared to speak the truth,
And while they hear our glowing words to-day,
Let each resolve our Union shall not decay.
That yonder flag shall ne'er again be trailed,
No star or stripe shall be stained or veiled;
For when its folds by living hands are furled,
Our blood-bought freedom leaves a weeping world.

But recent facts are proofs that Yankee boys,
Are yet like those whose words a Gage annoys.
Think of them, whispering in that hour of death,
The Stars and Stripes, with their expiring breath,
Happy to die in such a noble cause,
For Union and Freedom, and their country's laws.
But let us see what picture now displays
Heroic courage to a world's amazement.
Stop! weave your laurels for a William Pitt,
A nation's homage to his name is fit.

Now softly steal the footsteps of the Sun,
Along the streets of sleeping Lexington;
His rosy fingers open the eyes of flowers,
His smile ne'er warns them of the cloud that lowers;
But see! a host with glittering bayonets file
Along the street, beneath the elms' broad aisle—
Hail now they fight, the "red-coats" but for life,
While "minute-men" in Freedom's name do strife.

The drama changes with our memory's will—
We live again the fight at Bunker Hill.
Hark! hear the anxious patriot-chieftain ask
"How did our men perform their first great task?
And did they fight, nor let their courage fall,
At sight of warriors clad in splendid mail?"
"No, General," said the old militia-man,
"They stood the fire, the British rangers ran,
Our boys ne'er groined when dying on the field,
They fought when wounded, said they'd never yield."
"Thank God!" said he, "now Freedom's cause is won."
If thus they act, the only danger's run.
Let Warren's name be proudly mentioned here,
A braver spirit never laughed at fear.
O'er well kept scenes our minds must swiftly run
Till living letters spell George Washington.
Bright son of Freedom! now a world can see
Thy name is writ—a watchword for the free.

And next a scene presents itself to view,
That all are proud of, save a dastard few;
We're here to-day with patriot thoughts each fired,
To about our praises of those men inspired,
And shall I name them, name the fifty-six?
Oh, no! let each one with his praises mix
The thought that each should have a monumental pile.

Should be remembered now, and all the while.
To speak of Franklin, Adams, Thomas Jefferson,
Would be to praise the separate rays of sun,
Where each one shines, yet forms a splendid whole,
Where each is glorious, yet has but one soul.
Oh, what a lesson should example teach—
These names should each emphatic sermon preach;
These noble men thought for no little state,
Despised mere power, asked not to be great;
Their country's good was every patriot's aim,
Then State-Rights dogmas had not scarce a name.

Oh! let us each resolve 'e'en here, to-day,
That such an influence shall not pass away,
And in the Nation's one great burst of joy,
Its honest praise without a base alloy,
Methinks I see a people's firm, united will
To frown down traitors and disunion kill.
Again our mind the drama's action views,
Again we're courted by our History's muse,
And swiftly passes all the well-fought fields,
Success is glorious, yet in courage grand,
When all its fire by hard defeat is fanned,
When famine and cold are but a reason why
The man should conquer and his will ne'er die.
Methinks I see them shivering in the cold,
With lips so blue, and clothes so scant and old,
With feet all bleeding as they track the snow,
With heads unsheltered as the storm-winds blow,
With wives and children freezing far away,
Homeless and fireless all the chilling day,
At night without a word of love to cheer,
Hoping all things, and scorning thoughts of fear,
But see them kneeling pleadingly to God!
How meek they bow unto his scourging rod,
How sweetly low they pray in solemn tones,
Sufficing their sobs, ashamed of hunger's groans;
How pure their faith, how confident their trust,
As firm they said, "Conquer we will and must!"
Great God! we thank Thee for such facts as these,
That fire our hearts, but make our blood to freeze,
It brings the blush at every selfish thought,
It deepens the value of the gift thus bought;
But what a triumph crowned their darkest night,
Yet no black deed stains 'e'en "the Hessians' flight!"
Stern in defeat, yet when the victor's power
Rewarded their arms, that was the humblest hour.
Events now crowd into a single line—
We all remember solemn Brandywine,
And now our shouts ring like the new struck coin,
At even mention of the name Burgoyne.
We pass o'er Monmouth's hot and bloody plain,
O'er Stony Point and fearless General Wayne,
The siege of Charleston now is acted o'er,
Poor Andre's fate we even now deplore,
While cursing Arnold for a treacherous knave,
We feel their wish a noble foe to save;
We weave new laurels for brave Marion's men,
We thrill as Sumter's valiant deeds we pen,
We glory in the loyal name of Greene,
Whose handsome face adorns this shifting scene,
And now the act, the final and the last,
Of this great Drama, wonder of the Past,
Attracts our minds on this our festive day,
As grateful memory points to Chesapeake bay,<
To Rochambeau, De Grasse, and La Fayette—
Brave France, thy sons we never shall forget!
And listen! while the distant Ocean moans
Can honest praise forget to name Paul Jones?
The curtain falls, this memory's play is done,
Our tableaux end with name of Washington.

Now turn your gaze unto our present state,
Our praise to God should constant be and great,
The people rally in defense of Right,
Almost exploded is Rebellion's might.
The masses' voice for Union ringing loud,
Reveals its strength, ay! in the humble crowd;
They ne'er will bow unto a kingly yoke,
Their rage now Treason trembles to provoke.
Henceforward we hope that smiles of Peace will gleam,
That War will vanish with Secession's dream;
'Tis true you point to many scurvy knaves
Whose hands will steal the tempting gold each craves,
But when we dwell upon the days gone by,
The wrongs then suffered make our own to cry:
Then titled thieves pursued their evil way,
Their hands of iron ruled a fearful sway,
No law to curb them, save a tyrant code,
The conqueror proudly o'er the masses rode,
Their lives his sport, their gold his boasted spoil;
Then, bare existence crowned a life of toil,
Now, work is noble, grand is sweat and toil,
The honest farmer lords it o'er the soil,
The humblest man a rich reward can win,
And when successful, call not work a sin;
Nor buys a cord, nor hides his home-made jeans,
Nor aces "mi lord," gets scorn for his pains;
No Church and State to rule with pompous pride,
No patting nobles o'er the "herd" to ride,
No lilies, no taxes on our light and air,
We have no king to take a lion's share.
We bow no knee, except to One alone,
We own submission to but one great throne.
Our bounds extend from proud Atlantic's shore
O'er half the world to where these breakers roar,
Our flag is floating to the summer breeze
In every clime, the Traveler of the seas,
And though by Treason humbled to the dust,
Has roused a storm both terrible and just,
Though traitors seized the very helm of State,
Their insane acts could not awaken hate;
But when they touched that flag that proudly flies,
They fired a mine, that "ploding" shakes the skies,
A Nation's anger, dreadful in its power,
Will vengeance take for that unlucky hour—
God mitigate its fury! after all
Who would not weep to see a brother fall.
Among her sisters that she boasts as mates,
Our California, star of Western States,
Can claim a place that is our greatest pride,
We point to wealth we've scattered far and wide,
And if we now resolve to take a care,
And keep our gold, why, 'tis our honest share;
We say that here our Beauty reigns as queen,
In palace-halls, the loveliest ever seen;
She rears her signal on Mount Shasta's peak;
She wills the world her Merced's falls shall seek;
She scatters torrents in her willful play,
Each one a glory for a traveler's day;
She makes each vale with wondrous charms to teem,
And when she's angry blows the Geyser's steam,
She bides in fun 'mid Eldorado's caves,
And laughs as 'bout her many a tourist raves;
She lifts her wand o'er vineyards of the South;
Her amber mantle hides the summer's drought;
She sends a tree, a sample of her skill,
To puzzle Europe with her mighty will;
She 'brothers Earth with graceful fringe of grain,
And when it's worn, she sends her servant Rain,
And fields appear in robes of liveliest green,
With scented blossoms all the gardens teem.
Her luscious fruits she hangs on plume-like trees,
She breathes on flowers, and then they're food for bees;
But when her artist paints the splendid sky,
His colors dazzle the enchanted eye;
His tints selected from the store of Heaven,
An essence of light, with no rude hue to leaven,
His work is perfect, and no other land
A brighter cover boasts from Beauty's hand.
She lightens labor; even in the mines,
We hear Gold-bunter speak of happy times,
When sweetly sleeping in the open air,
Brush for a couch, and with the humblest fare,
But with her hand to soothe his aching head,
Her smile to sweeten 'e'en the hardest bread,
He works contented, whistles, laughs, and sings,
If but the gold a compensation brings.
Nor are her favors given to him alone—
She makes all mothers bless this happy home,
By giving children 'e'en her magic power,
Her gift of beauty, a most wished-for dower.
The Future! Who shall dare to draw the veil?
Our hopes and fears alternately prevail;
Sweet Hope, when asked, will hint at destined joy,
And smiles when whispering "Greatest of all!"

But still the cloud will darken every view;
It stifles joy, its blackness is too true.
And shall Disunion stain this country's page?
Shall Treason triumph in unbridled rage?
Shall all our glory now be blotted out?
Shall tyrants, as we speak of Freedom, shout,
And point to us as sharing Rome's hard fate,
To prove Republic's never can be great?
Oh God! we pray Thee, interpose Thine arm,
Oh! shield our land from such impending harm,
And make us, while our joyful plumes ring,
Swear this great oath before Heaven's King:
We'll save our Union, let what will befall,
We'll rally promptly at our country's call.
We "pledge our honor"—everything in life,
To guard it well 'mid bitterness and strife,
We'll never rest until that flag once more
Is loved and honored as on days of yore,
Until it floats on every land and sea,
The sacred emblem of a people free,
The Flag of Freedom, given to man by God,
To float o'er Freedom, over hallowed sod.

Walter Brown's Monthly Wool-Circular

New York, June 1, 1863.

The Domestic Wool Trade has been remarkably dull during the entire month just closed; manufacturers have purchased sparingly, and only in quantities sufficient to supply their pressing necessities. This policy on the part of customers, together with the disposition on the part of owners to close up the year's business before the new clip is offered, has had the natural effect to depress prices, and, as a consequence we have now to quote a decline of from 10 to 12c in the most descriptions of Wool. The tendency is still downwards, and it is difficult to form a correct judgment as to future market prices. The approaching clip is said to be considerably larger than that of 1862, and as the stock of Foreign Wools on hand is also large, there is reason to expect that the trade will open in the country at prices very much below the views which have been, during the winter, entertained by many of the growers.

Pulled Wools are proportionably lower, and small sales only have been made, at prices favoring buyers. California Wools have been quiet since the auction sale in April, with but few transactions, at reduced prices. There are no arrivals of spring clip yet, but we have advices of some shipments on the way. Foreign Wools of all descriptions partake of the general dullness, and sell only at declining rates.

At the auction sales of Cape Wools in this city, on the 12th instant, and in Boston on the 27th, the figures realized, though somewhat below the views of holders, at private sale, were as high as could reasonably have been expected, considering the depressed state of the markets. The desirable lots brought full prices, and as good Wools could have been bought at private sale for less money than was paid at auction in Boston. There is still on hand a good supply of desirable lots from which manufacturers may make their selections. Our quotations this month are to a considerable extent nominal, and the market in favor of the buyer.

We have reported the following sales during the past month:

Fleeces, 301,000 lbs, 65@90c; Pooled, 30,000 65@90c; 200 bales Cape, 38@45; 99 bales Messina; 1,000 bales Valparaiso; 164 bales Entre Rios.

At Auction: 705 bales Cape, 29@38c; 19 bales damaged Cape, 26@30c; 21 bales damaged Obilhan, 12@13c; 21 bales unwashed African, 12c.

In Boston: 480,000 lbs Fleeces and Pooled, 70@90c; 110,200 lbs California, 41@42c; 626 bales Cape, Mediterranean, and South American. At Auction: 890 bales Cape, 30@40c.

In Philadelphia: 142,500 lbs, 68@90c; 13,500 lbs unwashed Foreign, 42@52c.

In Providence: 131,000 lbs Fleeces, 60@90c; 20,500 lbs Pooled, 82@90c; 29,133 lbs Foreign, 40@42c.

The imports of the past month, as published, are:

From Liverpool: 2,057 bales; London, 2,277; Marseilles, 969; Buenos Ayres, 837; Chili, 1,076; Rio Grande, 151; Matamoros, 36; Montevideo, 26; Port Elizabeth (O. G. H.), 1,327; Genoa, 47; Antwerp, 373; Havre, 11; Cette (France), 45; Hamburg, 37; Aspinwall, 109 bales.

Total for the month, 9,378 bales.

PRICES CURRENT OF CALIFORNIA WOOL.
California, Unwashed Fleeces, in grades, 28@47c.
California Washed Pooled, 55@87c.
California Common Washed Pooled, 25@50c.
California Washed Fall Clip, in grades, 30@42c.

More Light.—The new and splendid Lamps imported by Stanford Brothers, with their powerful light to burn in them, will surpass any others now imported or offered for sale in our State.

PACHECO

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE to call attention of the people of Contra Costa county, and the neighboring districts, to their Foundry and Machine Shop and to their new and important improvements.

THE PACHECO BARLEY-MILL.

This is an invention of their own. A neat, compact, and economical Mill, capable of grinding SEVEN AND A HALF TONS of Barley in two hours with a eight-horse power. This Mill is believed to be the best yet invented and will be sold at the low price of \$25. An illustrated cut will soon be given in this journal, and a finished model of the mill will be exhibited at the Fair for premium, in Pacheco, in September.

A NEW GANG PLOW.

This new invention of the undersigned will prove of interest to the farmers, being capable of plowing from three to five acres per day. A model of the machine will also be exhibited at the coming Fair.

The Proprietors of this Foundry are prepared to answer orders for

EVERY KIND OF CASTINGS,

which they are confident will compare favorably with those from any Foundry in the State.
STANDISH & DALTON.
Pacheco, June 22, 1863.

Splendid Farm for Sale.

THE FARM IS SITUATED IN CONTRA COSTA County, being one of the most healthy portions of the State. It consists of 132 acres of land, with a never failing stream of good water running through the farm. The land is suitable for wheat, barley, corn, beans, potatoes, etc.; fenced with a five-board fence and divided off into convenient lots, all hog-tight. A good house, with all conveniences, lathed and plastered. Barn and stable, corral, etc. 500 French and German grape-vines, two years old, consisting of good varieties. Good garden, suitable for raising vegetables at all seasons of the year; two good wells of soft water. A Warrent Deed will be given as the title is perfect, being a Patent from the United States. There is a good landing for shipping grain near by, where boats of 50 tons burden land regularly. There is a school one and a quarter miles from the house. For particulars and terms, which are liberal, inquire of Col. Warren, editor of this paper.

Liverpool Wool Market.

John L. Bowes & Bro's Monthly Wool Circular, dated Liverpool, 16th May, 1863, says: Fine Wools are abundant, particularly Australian and Mesitico, and buyers have been unwilling to operate freely even at a considerable reduction in price until the last few days, when the market has assumed a steadier tone. Of Mesitico the arrivals will be large during the next two months, and a good article can be got at 8 1/2 to 9d; some choice lots of Banda Oriental, almost free of burr, are held at 10d to 11 1/2d per lb. The supply of greasy Cape is small at present. Coarse and medium Wools are scarce, of long-stapled exceedingly so, and prices have advanced 1d per lb. Of Donskoi the arrivals will be light during the next three months.

Our manufacturers are on the whole satisfactorily employed.

Our new clip of Domestic Wool seems likely to attain dangerously high prices: a small portion has already been sold at 20d for Southdowns, and 21d to 23d for long luster fleeces.

Shipments of Wool to America have been exceedingly limited during the past month.

Public sales closed in Liverpool, yesterday, 31-703 bales offered, 19,253 sold. Competition for E. India (of which 13,191 were offered and 12,765 sold) was steady, and prices of yellow and white advanced 1d on the close of February sales, gray and brown advanced 1d; not more than 400 bales of this class were taken for the U. States: medium yellowish white 11d to 12d, fair yellow 10d to 11d, inferior to ordinary yellow 8 1/2 to 9d, brown and gray 8 1/2 to 8 3/4, Native black 7 1/2 to 7 3/4, Native gray 5 1/2 to 6d.

The London Auctions of Australian and Cape opened 30th April, with middling competition, at a fall on washed Wools of 1d to 1 1/2d per lb on February sales, but have subsequently hardened; the French are buying much more freely than the Belgians or Germans. These sales will terminate 3d June.

In Liverpool, about the latter part of July, 18-000 bales East India and 15,000 Mediterranean, River Platte, African, and other Wools will be offered.

To MAKE THE TEETH WHITE.—A mixture of honey with the purest charcoal, will prove an admirable cleanser. It should be applied once a day with the tooth brush.

EAGLE HOTEL.

—Late Woodford's Hotel—

PACHECO.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING TAKEN THE above named well-known and popular Hotel, would respectfully inform the traveling public that they are prepared to accommodate steady or transient boarders in a satisfactory manner. The house has recently been enlarged, a number of sleeping rooms added, and the whole establishment thoroughly refitted, rendering it well adapted in every respect to the requirements of a well conducted country hotel. No pains will be spared to contribute to the comfort of our guests.

A Livery Stable

Is connected with this Hotel. Horses and carriages furnished at reasonable rates.

A Daily Line of Stages

Connect Pacheco with Martinez, San Pablo, Oakland, Lafayette, Clayton, and the Coal Mines.
Pacheco, June 20, 1863.

J. D. SHIRTS & CO.

18

OAKLEY & JACKSON, STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast.

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:
200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's
2000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 9's
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

...ALSO...

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street.

SAN FRANCISCO

CALLAHAN & SANDERSON,

WHOLESALE

Crockery and Glass

WAREHOUSE.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FURNISHING HOTEL AND FAMILY SUPPLIES.

No. 418 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING

For Decayed Teeth,

Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or mere shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane), at his rooms No. 633 (old No. 187) Clay Street, San Francisco.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVEINE

Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price \$1, sent by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and reserves having none in future. His office has been established thirteen years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.

JAMES PEARSON, M. D.

Fresh Cotton-Seed.

1,000 POUNDS FRESH SHALAND GOV. WARRANTED COTTON-SEED, "COFFIN BRAND," warranted. This is the best brand known. This parcel of Seed has been selected by JOHN T. ZORN, a gentleman conversant with Cotton and Cotton Manufacturing, having resided for twelve years in Egypt and the East Indies, and become familiar with the article. He has brought this invoice of seed to introduce into California the BEST COTTON KNOWN.

The seed was carefully packed by O. V. Mayer, Esq. well known in the Agricultural World, and will be offered at mere nominal prices (to induce the cultivation extensively), as follows:

COTTON-GINS.

Those who will want Cotton Gins the present year can also have the same imported to order, from \$50 upwards, according to size and power.

The Double-cylinder Saw-Gins, For Short-staple Cotton, the best Gins now made. They have from 20 to 50 saws, in two rows, working in double action, and with admirable perfection, the reducing the feeding space to one-half that of the old Gin, keeping the cotton in constant action, separating it freely from the seed, and avoiding clogging the Machine, which takes place in the single rows of saws.

EXCELSIOR COTTON-GINS, An ingenious improvement on the East Indian Charka (without Saw) for Long-staple Cotton, used for ginning the Government Sea-Island Cotton. These Gins nip the seeds perfectly clean from the bolls, and without tearing or "flocking" the fiber, and render more Cotton than the Saw-Gins, in its original length.

...ALSO...

Cotton and other PRESSES,

TOGETHER WITH

MACHINERY, GEARING, AND HARNESS, Of every description, can be had at Manufacturers' prices.

Orders should be furnished immediately to secure them in season for this crop. Apply to—

ZORN & CO., Government House;

Or at the Farmer's Office.

John T. Zorn.

A. Kapp.

ZORN & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, AND

Commission & Forwarding MERCHANTS,

502 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO;

11 BECKMAN STREET,

NEW YORK.

AGENTS for a number of Manufacturers in the Atlantic States and Europe; purchase and sell any kind of Goods on Commission; attend also to Collections, Remittances, Insurance, etc.

FOR

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

They have the very best facilities, under an arrangement with Mr. Chas. V. Mapes, the well known Agricultural Implement Agent, New York.

They invite an inspection of their Samples, Price-lists, and Pattern-books, of HARDWARE, BRITANNIA, BRASS, AND TINWARE.

ZORN & CO. do a Commission Business exclusively, confining themselves with a moderate Commission, according to the amount of a transaction. Having correspondents all over the globe they can promise satisfaction to all reasonable expectations in all business entrusted to them, and invite especially the farming public to give them a trial. Letters addressed to them in German, French, Italian, or Spanish, will be answered in the same language.

ZORN & CO.,

502 Washington street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

...OF...

And will Sell Cheaper than any House in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS.

CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL,

TURPENTINE, COAL-OIL, KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL,

SPERM OIL, LARD OIL, MACHINERY OIL,

RAPE-SEED OIL, CHINA NUT OIL,

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL, SHARK'S OIL,

NEATSFOOT OIL, TANNER'S OIL,

etc. etc. etc. etc.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

THE NEW STYLE HAT, COME AND SEE.

HATS! HATS! JAMES C. COLLINS, AGENT FOR G. ROSENBERG, EAGLE HAT STORE, New 104 Fellows' Hall, 243 Montgomery street.

Our old friends and the public generally are cordially invited to call, and see our

New Spring and Summer Style of

SILK HAT FOR 1863.

We also keep on hand a full assortment of the latest style Men's, Boys', and Children's FANCY CAPS. Also, a full assortment of Boys' and Children's STRAW CAPS. Our many years' experience as well known manufacturer and dealer in this city will, we trust, secure to us a generous share of public patronage.

PREMIUMS

AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR.



MEDAL

AWARDED TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON

Sewing Machines,

...AT THE...

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

LONDON, 1862.

First Class Gold Medal

...TO THE...

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

Paris Exhibition, 1861.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Are Universally Acknowledged

TO BE THE BEST

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

JUST RECEIVED.

Call and examine before purchasing.

H. W. WADSWORTH, Agent,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

SAN FRANCISCO.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

WITH

New Improvements,

JUST RECEIVED,

ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES

...FOR...

STITCHING,

BINDING,

HEMMING,

CORDING,

QUILTING,

TUCKING,

FELLING,

GATHERING,

...AND...

EMBROIDERING;

AS ALSO,

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Family Sewing Machines,

IN USE.

Call and see the New Improvements.

H. W. WADSWORTH,

AGENT,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

JACKSON STREET,

A few doors above Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING.

MOST CONVENIENT TO THE

Steamers' Landings, Business Streets,

...AND...

Places of Amusement.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Reduction in Prices.

Fine Bathing Rooms attached to the Barber Shop.

WARM AND COLD SHOWER BATHS,

FREE TO GUESTS.

Thoroughly Renovated and Newly Furnished this Spring. EVERY ROOM OPENS TO THE LIGHT and AIR. Every Room is furnished with a first quality Patent Spring-Bed and Hair Mattress. The International offers to guests the greatest number and BEST FURNISHED FAMILY ROOMS; and also SETS AS GOOD A TABLE as any House in the City. I am determined that the INTERNATIONAL shall be the most comfortable, best regulated, and in all respects superior to any like establishment in the State, and shall aim to merit a continuance of the popular favor it has enjoyed heretofore. It will be conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

F. E. WEYGANT, Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE,

418 and 420 JACKSON STREET,

A few doors below Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

This fire-proof building possesses many advantages to the traveler for convenience. It is only half a block from the Post Office and Custom House, and about the same distance from the principal places of amusement.

The City Railroad Cars Pass h Door.

The House is conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES, which secures to our Guests QUIET.

The prices for Board and Rooms are very moderate—by the Day, Week, or Month. WE SOLICIT A CALL FROM ALL.

F. E. WEYGANT, Propr.

For the accommodation of my many guests I have taken and refurnished the International Hotel, and will carry on the two Houses in connection, so that citizens wishing to put up at either House, may take the Tremont or International Coach and be taken to either House, with their Baggage, FREE.

1863.

THRASHING MACHINES!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE IN RECEIPT DIRECT from the Manufacturers of a superior lot of GENUINE

PITT'S, and C. M. RUSSELL & Co's

CELEBRATED

EIGHT AND TEN-HORSE

THRASHERS and SEPARATORS,

BOTH BELT AND GEARED.

These Machines are of the latest and most approved Manufacture, and acknowledged to be the best Machines ever offered to the Public.

...ALSO...

4, 6, 10, and 12-Horse

16 and 22-foot Stackers.

FARMERS are especially requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

DE WITT, KITTLE & CO.,

9 Sansome street, near Pacific.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER, MANUFACTURERS and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, & C.

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

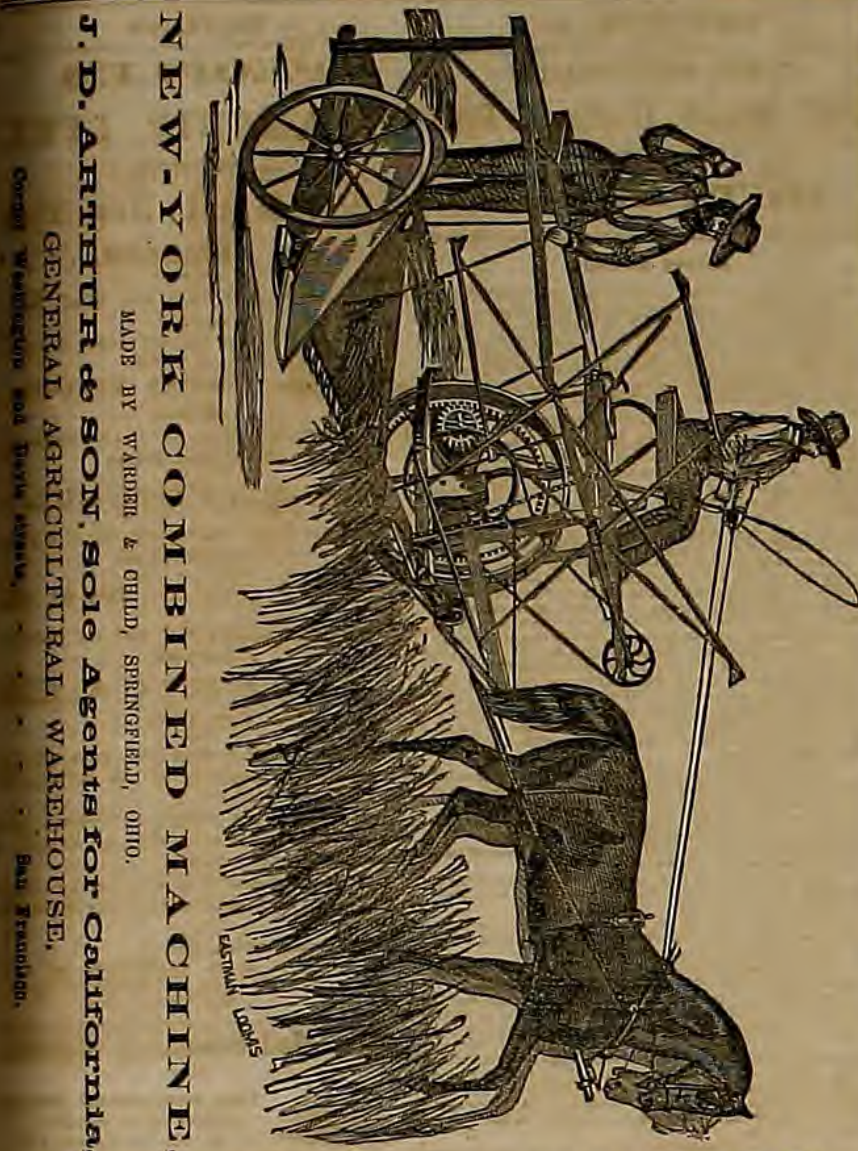
FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

v192

MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Bel



NEW-YORK COMBINED MACHINES.

WE OFFER TO THE CALIFORNIA FARMERS, AS USUAL, THIS SEASON, A MACHINE EVERY way adapted, in POWER, DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, and CUTTING CAPACITY, suited to the demands of this great Grain-growing State.

The peculiar characteristics of the

New-York Combined Machines, are

- 1st. LIGHT DRAUGHT—arising from a 3-foot Ground-wheel, and a light 30-inch Grain-wheel, opposite each other.
- 2d. TWO PINIONS OF DIFFERENT SIZES, the smaller one to give a quicker motion to the knife in MOWING.
- 3d. A DEEP LEVEL PLATFORM, which is elevated or lowered bodily, and is not tilted to alter the Cut.
- 4th. THE FACILITY with which the Machine can be CHANGED from a Mower to Reaper, or the height of the Cut altered or the knife thrown out of gear, while in motion.
- 5th. EASE with which the REAPER gets off the Grain—AS HE STANDS UPRIGHT.
- 6th. THE GRAIN is laid in gentle out of the way of the Machine.
- 7th. WILL CUT 6 to 8 1/2 FEET swath, and 18 to 20 Acres per day.

- 8th. A MACHINE that will work equally well on the Side-hills and on the Plains.
- 9th. A MACHINE that for the amount of labor performed is easier on the Reaper and on the Team than any other in use.
- 10th. A MACHINE that does not require constant visits to the Blacksmith-shop, and a frequent suspension of all field operations for repairs.

There are 600 of the New-York Machines in the hands of California Farmers.

Farmers, give us a call and judge for yourselves. EXTRAS of all kinds always on hand, with—

A full Assortment of Agricultural Implements,

For sale at the Lowest city prices.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, Corner Washington and Davis streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY. FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICE---Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Capital Represented, over \$9,000,000!!!

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ASSETS OVER \$5,000,000!!

**EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF NEW YORK:**

Early mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall be divided pro rata among the policy holders.

Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York. Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.

**CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN:**

Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for one-half the annual premium.

Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.

The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN:

ASSETS, \$1,000,000!

DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS,

\$50,000!

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK:

ASSETS, \$1,800,000!

Letters of Credit for \$240,000.

Washington Fire Insurance Co.
Security Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.
Arctic Fire Insurance Co.
Phenix Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.

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O. B. POLHEMUS, Esq.,
of Alsop & Co.
JONATHAN HUNT, Esq.,
San Francisco.

**BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,
AGENTS.**

CELEBRATED PEACEMAKER STOVE,

For Sale By
A. P. BRAYTON & CO.,



No. 128 Sansome street, near Pine,
BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO.

General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STOVES,

Tin, Iron, and Copper Ware,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

...ALSO...

SOLE AGENTS FOR

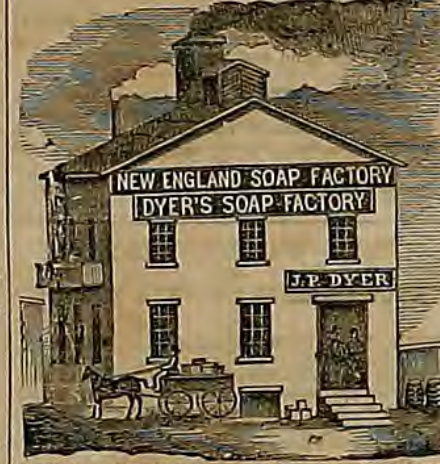
HALLER'S

Patent Airtight

FRUIT-JARS,

The only absolutely reliable Jar in use.

BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK, No. 128 Sansome street,
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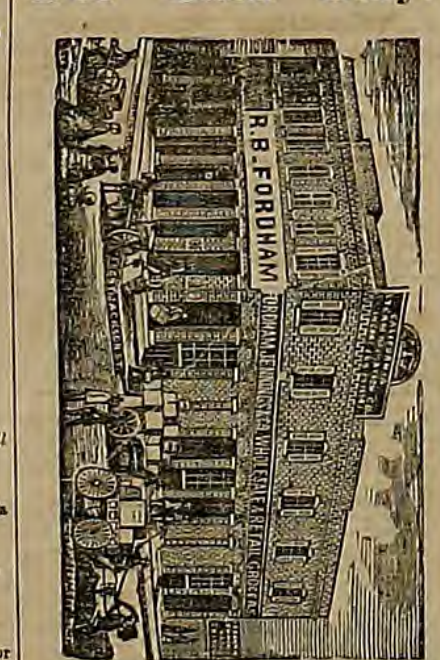
MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

GROCERIES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

For Cash Only.



PERSONS, and more particularly Farmers, employ-

ing many laborers, when in the city, would save money, by finding where they can get the best and most goods for the same amount. Having adopted the CASH system, I am prepared to satisfy, by the price of goods, any who may call, that it is to their advantage to buy of the undersigned, in large quantities, and for cash only. Having also occasion every day to ship goods for the different landings, which is done free of cartage, there need be no fear of goods not reaching their destination. Orders for Groceries, or for any goods outside of the grocery line, accompanied by Cash, will be promptly attended to.

R. B. FORDHAM,
Corner of Front and Jackson Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Dealer in Flour, Oils, Tea, Salt, Wines, Provisions,
Wooden Ware, Tobacco, etc. 15

LEANDER SAWYER. GEO. E. CLARKE.

SAWYER & CLARKE,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

New York, Boston, and New Jersey

CIDER,

AND

Cider Vinegar.

The Trade may rely upon a pure article, of a very superior quality. For sale by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case, at prices unprecedentedly low.

Corner of Front st. and Broadway,

SAN FRANCISCO.

17-3m

A HOMESTEAD FREE!

IN THE
New City of
COLLINSVILLE,

SOLANO COUNTY,

CALIFORNIA,

opposite

ANTIOCH and NEW YORK,

at the mouth of the

San Joaquin and Sacramento

Rivers!

Has been regularly laid out, surveyed, and put upon record,

TITLE PERFECT

being

A PATENT

from the

UNITED STATES.

5,000

Building Lots!

500

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

... OR ...

DISTRIBUTED FREE!

To such as shall first make application, and a

GOOD, CLEAR DEED given at once (uncondition-

ally), leaving it to the option of the party

TO IMPROVE OR NOT;

but it is expected that those taking one of the Gift

Lots will use their influence in directing persons

seeking a Home in California, to the

NEW CITY AND COUNTY.

By so doing, they will be the means of getting

more to settle, than if they were to improve them-

selves.

Money Loaned

To Such as Build Immediately on the Prem-

ises, at a Low Rate of Interest.

A glance at the Map of California is all that is

necessary to satisfy any reflecting mind of the ju-

dicious selection of this magnificent site for a

NEW CITY,

and never subject to overflow from the flooding

or rise of the river or bay in winter, as the wharf

and warehouses were built at the time of the

HIGHEST FLOOD LAST WINTER.

The vast region of fine country around it is rap-

idly filling up, and if the uninterrupted naviga-

tion from San Francisco to Sacramento increases

as it has done for the last five years, there is no

reason why Collinsville should not become a

Great and Commercial City,

it being a midway stopping-place for the steamers

daily from San Francisco to Sacramento.

Already, at and around Collinsville, there is a

large number of inhabitants. They have, also, a

Post-Office, Store, large warehouse, and a

Magnificent Wharf,

Two Hundred feet long by One Hundred feet wide,

which cost the present proprietors upwards of

\$10,000.

The Farming Country in Solano County can

not be Surpassed,

Fine soil, springs of pure water, etc., etc. The

climate is milder, both in summer and winter,

than almost any other part of California.

A CITY

with such a situation, surrounded by so magnif-

icent a country, cannot but have

A GREAT and GLORIOUS DESTINY.

A ferry is about to be established between this

Port, Antioch and New York, making the distance

only 35 miles, by land, to San Francisco, being a

saving of

Over One Hundred Miles to those who Drive

Stock to that Market.

Some persons, not realizing the immense rise on

property in new cities, may say: "How can we af-

ford to give away so many lots, not knowing how

many will be actual settlers?"

Why, gentlemen, if by giving away five hundred

lots, we can induce one hundred to settle, then

the rise of our lots more than pays us for those

given away, and those holding the remaining lots

are the owners of a handsome property.

The Very Lots You now Receive may in

less than Three Years be Worth

Thousands of Dollars!

We would, therefore, say to those who desire to

avail themselves of this liberal offer, to address us

at their earliest convenience.

Farms of 5, 10, 20 or 40 Acres for

Sale, in Immediate Vicinity,

at a low price to those who will make improve-

ments during the coming year.

TO AGENTS.

Any person who will act as Agent, and get up an

interest in their town, and send us the names of

five mechanics, we will give them an extra lot.

For Plan of the City, showing the location of

Blocks and Lots, or Bills, or any other informa-

tion, please call on, or address by mail, or express

to

Collinsville Land Company.

OFFICE,

318 California Street, S. F., Cal.

Box No. 1015 Post Office, San Francisco.

15

Literary Shrubbery.

PUTTING THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE.

[The old saw goes that an "Irishman is privileged to speak twice," and so correct his blunders. The privilege was never more amusingly exercised than in these ingeniously spun verses:]

PARADOXICAL LOGIC.

O for some deep, secluded dell,
Where brick and mortar's line may cease;

To sit down in a pot of grease—
No, no—I mean a grot of peace!

I'd choose a home by Erin's wave,
With not a sound to mar life's lot;

I'd by the cannon have a shot—
No—by the Shannon have a cot!

How fair that rocky isle around,
That wide expanse to scan it o'er;

I love a shiver with a roar—
No—I mean a river with a shore.

Romantic Erin's sea-girl land,
How sweet with one you love the most;

To watch the cocks upon the roost—
No—I mean the rocks upon the coast!

'Twere sweet at moonlight's mystic hour,
To wander forth where few frequent,

And come upon a tipsy gent—
No, no—I mean a gipsy tent!

In that retirement lone, I would
Pursue some rustic industry,

And make myself a boiling tea—
No, no—I mean a toiling bee!

Beneath a shady sycamore,
How sweet to breathe love's tender vows;

Your dear one bitten by a sow—
No—I mean sitting by a bough!

Or, sweet with your fond wife to sit
Outside your door at daylight's close,

While she's hard hitting at your nose—
No—I mean hard knitting at your hose!

Perhaps on early eves you brood,
While sympathy her sweet face shows;

'Tis good to walk upon one's toes—
No—I mean to talk upon one's woes!

She smiles you into jest at last,
As pleased to see the spell is broke,

And draw from you a gentle joke—
No, no—I mean a mental joke!

Ah! how you watch that fairy shape,
A summer dress which does adorn;

Admiring much her laugh of scorn—
No, no—I mean her scarf of lawn!

GHOSTS CAN MAKE RAIDS.—In Washington, the

other day, a newsboy, in the absence of exciting

news wherewith to stimulate purchasers, went

through the street crying out,

"Neither raid by Stonewall Jackson!"

An excited gentleman stopped him with "I

thought Jackson was dead!"

"Well, so he is; but his ghost is makin' this

raid."

After amusing an infant on the floor, why

should you restore it to some one else instead of

its maternal parent? Because you certainly ought

not to give a baby to-ma-to-ketch-up!

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the sub-

scribers first invited public attention to the pecu-

liar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress,

but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit

of a large portion of the teamsters and coach

proprietors of California, the demand for their

manufacture has gradually increased, and not-

withstanding the many spurious imitations, which

from time to time have been introduced from the

Eastern States to compete with their article, the

H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an

unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the

length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the

neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful

acknowledgments to a discerning public, who

have so largely patronized them, they also unite in

From the Atlantic Monthly.

WEAK LUNGS.

And How to Make them Strong.

The highest medical authorities of this century have expressed the opinion that tubercular disease of the various tissues is justly chargeable with one-third of the deaths among the youth and adults of the civilized world. The seat of this tubercular disease is, in great part, in the lungs.

Before the taint is localized, it is comparatively easy to remove it. If it regard to most other maladies it may be said that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," in reference to tubercular consumption it may be truly declared that an ounce of prevention is worth tons of cure.

Had the talent and time which have been given to the treatment of consumption been bestowed upon its causes and prevention, the percentage of mortality from this dreaded disease would have been greatly reduced.

NATURE OF CONSUMPTION.

Genuine consumption does not originate in a cold, an inflammation, or a hemorrhage, but in tubercles. And these tubercles are only secondary causes. The primary cause is a certain morbid condition of the organism, known as the tubercular or scrofulous diathesis. This morbid condition of the general system is sometimes hereditary, but much more frequently the result of unhygienic habits. Those cases to which our own errors give rise may be prevented, and a large proportion of those who have inherited consumptive taint may by wise hygiene be saved.

Consumption is not a Local Disease.—It is thought to be a malady of the lungs. This notion has led to most of the mistakes in its treatment.

Salt rheum appears on the hand. Some ignorant physician says, "It is a disease of the skin." An ointment is applied; the eruption disappears. Soon, perchance, the same scrofulous taint appears in the lungs in the form of tubercles. The doctor cannot get at it there with his ointment, and resorts to inhalation. He is still determined to apply his drug to the local manifestation.

Salt rheum is not a disease of the skin. It is a disease of the system, showing itself at the skin. Consumption is not a disease of the lungs. It is a disease of the system, showing itself in the lungs.

A ship's crew is seized with some fearful malady. They hang out a flag of distress. Another ship passes near the infected vessel. Its captain discovers the flag of distress. A boat's crew is sent to cut it down. The captain turns to his passengers with the triumphant exclamation, "We have saved them! All signs of distress have disappeared!"

A human body is diseased in every part. A flag of distress is hung out in the form of some malady at the surface. Some physician whose thinking is on the surface of things applies an ointment, which compels the malady to go back within the body again. Then he cries, "I have cured him; see, it is all gone!"

It may be said, that, when the disease attacks the lungs, it must be driven from that vital organ at any sacrifice. I reply, if the drug vapors which are inhaled could disperse the tuberculous deposit, which is impossible, the tubercle could not be transferred to any other internal organ where it would do less harm. No other internal organ can bear tuberculous deposit or ulceration with less danger to life.

In 1847, two brothers, bank-officers, afflicted with chronic inflammation of the eyes, came under my care. I repeatedly prescribed for them, but their eyes got no better. Indeed, they had little hope of relief; for, during their years of suffering, many physicians had treated them without avail. At length I told them there was no hope but in absence from their business, and such recreation as would elevate the general tone. A few months of hunting, fishing, and enjoyment in the country sufficed to remove the redness and weakness from their eyes. As I have argued, the disease was not one of the eyes, but of the entire system, which had assumed a local expression.

This dependence of particular upon general disease is a common idea with the people. A young man begins business with a large capital. He falls into dissipation. In ten years it exhausts his fortune. When at last we see him begging for bread, we do not say this exhibition of his poverty is his financial disease. His financial constitution has been ruined. The begging is only an unpleasant exhibition of that ruin. During this course of dissipation, the young man, in addition to the exhaustion of his fortune, ruins his health. His lungs fall into consumption. Some doctor may tell you it is disease of the lungs. But it is no more disease of the lungs than was begging the man's financial malady. In either case, the apparent disease is only an exhibition of the constitutional malady.

In brief, a local disease is an impossibility. Every disease must be systemic before it can assume any local expression. Or, in other words, every local pathological manifestation is an expression of systemic pathological conditions.

Now what is the practical value of this argument? I reply: So long as people believe bronchitis to be a disease of the throat, or consumption a disease of the lungs, so long will they labor under the hallucination that a cure is to be found in applications to those parts. But when they are convinced that these diseases are local expressions of morbid conditions pervading the whole organism, then whatever will invigorate their general health, as Nature's hygienic agents, will receive their constant and earnest attention.

CAUSES OF CONSUMPTION.

Sir James Clarke says: "It may be fairly questioned whether the proportion of cures of confirmed consumption is greater at the present day than in the time of Hippocrates; and although the public may continue to be the dupes of boastful charlatans, I am persuaded that no essential progress has been made or can be made in the cure of consumption, until the disease has been treated upon different principles from what it hitherto has been. If the labor and ingenuity which have

been misapplied in fruitless efforts to cure an irremediable condition of the lungs had been rightly directed to the investigation of the causes and nature of tubercular disease, the subject of our inquiry would have been regarded in a very different light from that in which it is at the present period."

While I shall not attempt a discussion of all the causes of *phthisis pulmonalis*, I shall, in a brief and familiar way, consider the more obvious sources of this terrible malady, and particularly those which all classes may remove or avoid.

Impure Air a Cause of Consumption.—In discussing the causes of a disease whose principal expression is in the lungs, nothing can be more legitimate than a consideration of the air we breathe. In full respiration, it penetrates every one of the many millions of air-cells.

Dust.—Every species of dust must prove injurious. Workers in those factories where tools are ground and polished soon die of pulmonary disease. The dust of cotton and woolen factories, that of the street, and that which is constantly rising from our carpets, are all mischievous. M. Benoiston found among cotton-spinners the annual mortality from consumption to be 18 in a thousand; among coal-men, 41; among those breathing an atmosphere charged with mineral dust, 30, and with dust from animal matter, as hair, wool, bristles, feathers, 54 per thousand: of these last the greatest mortality was among workers in feathers; least among workers in wool. The average liability to consumption among persons breathing the kinds of dust named was 24 per thousand, or 2.40 per cent. In a community where many flints were made, there was great mortality from consumption, the average length of life being only 18 years.

Gases.—Among the poisonous gases which infect our atmosphere, carbonic acid deserves special consideration. The principal result of all respiration and combustion, it exists in minute quantities everywhere, but when it accumulates to the extent of one or two per cent it seriously compromises health. I have seen the last half of an eloquent sermon entirely lost upon the congregation; carbonic acid had so accumulated that it operated like a moderate dose of opium. No perforation would arouse them. Nothing but open windows could start life's currents. In lectures before lyceums, I often have a quarrel with the managers about ventilation. There is, even among the more intelligent, a strange indifference to the subject.

The following fact graphically illustrates the influence of carbonic acid on human life.

A young Frenchman, M. Desal, finding his hopes of cutting a figure in the world rather dubious, resolved to commit suicide; but that he might not leave the world without producing a sensation and flourishing in the newspapers, he resolved to kill himself with carbonic acid. So, shutting himself up in a close room, he succeeded in his purpose, leaving to the world the following account, which was found near his dead body the next morning.

"I have thought it useful, in the interest of science, to make known the effects of charcoal upon man. I place a lamp, a candle, and a watch on my table, and commence the ceremony."

"It is a quarter past ten. I have just lighted the stove; the charcoal burns feebly."

"Twenty minutes past ten. The pulse is calm, and beats at its usual rate."

"Thirty minutes past ten. A thick vapor gradually fills the room; the candle is nearly extinguished; I begin to feel a violent headache; my eyes fill with tears; I feel a general sense of discomfort; the pulse is agitated."

"Forty minutes past ten. My candle has gone out; the lamp still burns; the veins at my temple throb as if they would burst; I feel very sleepy; I suffer horribly in the stomach; my pulse is at eighty."

"Fifty minutes past ten. I am almost stifled; strange ideas assail me. . . . I can scarcely breathe. . . . I shall not go far. . . . There are symptoms of madness. . . ."

"Eleven o'clock. I can scarcely write. . . . My sight is troubled. . . . My lamp is going out. . . . I did not think it would be such agony to die. . . . Ten. . . ."

Here followed some quite illegible characters. Life had ebbed. The following morning he was found on the floor.

The steamer *Londonderry* left Liverpool for Sligo, on Friday, December 24, 1848, with two hundred passengers, mostly emigrants. A storm soon came on. The captain ordered the passengers into the steerage cabin, which was eighteen feet long, eleven wide, and seven high. The hatches were closed, and a tarpaulin fastened over this only entrance to the cabin.

The poor creatures were now condemned to breathe the same air over and over again. Then followed a dreadful scene. The groans of the dying, the curses and shrieks of those not yet in the agonies of death, must have been inconceivably horrible. The struggling mass at length burst open the hatches, and the mate was called to gaze at the fearful spectacle. Seventy-two were already dead, many were dying, their bodies convulsed, the blood starting from their nostrils, eyes, and ears.

It does not appear that the captain designed to suffocate his passengers, but that he was simply ignorant of the fact that air which has passed to and fro in the lungs becomes a deadly poison.

The victims of the *Black Hole* in Calcutta and of the Steamer *Londonderry*, with the thousand other instances in which immediate death has resulted from carbonic acid, are terrible examples in the history of human suffering; but these cases are all as nothing, compared with those of the millions who nightly sleep in unventilated rooms, from which they escape with life, but without serious injury. As a medical man, I have visited thousands of sick persons, and have not found one hundred of them in a pure atmosphere. I have often returned from church seriously doubting whether I had not committed a sin in exposing

myself to its poisonous air. There are in our great cities churches costing fifty thousand dollars, in the construction of which not fifty dollars were expended in providing means for ventilation. Ten thousand dollars for ornament, but not ten dollars for pure air! Parlors with furnace-heat and a number of gas-burners (each of which consumes as much oxygen as several men) are made as close as possible, and a party of ladies and gentlemen spend half the night in them. In 1861 I visited a legislative hall. The legislature was in session. I remained half an hour in the most impure air I ever attempted to breathe. If the laws which emanated from such an atmosphere were good, it is a remarkable instance of the mental and moral rising above a depraved physical. Our school-houses are, some of them, so vile in this respect that I would prefer to have my son remain in utter ignorance of books, rather than breathe, during six hours of every day, so poisonous an atmosphere. Theaters and concert-rooms are so foul that only reckless people can continue to visit them. Twelve hours in a railway-car exhausts one, not because of the sitting, but because of the deoxygenized air. While crossing the ocean in the *Conard steamer Africa*, and again in the *Collins steamer Baltic*, I was constantly amazed that men who knew enough to construct such noble ships did not know enough to furnish air to the passengers. The distresses of sea-sickness are greatly intensified by the sickening atmosphere which pervades the ship. Were carbonic acid black, what a contrast would be presented between the air of our hotels and their elaborate ornamentation!

It is hardly necessary to say that every place I have mentioned might be cheaply and completely ventilated.

Consumption originates in the tubercular diathesis. This diathesis is produced by those agencies which deprave the blood and waste vitality. Of these agencies none is so universal and potent as impure air. When we consider, that besides mingling momentarily with the blood of the entire system, it is in direct and constant contact with every part of the lungs, we cannot fail to infer that foul air must play a most important part in that local expression of the tubercular taint known as pulmonary consumption.

The author of an excellent work on consumption declares:

"Wholesome air is equally essential with wholesome food; hence it is that crowding individuals together in close, ill-ventilated apartments, as is often the case in boarding-schools, manufactories, and work-houses, is extremely prejudicial, both as a predisposing and exciting cause of tubercular disease."

The great Baudelouque considers impure air the only real cause of scrofula, other causes assisting. He thinks that no scrofula could be developed without this cause, whatever others might be in operation.

An English writer who was physician to the Princess Victoria, says: "There can be no doubt that the confined air of gloomy alleys, manufactories, work-houses, and schools, and of our nurseries and very sitting-rooms, is a powerful means of augmenting the hereditary predisposition to scrofula, and of inducing such a disposition *de novo*."

To drink from the same tumbler, to eat from the same plate, to wear the same under-clothes, to wash in the same water, even with the cleanest of friends, would offend most people. But there are as alabaster whiteness and absolute purity, compared with the common practice of crowding into unventilated rooms, and thus sucking into the innermost parts of our vital organs the foulest secretions from each other's skins and lungs. I wish it were possible for these vile exhalations to be imbued with some dark color, if but temporarily. Then decency would join with reason in demanding a pure atmosphere.

(To be Continued.)

Notes from Utah.

A writer in the *Prairie Farmer*, says: Last season some four hundred families removed to the southern settlements in the Territory, where cotton of an excellent quality grows finely, and even the first season our expectation will be made, and many teams loaded to carry back to the States to sell, the price received to be expended in purchasing machinery for spinning and manufacturing. Cotton from Utah! A novel idea indeed, but a fact nevertheless.

At Salt Lake City, a paper mill of extensive capacity is in operation, that will be able, after this year, to supply the Territory with stationery, printing paper, book paper, wrapping, card and paste-board, etc.

Fine beds of alum have recently been discovered in Sanpete County, where tons of nearly pure alum have been gathered. Madder thrives and produces finely here, so that for red dyes there is a provision.

Near Salt Lake City, Messrs. Pyper & Co. have extensive chemical works, where our native minerals are purified and prepared for use, viz: Sulphur, salt, saleratus, copperas, nitre, sulphuric acid, soda, etc., thus curtailing our dependence upon the merchants for many articles of everyday use. Coal has been found in abundance in several places, and, at least, one oil-well commenced. Well, I begin to think that this is a wonderful country as well as a wonderful people.

PRESERVE YOUR ROOF.—The following composition will stay on, if well put on, and will preserve the shingles: Mix a bushel of good lime into a smooth white-wash, in about 40 gallons of water. If there are any lumps strain them out; then add slowly and stir thoroughly, 20 pounds of Spanish whiting, 17 pounds of rock salt, 12 pounds of sugar. Keep the mixture well stirred while using. Put it on thin, two or three coats, and it will keep white, and preserve shingles, fence, or any rough boards, better than paint, and it is in water-lime, or yellow by color.

Why is "deterium tremens" like a pinching boot? Because it's a tight fit.

Ventilating a Cellar.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says: In my sitting-room, immediately over the cellar, I have a small cast-iron, air-tight, wood-burning stove, with three and a half feet of six-inch pipe connected through a thimble with the chimney-flue at about one foot from the stove. I have made a T connection with the stove-pipe, with pipe of the same size, passing through the floor and reaching to within a foot of the cellar floor. At the top of this pipe, close to the connection with the stove pipe, there is a valve which regulates the draft of cold air taken from the cellar. The opening in the floor is half an inch larger than the pipe. The vacuum produced in the cellar by the draft in the chimney-flue, draws an air down from the chamber through the space around the pipe in the floor. My cellar, which was before damp, is now as dry and pleasant as any room in my house. Formerly, articles placed in my cellar soon became mouldy, and were spoiled for the want of ventilation.

JACOB ZECH,**FIRST PREMIUM****Pianoforte Manufactory,****416 MARKET STREET,**

Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-octave over-strung, three-string Pianos, of my own manufacture which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States. Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere. I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years. Pianos tuned and repaired.

JACOB ZECH

THE BOARDMAN, CRAY & CO.**PIANOFORTES.**

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known firm, has established a

Wholesale and Retail Depot**At 726 Broadway, New York City,**

Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially to hear from his friends, and the patrons of the late firm. He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Piano is fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circulars, and all Orders to

SIBERIA OTT,**726 Broadway, New York City.****ABBOTT'S PIANO-STOOLS.**

The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron column and feet, fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The trade supplied.

Bootman's Pianoforte Tuning Scales.

—SOMETHING NEW—

Enabling persons to TUNE THEIR OWN PIANOS correctly and perfectly. It is simple in construction and operation, and perfect in its work. Price only 85. Send for Descriptive Circulars. All Orders should be sent to

SIBERIA OTT,

Sole Agency and Depot,

726 Broadway, New York City.**RASCHE & SONS,****131 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter****DEALERS IN****PIANOFORTES.****SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,****Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.,**

Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers, A. H. Gale & Co. New York; O. Meyer, Philadelphia; T. Gilbert, Boston; Whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand, for SALE and for RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large, etc. etc. etc.

PIANOS AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL**INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED.**

Music copied and arranged for all instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order.

Twenty-five Cents!**AMBROTYPES**

—AT—

JOHNSON'S**First Premium Gallery.****No. 649 CLAY STREET—SAN FRANCISCO.****FOR 25 CENTS.**

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for \$3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs the same heretofore taken at TEN DOLLARS for the first copy, will hereafter be THREE DOLLARS only; extra copies, ONE dollar. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work as our specialty.

Beware of Imposters!!

The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it.

Galvanized Iron Lift Pumps,**FOUR SIZES, 3, 4, 5, and 6 INCHES.**

—WITH—

Stock's San Jose Patent Valves,

Better than any now in use, and

WARRANTED TO RAISE WATER 125 FEET.

Made and Sold only by

CHAS. C. ERNEST,

Corner of Main and Sutter streets,

10

STOCKTON.**SEED WAREHOUSE,**

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,**IMPORTER**

... AND ...

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,**Agricultural**

... AND ...

Ornamental Tree and Shrub**SEEDS,****NO. 408 CALIFORNIA STREET,**

Old Number 110,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED SUCH**

a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best source—the most skillful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent are named in our catalogue.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of years, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.

SEEDS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass; Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass; Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass; English Rye-grass; Timothy Grass; Red Clover; White Dutch Clover; Crimson Clover; Lucerne, &c., &c., &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BERT, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP, CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS, TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS, BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED, LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

COTTON SEED.

Guanos from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties)**BULBS:**

LILIES, Anemones, Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Gladiolus, Iris, and in endless variety, imported direct from France and Germany.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of seed pertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen**TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS**

For Exportation.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE

facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed.

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS**AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS.**

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that Orders for Seed be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled at some INRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receiving for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Mr. Warren, editor of *California Farmer*, who has had an experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

Send for a Catalogue.

S. W. MOORE,**SEED WAREHOUSE,****408 (old No. 110) California street****N. FRANCISCO**

11

California Notes.

BY ALICE E. TAYLOR.

INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
FOURTH SERIES.

No. 4 of whole Series; continuing from Farmer of July 3, '93.

CXXVI—MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.

Indian Nations of North America—Their Languages and Literature.

One of the most diligent and competent writers on the North Pacific Coast American languages is Professor George Gibbs of New York, who resided several years in California and Oregon in the employ of the government, and is well known by the Jesuit Missionaries who serve the Indian Missions in the different countries of the Columbia River. This gentleman would be happy to be of service, as an officer of the American Ethnological Society, in answering any inquiries, as he has himself collected over 100 papers on the Indian languages of our coast which are now in course of publication. To show what missionary material has been written on Sonora, Sinaloa, etc., which are supposed to have affiliated languages with the two Californias, we append the following from Ludwig's work:

1. Father Begert's account of the language of the Galeura Indians of Lower California, published in his German work on California, at Mannheim, 1772.

2. The Lord's Prayer in the Yaqui language of Sonora to be found in the *Mithridates* of Adelung and Vater.

3. De Mofras in his 1842 work on California, mentions a grammar of the Tulare Indians, written by Father Arroyo de Santa Ynez, about 1825.

4. *Los Libros de los diferentes Idiomas que se usan en la provincia de Sonora*, by Father Franco Lema, a Mexican Jesuit of 1730. The MSS. exists in the Mission of Yecora in Sonora.

5. *Vocabulario de la lengua Pima* (Pinaleno) of Sonora, by Father Santiago Sedelman, S. J. MSS. 1764.

6. *Vocabulario*, etc., of the Pima Indians of Sonora, in Father Ignacio Pfefferkorn's history of Sonora, published at Koln, in Germany in 1794, p. 370.

7. Pfefferkorn's *Manual para administrar a los Indios del idioma Cacaquila los Santos Sacramentos*, compiled by a Jesuit Missionary of the province of Sinaloa. Printed at Mexico in 16mo. in 1741, of pp. 163.

8. Some account of the Olamante Indians of Badajoz, California, by the Russian Consul Kozlovskoff, published in the *Journal of the St. Petersburg Geographical Institute* about 1852.

9. *Arte de la lengua principal de Chinatos* (The Yaqui language). By Father Luis Bonifaz, MSS. in Mexico City, about 1650.

10. *Vocabulario de la lengua Taquima O Opota de Sonora*, y platicos doctrinales en ella, por Padre Natal Lombardina. Printed at Mexico in 1702.

11. *Arte de la lengua Tepehuana de la Sinaloa*; y Confesionario y catecismo de ella; Por Padre Benito Binaldino, Jesuit; Mexico, 4mo. pp. 200 1748. Ludwig also mentions similar works on the same language by Fonte, 1616; Fernandez, 1660; and Figueroa, 1717. These were Franciscan and Jesuit fathers.

12. The Tarahumara of Eastern Sonora, had *Vocabularies*, grammars, etc., written by the Fathers Martin Stiffel, printed at Bruna (Germ.), 1791; Timotheo, at Zacatecas 1750; and Figueroa, 1717.

13. Nez-Perce First book, printed at the Protestant Clear Water Mission Press, 1839, pp. 20.

14. Father Adam Gilg, Jesuit, wrote a treatise on the languages of the Pimas, Eudeves and Seri Indians of Sonora, about 1730.

15. *Doctrina Christiana, Oraciones, Confesionario, Arte y Vocabulario de la lengua Cora* (of Blasles), por Padre Jose de Ortega. Printed for the Bishop of Guadalajara at Mexico in 1732, 1 vol., 8vo.

The languages of these countries and the California and North Pacific, have been diligently collected, compared, and revised, within the last ten years by the most distinguished philologists of Europe, and the work is still progressing as material accumulates. The Imperial Academies of Paris, Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg, and the learned Societies of London, are interested monthly in discussions on the relation which the West Coast idioms bear to the ancient civilization and extinct empires of the Spanish North American Indians. Many of the most valued of the Catholic theologians of Italy and France have written in the last few years and have drawn into the questions at issue and new truths of great scientific value developed.

The learned Associations of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, have also immense material, printed and manuscript, on the subject, which are in course of discussion and solution by the bright lights of American literature.—[A. S. T.—Extracted from note in San Francisco Monitor of 18 Oct. 1892.]

Reprinted Works on the Indian Philology.

Mr. John Gilmary Shea, whose name is so often mentioned in our notes, and one of the most distinguished Indianologists and philologists in America, contemplates, very shortly, to add to his celebrated *Linguistic Series* of the aboriginal languages of North America, the following works, some of which relate to the Pacific domain, to wit:

1. The Chinook Jargon Vocabulary, a vocabulary of the Chinook language, vocabulary of the Chinook and Sami Indians and the Nequally dictionary; all as is understood, compiled and edited by Prof. George Gibbs and Mr. Shea; the dictionaries, etc., on the languages of the Huron and Illinois tribes, written by the Jesuit Missionaries of Canada prior to 1730 mentioned in Mr. Shea's circular in the Smithsonian report of 1891, are very voluminous works, and from the great expense of publishing this class of books, must cost not less than \$500 each. The generous and devoted labors of this eminent writer in the fields of the Alta California philology, and whose name is now held

in the highest esteem by the first savans of the European capitals, entitle him, with other literary publications relating to this coast, to a high niche in the California Bibliography. His two works of the history of the Catholic Missions of the United States, from 1550 to 1854, and the history of the Catholic Church in the United States, from the early Colonial times to 1856, published in New York in 1857, though without pretensions or show, are now considered really valuable works, and of a most candid, honest and approved style. Both these works contain excellent material relating to the history of Alta California and new Mexico, and of the status of the Catholic Church, Missions and Indians of those countries.

The volumes of Shea's series are issued in very small editions, of not more than 100 or 200 copies and are mostly, so far, intended for the purposes of study, and are no source of profit to the editor, which is a matter the wealthy scientific and literary societies and men of Europe and America ought to speedily obviate. This would be an encouragement to the editor and his successors to extend the series in the future, as philologists are aware of a large number of Indian dictionaries and grammars still in manuscript in the libraries of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities of the United States, many written long prior to 1820, of the highest scientific value, and of which it is very desirous a proper bibliographical catalogue should be speedily published, and of their places of deposit, so that inquirers would know of their comparative value and whereabouts.—[Note, June 1893.]

The Catholic Catechisms of the Indians.

It is very desirable that scientific philologists should take advantage of the good dispositions of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical authorities at Rome, to make a collection of such excellent material as the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the Confession of Faith, etc., which still exist in the Indian and Spanish languages of all the Indian Missions and parishes of California, Oregon, British Columbia, Washington, Nebraska, New Mexico, Sonora, Sinaloa, and all parts of Mexico and Central America. Such a collection could be easily made in a few years, by an appeal to the Pope and the Catholic hierarchy, and would have an immense grammatical and ethnological value. A systematic plan should be adopted in printed form by some of the leading savans for the furtherance of this object.

The Mutsun Language.

This language, which, by a comparison of the vocabularies of the Indians of Soledad, Monterey, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, and San Francisco Dolores, is shown to be similar to that spoken near San Juan Mission (where the Mutsuns were numerous), may now be studied at leisure by philologists from the extensive grammar and dictionary of Father Arroyo, recently published by Mr. J. G. Shea of New York. It is the only thorough account yet known of any of the Indian languages of the two Californias. The tribes of the Missions mentioned, numbered, in 1822, about 9,000 souls. [Note of 4 Oct. 1862.]

Strawberry Beds—Should they be Cultivated?

This question was discussed by the American Institute, with the conclusion in the affirmative, that the best results are produced by digging and working strawberry beds. The hoeing should be done before the plants blossom, and then be allowed to rest until after the fruiting season.

Mr. Carpenter said ashes are the best manure. Bone-dust is good, and so is superphosphate.

Prof. Mapes—The great want of the strawberry plant is potash, and the great want of the fruit is tannic acid.

Dr. Trimble—I find the best result in allowing the vines to run into new ground, and then turn over the old bed and manure it, and then let the runners cover it again with new plants, and so alternate. I find the Bartlett one of the best strawberries that I have grown.

Mr. Carpenter said that strawberries are supposed to exhaust land rapidly, but Mr. Knox of Pittsburg, thinks that they do not injure grapevines when grown among them.

Prof. Mapes—I do not know that strawberry vines will injure grapevines, but I am sure that they are seriously injured by growing rhubarb near them.

Preserving Snap Beans for Winter Use.—Prof. Mapes stated that snap beans, if picked on a dry day, and packed in dry, fine salt, will keep in the same condition through the winter.

THE "GOLDEN HARP,"

AND

THE "LEADER,"

TWO SPLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED STOVES,

just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited;

—AND—

The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled and Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS, BAKE-OVENS, SADDLE-IRONS, &c. &c. &c.

For sale by—

B. C. AUSTIN, 324 Clay Street, below Battery Street, San Francisco.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING

For Decayed Teeth,

Pat in white soft without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or more shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Green), at his rooms No. 934 (old No. 167) Clay Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanized Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVEINE

Cures the severest Toothache, and serves as a temporary filling—no one can apply it by observing the directions. Price 50 cents per bottle.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and intends having none in future. His office has been established three years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest dental offices in the State of California.

JAMES PEARSON, M. D.

BUCKEYE MOWER.

THE SUCCESS WHICH THE
Buckeye Mower

Has met with in California, has led us to make large importations of them for the season of 1893. We feel confident that it is

THE BEST MACHINE IN USE.

And is conceded so to be by Farmers in every section of the State. It has great improvements over any other Two-wheel Machine.

THE BUCKEYE AS A REAPER.

The important advantages which belong to the Buckeye as a Mower, are retained in the Reaper. We sold a large number of them last season, and all who had them say the BUCKEYE is

The Machine for California.

It will adapt itself to every surface of ground; will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other reaper. The Reapers' seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform, where it adds greatly to the draught.

We have a NEW AND IMPROVED REEL and ZINC Platform, with other improvements, on the BUCKEYE this season.

We are also Sole Agents in San Francisco and Marysville, for the

Haines "Illinois" Header,

Which has proved itself to be the BEST HARVESTING MACHINE IN THE STATE, it being the only Header which has stood the test for the past five years.

—AND—

Sole Agents for the celebrated—

Sweepstakes Thrasher,

Manufactured by
O. AULTMAN & CO., Canton, Ohio.

Together with a full assortment of

Agricultural Implements.

Farmers, send for a BOOK with full description.

HAWLEY & CO.,

Corner of California and Battery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

And—

GEO. NORTH & CO., E and First streets,

MARYSVILLE.

THE
AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

The Original P. P. Stewart!

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing

LARGE OVEN

Summer and Winter Air-Tight

COOKING-STOVE

—FOR—

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1893,

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the Addition of the celebrated Patent Double-sheet Bottom Flue.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:—

1st, DURABILITY.—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1823.

2d, MANUFACTURE.—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY.—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY.—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT.—In the Stewart Stove, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, EXHAUST OF HEAT.—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE.—By which a compressed and inviolable action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, BOILING.—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WASHING CLOSET.—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER RACK.—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine.

For sale by—

CALLED M. SICKLER,

9-3m 422 Kearny, bet. Cal. and Pine sts., San Fran.

C. E. COLLINS,

602 Montgomery street,

AGENT FOR THE

American Watch Factory

WATCH REPAIRING

AT NEW YORK PRICES!

NEW GOODS!!

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.

Comprising in SILKS,

TAFFETAS, GROS DE ZURICH, BLACK GROS GRAIN;

Rich Moltre Antique;

Fancy, Plaid and Plain Silks.

In DRESS GOODS,

Silk and Wool Fantasi, Poplin d'Aragon;

Plain Irish and French Poplin;

Plaid do do do do

Plain and Fig'd Ottoman and Merino.

Rich all-wool Plaids, French de Laine,

Mohairs, Epingle, Foulards,

and every variety of NEW DRESS GOODS, now worn

in New York, including the popular,

ROBE IMPERATRICE.

In CLOAKS and SHAWLS,

Everything New

in Style and Material.

In FURS,

For Cloaks,

For Mantillas,

For Tippets,

Victorines,

and Fur Collars, and Coats—New.

—AND—

WE HAVE RECEIVED....

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE

AND MARKED WITH OUR NAME,

IRISH LINENS,

SHIRTING LINEN.

LINEN SHEETING,

Linen Damask, Cloths and Napkins,

And Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Additions have also been made

to our stocks of Embroideries,

Alexander's Kid Gloves, Balmain

Skirts and Skirting, House-

keeping Goods, Flannels, Blan-

kets, Quilts, Underwear,

Muslins and Sheetings.

And every Department of our Store has been replen-

ished with New Arrivals.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7 Montgomery,

Near Market,

Next door to Masonic Temple.

14

PRIZE MEDAL

OHIO

MOWER & REAPER!

E. BALL'S PATENT.

Patented August 12, 1855, and December 1, 1857.

In England July 30, 1857. Improved 1861.

1. The carriage of the Machine is mounted on two

driving wheels. In connection with each of these, is a

spur wheel and piston, making the Machine stronger

and more durable than any single-gear Machine

can be.

2. The relation between these two driving-wheels is such, that they operate jointly, or separately, as circumstances may require. The result of this is, that when a Machine is moving on a curve, either to the right or left, the usual speed of the knife is retained and clogging avoided, and in turning and backing the Machine throws itself out of gear.

3. The weight of the Machine being placed upon two wheels instead of one, the Machine is not so apt to sink on soft ground, having a bearing surface of ten inches instead of six.

4. The weight of the carriage and gearing attached to it, as well as that of both raker and driver, is thrown directly upon the two driving-wheels; by which the following advantages are gained: First—The wheels are prevented from slipping on the ground, and thus prevent the Machine from clogging. Second—A powerful and efficient stroke to the knife is produced, enabling the Machine to cut any kind of grass or grain without difficulty. Third—No weight being thrown on either the platform or cutter-bar, but that of its own side-draft is obviated and the Machine made to run lighter.

5. The Machine, both as a Reaper and Mower, has a flexible cutter-bar, which invariably adapts itself to the uneven surface of the ground. This is the first successful Machine that ever combined this principle, and it is now almost a universally admitted fact among intelligent farmers and mechanics, that it is impossible to construct a good MOWING MACHINE without having a flexible cutter-bar and two driving wheels.

It cuts six feet wide as a Reaper,

and

Four and a-half feet as a Mower.

ITS ADVANTAGES AS A REAPER.

1. The grain is delivered at the side of the platform,

entirely out of the way in the next round.

2. The raker rides on the carriage, where his weight don't increase the side draft, and where he can perform his work with most ease, and deliver the grain in the best condition for binding.

3. The position of the raker and platform being in the rear of the driving wheels, all unnecessary weight is removed from the necks of the horses.

4. It cuts a swath six feet wide, and will cut one acre per hour, with one span of horses, without injuring them.

5. It can be changed from a reaper to a Mower in

fifteen minutes, or vice versa.

JONES & HEWLETT,

Agents for California and Oregon.

JOS. F. LUMDIN,

Agent, Napa City.

Agents for JONES & HEWLETT, Stockton.

Wm. LYNN, Davis street, San Francisco.

ALYON & TROSBY, San Jose.

MOORE & CO., Sacramento City.

THE

HORACE WATERS MODERN

IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS

Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials, and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from \$225 to \$700.

TESTIMONIALS:

"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Franklin*.

"We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer*.

"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere."—*Home Journal*.

\$175.—NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS

Of different makers, for \$175; do, with carved legs, \$200, \$225 and \$240. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at \$35, \$40, \$50, \$60, \$75, \$100, \$115, \$125, \$150, and \$160.

THE HORACE WATERS MELODEONS

AND HARMONIUMS

Tuned the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided

Swell. Prices from \$50 to \$300. ALEXANDER ORGANS

from \$200 to \$500.

A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath

Schools, Lodges, Seminaries, and Teachers.

HORACE WATERS, Agt.

No. 421 Broadway, N. Y.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY JULY 10, 1863.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those who will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

How to send Money by Mail.

As many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times) we recommend that they take a piece of card, open the layers of the card, insert the coin, and thus inclosed it will come safe and promptly.

The semi-annual period of the year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. The sum to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amount is very large, and we hope they will remember this.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

A PREMIUM.

We will present six packages of fresh seeds to every new subscriber, that desires the same. The seeds will consist of coffee, cotton, tobacco, rice, and other new and valuable varieties. Clubs of five or ten subscribers, in one lot, will be entitled to an increased number of parcels each. Should other seeds from those mentioned be preferred, let the subscriber name, and he will receive them. Also, to old subscribers paying arrears and renewing, do we extend the same terms.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the old States and Europe.

The rapid advance in the cause of Horticulture in California must astonish our friends abroad, and could they but look in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their beauties also, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To this end all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this paper by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their Advertisement to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can, and where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drays, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references on the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Time of Holding Fairs for 1863.

State Agricultural Society—at Sacramento, September 25, and continuing five days.

San Joaquin District—at Stockton, commencing September 22, and continuing four days.

Bay District and Contra Costa County—at Pacheco, September 21, for five days.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Bred and Lumber, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

The California Teacher.

We have received the first number of the California Teacher, issued under the auspices of the Department of Public Instruction.

No. 1 appears in a neat pamphlet octavo form, of 30 pages, with an appropriate introduction, a sketch of the California Educational Society, and its constitution, with several excellent original articles, appropriate for a journal of education.

The Teacher has a fine corps of contributing editors, numbering seventeen, who are engaged in the cause, and our resident editors. The Teacher is neatly printed by Towne & Bacon. Every teacher and friend of education should give it their prompt and earnest support, from brain, heart, and pocket. The cause of education demands this of all.

The Glorious Fourth—was gloriously celebrated in almost every town and village of California, by processions, orations, burning of noisy powder, and all the usual demonstrations tending to enliven and cherish the memories of the Patriot's Day. In San Francisco, as elsewhere, business was suspended, and the observance of the day was general by the citizens. A procession, composed principally of the military, marched through the principal streets, to the Metropolitan Theater, where, interspersed with music and singing, the time-honored Declaration was read, a poem written by F. Hart, recited, and an eloquent and forcible address delivered by the Rev. T. Starr King. We would like to publish both poem and oration, had we room. The exhibitions of fireworks, public and private, closed the day's observances, over which hung the gloomy clouds of war that our loyal brethren at the East have been so heroically opposing.

CALIFORNIA TOBACCO.—5,000 pounds of good tobacco, of California growth—the very best—is wanted. Any one who has it for sale can find a customer by leaving sample at the FARMER Office.

All who want farms should call at the FARMER Office. Some of the best opportunities ever offered can now be had by an early application to the editor of the FARMER.

Our Rambles in the Country.—No. 3.

Mr. Such, near Pacheco, has a very fine location; part rich, deep bottomland, part rolling land; quite a pretty residence, several rooms well finished, good barns, out-buildings, corrals, etc. The whole estate is under fence of the very best kind. Seldom do we see so good a fence. The ranch is 132 acres, 100 acres wheat and barley, very good crops, 15 acres corn and pumpkins, 2500 vines.

At this place, we noticed with some interest a field of 2½ acres of "galbana," a flat pea (Lathyrus Cicera, Latin). This pea is used very generally by the Spanish as a substitute for coffee, burned and ground same as coffee; we tried it and found it quite good and palatable, and we should consider it worth a more extended cultivation for this purpose. The crop raised is very large, this pea being a great producer—some ten thousand pounds an acre. This pea has been sold readily for from 5 to 8 cents per pound. Samples can be seen at our office.

Mr. Gregory has 440 acres inclosed, 100 acres in wheat, 40 in barley and oats, 80 tons of hay; has a good house, stock of cattle, etc., to make work move on famously.

We visited the Hawthurst Farm, now carried on by R. S. Davis, Esq., President of the County Agricultural Society. The farm is an extensive one; the orchard is large and the trees in full bearing; the ground generally is in fine order, and located beautifully; buildings in good style and taste, the rose and honeysuckle ornamenting the pleasant home, which indicates great content and happiness. Mr. Hawthurst was one of our citizens, a merchant, for years; his change to the country, where the real wealth of life is to be found, was a wise one. We regret not having found the proprietor at home. We noticed several thousand tobacco plants that promise well. Mr. Davis was absent also, when we twice called.

Wm. Hook, Esq., has a noble farm of 1730 acres, 1400 under fence, 130 acres of wheat, 20 of barley, small field of corn and other crops, cuts from 400 to 600 tons of hay, has an orchard of 300 trees of various kinds, a good home stock of horses, cattle, and domestic fowls. The farm indicates a thrifty and prosperous farmer, one of the principal citizens, largely interested in the welfare of this prosperous section of country.

Wm. Morgan, Esq., has 150 acres, 40 of which are in wheat—a good crop; hay and pasture land, good; home stock, cattle, horses, etc.; some brood-mares, foals sired by Young Bell—the Belmont stock. Mr. Morgan is one of the energetic and enterprising men that give tone and character to a farmer.

W. C. Prince, Esq., has 350 acres of land, 100 in wheat and barley; cuts 40 tons of hay; has an orchard of 200 fruit-trees and 500 vines, all in excellent order; home stock of cattle and horses; 100 horses, good grade stock. Mr. Prince is one of the Directors of the Agricultural Society, and will act efficiently in the cause. We know Mr. Prince is a good farmer, loves his calling, and will add credit to the farmer's name.

The Donohue Farm, which we omitted to notice in our last week's issue, formerly that of Colonel Gift, is very pleasantly located a few miles from Martinez. It is a large, valuable farm, owned now by Mr. Donohue of this city, of Foundry celebrity. On this farm are about 150 head of horned stock (some fine dairy stock). They cut 75 tons of hay, and have about 140 acres in grain, all of fine quality.

THE MECHANICAL INTERESTS OF PACHECO.—THE PACHECO FLOURING MILLS.

These mills were established in 1857, built by Mr. Hendricks himself, in a strong and substantial manner. The mill has five runs of stone: three for wheat, one for barley, and one for middlings; a fine 40-horse-power engine; Turner & Parks' smelter; and also barley cleaner; can turn out 150 barrels of flour a day, of 24 hours. They keep 50 hogs to consume the refuse of the mill.

The flour of this mill has a good name; value, \$5 to \$7. The mill employs 8 men in working time. They use the Mount Diablo coal (screenings); at their furnace it works well, costs but \$4, and gives satisfaction, while it is cheaper than wood.

Wheat is now worth at the mill \$1 50. Mr. H. informs us that the wheat offered at the mill in 1862 was better and cleaner than in 1861, very little or no smut; this is the result of more care in selecting seed and in using blue-stone. The wheat is principally Sonora and Chili. The Pacheco Mills are now carried on by Messrs. Hendricks & Reed, present proprietors. They will prepare flour for the Exhibition and Fair at Pacheco, this season.

PACHECO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

To the credit as well as the great convenience of Pacheco Valley, they have this valuable help to human industry and prosperity. Messrs. Standish & Dalton, the enterprising proprietors of this establishment, employ from 5 to 6 men continually, and as business presses, as many as are needed. Their machine-works are carried on by a spunky steam-engine that makes a lively noise when all the wheels are going. The castings of this foundry will compare favorably with any in this State. Messrs. S. & D. have conveniences for making all kinds of agricultural implements wanted, and repairing them is done in quick order.

It was at this foundry we examined the new Barley Mill now advertised in our columns, also, a Gang-plow of excellent character. We also examined a Sieve-punch invented by them, for punching sieves for fanning-mills; it is a self-worker.

Messrs. S. & D. built a very fine, portable Steam-engine last year, which cost \$1400, and was used in the valley (a most excellent engine) for thrashing grain; the amount thrashed and cleaned by it was 44,000 sacks.

We can commend all the farmers and business men of the valley to the Pacheco Foundry and Machine Shop, to Messrs. S. & D. as men worthy their support. Samples of their skill will be exhibited at the Fair.

Pacheco can also boast of an excellent Saddle

and Harness shop, by Mr. E. D. Gregg. This is the only one in the place, but it is well supplied, has good work and is well sustained.

WAGON SHOPS AND SMITHIES.

C. E. Belta's Wagon-making and Carriage-shop manufactures heavy wagons of an excellent character, better than imported, and more suitable to our climate; has made some wagons of heavy caliber; made one that carried 16 tons of lime; employs 2 men; will have his work at the Fair.

N. Howe, Blacksmith, has a repairing and jobbing shop, a specialty in horse-shoeing and making shoes; has won the premium for two years for horse-shoes, and will exhibit his work this year also. Don't think he can be beat.

J. A. Littlefield keeps Stoves and Tin-ware, and has always a good assortment, with every item to make a "home" comfortable. Mr. Littlefield has a very pretty homestead; all that is now wanted is the garden and fruit-trees around it; these he would have had, had it not been for that curse of California—"unsettled titles."

THE PACHECO STORES.

The principal stores in Pacheco, four as we before named. Messrs. Hale & Fassett, general dry-goods, groceries, crockery, etc., all the items for the farmer's household comforts. They receive produce in exchange; always keep a full stock of goods. This is the post office and opposite the hotel and stage house.

Messrs. Hook & Co., another large store, with a well assorted stock of goods of all kinds. This firm, as well as Messrs. Hale & Fassett, are doing a thriving and prosperous business.

A. Levy, another store, general dry-goods, clothing, and assorted stock, and doing good business.

Farish & Co., another store, making the fourth; these four are the principal business places.

There are some few other mechanics' shops, all doing well, but did not meet the proprietors.

SCHOOLHOUSE AND JAIL.

Pacheco should have a painting of these two buildings new. An artist would say that these two buildings are typical of their power. The "schoolhouse and the jail!" Do we ask which shall win in this beautiful valley?

On a space of open ground, there stands the jail, behind it the schoolhouse. How long shall the jail hold the front rank? We trust that there is a growing power within that little schoolhouse and the friends of education, to crowd that jail, and the crimes that fill the jail, off that square, out of town, and away out of sight.

Press on teacher, pupil, and friend, and bring the schoolhouse in its power and influence into the front rank. A pleasant chat, a brief hour only with the earnest teacher, assured me his heart is in the right place. Oh, what a power for good or evil the school-teacher possesses.

The school has 60 scholars; the Census gives 218. The school is kept eight months in the year. The average attendance is 40 pupils. J. N. Burke, Esq., is the teacher.

The schoolhouse, the pulpit, and the press, these are the trine for liberty, and when these do their work well, the jail, treason, and crime, will flee from the front rank, and hide in obscurity.

Pacheco preacher, teacher, and editor, work on, work on! in the fair valley of Pacheco. Let education drive away crime; let patriotism drive away treason, where the owls and bats meet, into caves and hollow trees; and let the pulpit preach of love to God and good will to man.

THE CONTRA COSTA GAZETTE.

We wish every county in our State had a better paper than the Contra Costa Gazette! Now, hold! friend Bunker, don't get angry. You see, I do want they should have a better paper, i. e. if they can. Yours is a credit to any place, and we are glad to know, is appreciated and generally taken, as it ought to be, for it looks after the interest of the county as a county paper should—that is their special duty. But you see if the other county papers don't aim high they never would accomplish much, and that is the reason we want they should try to make a better paper.

We cannot but reiterate what we have often said before, that whenever we find a good, efficient county paper, the people sustain it; they read, think, and reflect, and see its good influence every where, and then we can always find our own journal received promptly, and always find ready and efficient coöperators in such places. A good county paper well sustained is an index of general prosperity, and every citizen should sustain his own county paper; if it is not a good one, it is partly his own fault.

The Contra Costa Gazette has a handsome office in the new brick building over Messrs. Hook & Co's store. We had a pleasant call, and return thanks for kindly courtesies and wish the proprietors much prosperity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wells' Exchange, as we stated before, is the second hotel in Pacheco. It has capacity to sleep 50 and feed 200 at Fair time.

The physician and the apothecary, Dr. Carrothers, formerly of that beautiful place Martinez, settled in Martinez in 1854; went to Sonora at the time of the Crabb massacre, then returned to Martinez. He came to Pacheco, and seeing it was the leading place of this section, and a great many teams going and coming, he conceived the plan of a town. He then, in Oct. '57, purchased and laid out the town. Mr. Hendricks then erected the flouring mill, and upon this began the town of Pacheco, now one of the most thriving of our inland towns, and to Dr. Carrothers can be given the credit of building Pacheco.

Dr. O. carries on the Drug business, is also a farmer, has an excellent farm of 1,000 acres; cuts 300 tons hay; also, has dairy stock of 60 cows—30 milkers; 30 acres wheat; farm animals; two blood mares, with a Langford colt, and an Eclipse (grade). The doctor is a live working man; takes an interest in the coming Fair, says it will be the best ever held in the country, and what the Doctor says must be so.

R. S. Davis, Esq., Secretary of the County Agricultural Society, has a good farm, with 70 acres of wheat, 40 of barley, 6 acres of beans, 4 of

blackwheat, 4 acres orchard and vineyard, all in fine order.

Mr. Davis has four acres of tobacco, doing well, 10, 12, and 14 leaves; the Maryland and Connecticut broad-leaf is now (June 22) topping it. Mr. D. is earnest for the coming Fair. There is much to be done and time speeds!

We shall continue on our rambles, in our next giving the Ignacio valley.

Clayton and the mines will follow our notes of Ignacio valley.

The recent Deploable Calamity of the Beers Family.

"The drying up a single tear was more

Of honest fame, than shedding seas of gore.

In faith and hope the world will disagree,

But all mankind's concerned in charity:

All must be false that thwart this one great end,

And all of God, that bless mankind, or mend."

We have rarely given place in our columns to the sad tales of calamity that have darkened the social horizon of "Life in California," for we have noticed that there is a peculiar, a strange atmosphere in our State, something electrical that seems to pervade all classes; and when any startling event, under whatever garb it may appear, whether of bold and daring murders, suicides, robberies, arsons, assassinations, speculations, mining fevers, divorces, or whatever it may be, whether of peace or war, it proves like a raging fever in the physical man. It will "have its run," it will "kill or cure."

The recent events, however, which have taken place, have awakened a new degree of feeling, elicited a spirit of inquiry which, if followed up with a true "humanity," must bring "good out of evil."

It is asked, often asked, where was our Human-Society? Where the Ladies' Relief Society? Where the numberless charitable and benevolent institutions? Where the Masons, the Odd Fellows, and where the Church? Can it be possible that a man of genius and talent, a father and husband with his family can be permitted to pass through such an intense degree of suffering and no hand stretched out for his or their relief? Is it possible that this can take place in the "land of gold?"

When such events occur in a community, it is the first duty of every feeling heart to inquire, what have I left undone? for surely if the spirit of benevolence and common humanity was in active operation, such deeds as the one referred to could never have occurred. Rarely has it ever fallen to the lot of the press to record such a story of suffering and such a horrible finale to it.

It does appear as if there might be an association formed, having reference to just such cases as this, where men who have become reduced and under sore distress—men who had seen better days and shrank from exposing themselves to the claims of public charity, could find sympathy and receive a noble, prompt and generous relief.

California has her name written in gold for her munificent charities at home and abroad, but there has been and still is in our State, ay, in our own city, hundreds of cases even now, of deep, deep sorrow and distress that need to be sought out and relieved, cases of noble, generous hearts struggling against fortunes reversed, against a hard fate. And shall they be permitted always to suffer, and to die in despair like the lamented Beers? God forbid! Let the late melancholy event be the means of awakening public attention to a want in our community, and this mysterious Providence will have accomplished its purpose. A society could be formed, having for its object the special relief of those who are reduced to suffering like the hard case alluded to, and where applicants may appeal in confidence, that their suffering will be relieved without their sensibilities being made to feel that they are dependent upon cold charity. We pray God that in the many excitements of the day this pressing call upon our best sympathies may not be wholly forgotten.

In a correspondence (strictly private) conducted by parties writing upon matters of human suffering, an able writer thus speaks:

"I could wish that you had said more of your 'Trials of the heart,' that I might have added a drop of the oil of sympathy upon its inward wounds, but a sensitive nature will rather hide the barb in its own bosom than to disclose it to any but the eye of affection."

"As the birds hush their songs in the tempest, so I cannot write with the hope of being heard, when war's mighty tempest is raging."

"Although I feel that thought is ripening in the minds of many for a mighty battle of ideas, which are now agitating thought and investigation all over the civilized world, which is to be: The true religion, the true social relations, the true individual freedom, the true principles of self-government, from the home circle up to the civil and universal, a great investigation is taking place, a powerful shaking of the dry bones of disjointed parts, of the blasts of war, and winds of doctrine will have to blow furiously and with mighty force upon them, before they can be made to stand up connected, and be clothed and made the perfect temples of Truth and Liberty."

To any careful observer of passing events, whether in our immediate circle or over a wider sphere taking to our own country even, there is a mighty upheaval, a fearful commotion, and there must be either a wild chaos, wreck and ruin, or the new and perfect Temple of "Truth and Liberty." Our own faith points unerringly to that beautiful temple, faintly distinguished in the blaze upon Telegraph Hill on the evening of the Fourth.

A wider view of events transpiring, shows a world in commotion, the very globe itself, with all its Monarchies, Despotisms, and mingled Republics in a state of fusion preparatory to the new form that must be. But our work is at home; our own Government must be saved, must be sustained, purified by blood and by fire, and our own immediate spheres are to be the work of our days; our own hands are to make them good

and strong, durable as the "everlasting hills;" the goddesses Love and Charity must be cherished in our hearts, and the cause of suffering to which we have alluded, should serve as the torch-light to guide us to many more cases in our midst, where human souls are groping in the darkness of crushing sorrow, and the cry that comes to us is: Shall their voice be heard over the "din of battle" and the "mad speculations" and "mania" for wealth?—Shall the voices of the dying Beers and his wife and child, crying "Save us, save us," be heard?

COPPER MINES OF MR. DIABLO.—We have seen some samples from this region this week, that give some hope of striking it rich. We shall give some facts touching these mines next week, having, as we said before, visited many of those now working.

FAMILY GROCERIES.—Bowen & Brother are constantly improving their handsome place of business, and are constantly adding to their very large stock of Family Groceries, of which they keep one of the largest stocks on this coast. It is really a museum of good things, and every family should call and see them. Every item of family stores, for luxury or need, will always be found at this establishment, and of best quality.

EUROPEAN.—The English Custom House authorities had notified the owners of the Gibraltar, James Sumter, that unless the two guns on board were landed, the vessel would be detained on suspicion that she was intended for the Confederates. In the House of Lords on the 26th, Earl Russell had denied the statement that Napoleon had renewed overtures for joint mediation in American affairs. In the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck announced he should bring a motion for the recognition of the Confederate States. The papers are filled with speculations on the probabilities of the war growing out of the Polish affair. It is believed that the notes of the Powers were presented to Gortschakoff on the 11th, and the Russian answer is anxiously awaited.

EVERY FAMILY

SHOULD HAVE A

Sewing Machine,

And EVERY ONE Buying a SEWING MACHINE

SHOULD BUY THE BEST,

As it is the MOST ECONOMICAL, and is

ALWAYS SATISFACTORY.

An Examination will prove to any one that

WHEELER & WILSON'S

With its numerous Improvements

IS THE BEST

Of all the various kinds of

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Ever offered in the Market.

It is Unequaled

In its simplicity and ease of management,

AND THE STITCH

—Alike on Both sides—all acknowledge to be

THE ONLY PERFECT

Stitch for ALL Family Sewing.

EVERY MACHINE,

From the lowest price to the highest price,

IS GUARANTEED.

Before purchasing, call and examine, or

Send for a Circular

From the OFFICE,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets

SAN FRANCISCO.

H. W. WADSWORTH,

AGENT,

GOD MADE MAN, AND MAN MADE MONEY.

God made Bees, and Bees made Honey;

Men and Money, and Honey and Bees.

There are spurious kinds of all these.

But if you want pure California Honey,

Come to Washington Market with your Money.

In all shapes you'll get it if you call.

At HOWARD & KNEELER'S HONEY STALL.

'Tis said, some folks their Honey mix.

But it is always pure at 75.

Now when your friends to market you bring.

Be sure and come to the Eastern Wing.

v19-20

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE.

FRENCH CHINA.

TABLE CUTLERY.

CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware.

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to retail at the VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture (Formerly the Jerome Company).

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSONE STREET, CORNER MERCHANT

SAN FRANCISCO.

Sewing Machines.

Probably, we should more properly say, undoubtedly, there is not one invention or one patented implement among all the most useful of our labor-saving machines that has been so universally beneficial to mankind as the Sewing Machine.

In order to estimate with any degree of certainty the value of such an invention, the first thing is to count the cost in "dollars and cents" saved to a community in labor, time, strength, and capital, and when applied to the Sewing Machine, we find that there was saved to the people of the United States in the year 1862, by the most careful computation, the enormous sum of seventy-five millions of dollars, and this sum is about equal to the whole cost of carrying on the whole government before the war commenced. What a fact is this for the consideration of thinking minds! What family, in our country especially, where there are a number of children, should hesitate to add down and count the cost of the manual labor of the drudgery of stitch! stitch! stitch! by hand, of the female part, and then contrast the ease, comfort, and economy of one of these noble inventions.

But there is a greater consideration than the dollars and cents saved, and that is time—woman's time, the wife's time, the mother's time. Can gold ever compensate the husband and father for the lost time of his wife or the mother of his children?

Which is worth most to the intelligent husband, the hours of time saved from toiling hand-work of the needle and given to him in pleasant and instructive conversation, or a few dollars and cents? Which is worth the most to a father, the time which is thus saved from this hand-toil, devoted by the mother to the education and careful training of his children, or the few dollars and cents? These are the weighty considerations that should govern the heads of every family in their household economy, and yet both time and money are saved by the use of the Sewing Machine; and more than this, it leads to a desire not only to learn its uses in all the various common uses, but it induces a taste for improvement, creates a love of the art of embroidery and delicate needle-work not otherwise attained. This has been the result in thousands of instances, revealing a genius in the young members of a family that was not supposed to exist. These and many other considerations of great value, should induce hundreds of families that have not yet been wise enough to procure a machine, at least to give the subject a serious consideration.

We have been led to these remarks at this time from facts that have come to our knowledge recently as we have been among the families of farmers and others. We carefully noted the different degrees of leisure of members of families, and the ease and comfort given to those where the Sewing Machine was the ornament of the "house," in contrast to where it was not. In the one case there was leisure for reading and social conversation, resulting in great good; in the other it was—no time to read, always sewing, and a sewing (sewing) that reaps only mental and bodily fatigue. Oh, that people were all wise!

In our recent visit, from Benicia crossing to Martinez, from thence all through that part of Contra Costa county, we were pleased to find so great an interest for the Sewing Machine, and the people beginning to realize the real comfort derived to a family by this wonderful labor-saver. We noted, too, with much pleasure, the almost universal preference given to the Wheeler & Wilson machine. At Pacheco, this rapidly growing young city, we were informed that the Wheeler & Wilson were the only machines offered for sale there, they being considered the *sine qua non*. Messrs. Hall & Fassett, the agents, doing quite a successful business in Sewing Machines.

Those who have not kept pace with the great improvements in this machine, will be surprised upon an examination of the working of one of Wheeler & Wilson's best machines, with all their late additions and improvements. There is music in its revolving wheels, and the hum of its needles manifested in the beautifully embroidered garment that in a brief space of time is laid upon the table finished, as it were by magic. With such manifestations of its power, we do not wonder at the immense sales of Sewing Machines annually, as we once reported there were sold in the year 1861, 35,285 machines of which Wheeler & Wilson sold 19,725, or more than one-half the whole number.

We hope these remarks will induce all who have not yet reflected upon this subject, to do so at once, and then call upon the agents of Wheeler & Wilson in the country, or if in this city, at the General Office, H. W. Wadsworth, Esq., Agent, where they can examine the very best machines imported, and see them operated upon to the very best advantage by the agent and by ladies who can explain the value of such an implement much better than we can.

A LARGE and FINE Farm for Sale.

A FARM OF 1000 ACRES, ALL UNDER IRRIGATION, Land of the best kind, Good Building lots, etc., will be sold at a great bargain to a cash purchaser, as the owner wishes to leave a distant part of the mining region. This is a great Ranch either for Grain and Stock, or Orchard and Vine. It is already in 300 acres. It can be purchased at a bargain and a tenant can be had at a good interest, also. This is a great opportunity for an investment. Apply to Editor of Farmer.

A. H. TODD & CO., Produce Grain Brokers, and General Commission Merchants.

Office—No. 42 Clay street, New Number. SAN FRANCISCO.

Times for buying or selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts \$500, 2 1/2 per cent; \$5000 and over, 2 per cent. And for all other Produce, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Potatoes, Eggs, etc., amounts under \$500, 5 per cent; over \$500, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

S. Standish.

E. M. Dalton,

PACHECO

Foundry & Machine Shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO CALL the attention of the people of Contra Costa county, and the neighboring districts to their Foundry and Machine Shop and to their new and important improvements.

THE PACHECO BARLEY-MILL.

This is an invention of their own. A neat, compact, and economical Mill, capable of grinding SEVEN AND A HALF TONS of Barley in ten hours with an eight horse power. This Mill is believed to be the best yet invented and will be sold at the low price of \$25. An illustrated cut will soon be given in this journal, and a finished model implement will be exhibited at the Fair for premium, in Pacheco, in September.

A NEW GANG PLOW.

This new invention of the undersigned will prove of interest to the Farmers, being capable of plowing from three to six acres per day. A model Machine will also be exhibited for Premium at the coming Fair.

The Proprietors of this Foundry are prepared to answer orders for

EVERY KIND OF CASTINGS,

Which they are confident will compare favorably with those from any Foundry in the State.

STANDISH & DALTON.

Pacheco, June 22, 1863.

BAGS! BAGS!

LEWIS & DETRICK,

CLAY STREET BAG FACTORY,

No. 113 Clay street,

BETWEEN DAVIS AND DRUMM STREETS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Machine-Sewed Grain-Bags,

On hand and for sale.

DUNDEE HAND-SEWED BAGS

SIZES 19x25, 21x25, and 23x26.

WOOL BAGS! WOOL BAGS!!

FLOUR, SALT, ORE, AND SPECIE BAGS,

On hand and made to order.

Water-proof TENTS, constantly on hand.

Country Merchants and Farmers supplied at the lowest rates, on time with city acceptance. A liberal discount made for cash.

Orders promptly executed.

New Washing Machine.

"KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED."

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of the Public to his newly invented Washing Machine, which he flatters himself will surpass all other inventions yet made on this most important FAMILY HOUSE GOOD.

Wash, wash, scrub, scrub, wash, wash to-day, Good news I bring to all our friends, Hark! Wash I've done away.

This efficient and simple New Invention, which has been entered for patent, will be offered to every family in our State at a low price. It is a wonderful labor saving machine, which the inventor feels confident will not only surpass all others, but will meet the approbation of all house keepers.

This Machine will be for sale in San Francisco, by the first week in April, at ARTHUR & SON'S Agricultural Warehouse, Corner Washington and Davis streets. H. CLARK, Inventor and Patentee, Alameda, Alameda County.

Washing Machine

"ECONOMY!"

INVENTED BY J. M. HORNER.

THIS IS A MACHINE THAT SHOULD BE IN USE in every Family, to be justly and fully appreciated. This Machine is of great power and durability, with double mangle, double actions and double levers, or simple and compound levers; so arranged that wood and iron perform FOUR-FIFTHS of the labor, while the operator is only required to expend ONE-FIFTH, i. e. this invention gives by means of the levers 400 per cent to the manual labor.

It is only 25 inches in length on the inside, and 25 high to the top of the box. Not liable to get out of order, very convenient, easily cleaned, neat as a butterfly, and any lady that can use a broom or wash a shirt can use it to advantage, without having her hands injured by soap or water. Laces, Stockings, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, fine or coarse articles, as well as large and small, are washed with equal facility.

No attention is required on the part of the operator after the clothes are put into the machine until they are ready to be placed in the second sud or rinsing water. In all this operation, however great the power, the most delicate fabric is never rent nor a button removed.

As a proof of the value of this Machine, any one desirous of testing its qualities can purchase one for the LOW PRICE OF \$18, or with NEW WRINGER \$25, and if after a fair trial it is not found to fully come up to the statement above, return the machine and the money will be refunded.

We wish to say to parties living in Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties, and having either of the Washing Machines known as "Callifornia," "Excelsior," "Little Giant," or any other crank machines with boxes of like construction, that we will alter said machine into an Economy for \$10 each, and they will wash double the amount of clothes, and do it as well, with the same strength and aid time, or the same amount with half the strength, after the alteration that they will now, then we will charge nothing for our labor. Besides the above advantages, they will be much smaller, easier cleaned, handle in work, and more durable.

The Machines are for sale at the Home of the Inventor, near Mission San Jose; also, at the city of San Jose, and at San Francisco.

All letters on business should be directed to me, at Mission San Jose.

J. M. HORNER.

NEAR CENTREVILLE, Feb. 7th, 1863.
MR. J. M. HORNER: Dear Sir, I have the honor to send you the price you ask for your Washing Machine "Economy," and as you may be desirous of knowing what I think of it, I wish to state that after several weeks' trial I can give it my most unqualified (and earnest) and for several reasons—prominent among which are the following, viz: 1st—Ease of action and rapidity of execution. 2nd—Capacity—it washes twice as many clothes as any machine of its size, in as short or shorter space of time. 3rd—No machine can turn the clothes better, as it keeps them rolling all the time. 4th—it washes clothes perfectly clean. 5th—it washes clothes of any texture without wear or tear. This is done by squeezing instead of rubbing. Yours truly, J. M. SKEPARD.

The undersigned being owners of J. M. Horner's Washing Machine "Economy," endorse the above five reasons as being perfectly correct.

WILLIAM HOPKINS, MRS. ANNA MACK, A. O. RIZ, WILLIAM Y. HORNER.

BENICIA

LAW SCHOOL.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE at Benicia, believing that a LAW SCHOOL is needed on the Pacific Coast, have established a LAW DEPARTMENT at the Collegiate Institute. The First Class will commence under the direction of J. E. ARBUTT, A. M., who will give his exclusive attention to the interests of the school. Other Professors will be added as the wants of the school may require.

The First Course of Lectures will commence on the FOURTEENTH OF JULY, and continue twenty-two weeks. For Circular containing full information, address J. E. ARBUTT, Benicia.

C. J. PLATT, For the Trustees.

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L. S. BELCHER, Esq., Marysville.
W. C. BELCHER, Esq., Marysville.
Benicia, May 13, 1863.

13-3m

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THE FARM IS SITUATED IN CONTRA COSTA County, being one of the most healthy portions of the State. It consists of 132 acres of land, with a new falling stream of good water running through the farm. The land is suitable for wheat, barley, corn, beans, potatoes, etc.; fenced with a five-board fence at divided off into convenient lots, all hog-light. A good House, with all conveniences, lathed and plastered. Barn and stable, corral, etc. 500 French and German grape-vines, two years old, consisting of good varieties. Good garden, suitable for raising vegetables at all seasons of the year; two good wells of soft water. A Warranty Deed will be given as the title is perfect, being a Patent from the United States. There is a good landing for shipping grain near by, where boats of 60 tons burden land regularly. There is a school one and a quarter miles from the house. For particulars in terms, which are liberal, inquire of Col. Warren, editor of this paper.

18-3m

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Portrait Painter.

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Fresh Cotton-Seed.

1,000 POUNDS FRESH SEA-ISLAND GOVERNMENT COTTON-SEED, "COFFIN BRAND," warranted. This is the best brand known.

This parcel of Seed has been selected by JOHN T. ZORN, a gentleman conversant with Cotton and Cotton Manufacturing, having resided for twelve years in Egypt and the East Indies, and become familiar with the article. He has brought this invoice of seed to introduce into California the BEST COTTON KNOWN.

The seed was carefully packed by C. V. MAYER, Esq., well known in the Agricultural World, and will be offered at mere nominal prices (to induce the cultivation extensively), as follows:

One Pound of Four pounds \$2 50
Three do Twelve pounds 6 00
Six do Twenty-four pounds 10 00
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N. B.—The Cotton from which this Seed was taken, sold in New York at \$1 70 per lb, being of a most superior quality.

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Those who will want Cotton Gins the present year can also have the same imported to order, from \$50 upwards, according to size and power.

The Double-cylinder Saw-Gins,

For Short-staple Cotton, the best Gins now made. They have from 20 to 80 saws, in two rows, working in double action, and with admirable perfection, thus reducing the feeding price to one-half that of the old Gin, keeping the cotton in constant action, separating it freely from the seed, and avoiding clogging the Machine, which takes place in the single rows of saws.

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An ingenious improvement on the East Indian Churka (without Saw) for Long-staple Cotton, used for ginning the Government Sea-Island Cotton. These Gins nip the seeds perfectly clean from the bolls, and without tearing or "dinking" the fiber, and render more Cotton than the Saw-Gins, in its original length.

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Cotton and other PRESSES,

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Of every denomination, can be had at Manufacturers' prices.

Orders should be furnished immediately to secure them in season for this crop. Apply to—

ZORN & CO., Government House;

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GENERAL AGENTS, AND

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AGENTS for a number of Manufacturers in the Atlantic States and Europe; purchase and sell any kind of Goods on Commission; attend also to Collections, Remittances, Insurance, etc.

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

They have the very best facilities, under an arrangement with Mr. Chas. V. Hapes, the well known Agricultural Implement Agent, New York.

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HARDWARE, BRITANNIA, BRASS, AND TIN-WARE.

ZORN & CO. do a Commission Business exclusively, containing themselves with a moderate Commission, according to the amount of a transaction. Having correspondents all over the globe they can promise satisfaction to all reasonable expectations in all business entrusted to them, and invite especially the farming public to give them a trial.

Letters addressed to them in German, French, Italian, or Spanish, will be answered in the same language.

ZORN & CO.,

502 Washington street.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

....OF....

And will Sell Cheaper than any House in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS.

CAMPENE, BURNING FLUID,

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COAL-OIL, KEROSENE OIL.

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SPERM OIL, LARD OIL,

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LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled,

POLAR OIL,

SHARK'S OIL,

NEATSFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL,

Sec. Sec. Sec. Sec.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

THE NEW STYLE HAT, COME AND SEE.

HATS! HATS!

JAMES C. COLLINS, AGENT FOR

G. ROSENBERG, EAGLE HAT STORE, New

Odd Fellows' Hall, 343 Montgomery street.

Our old friends and the public generally are cordially invited to call, and see our

New Spring and Summer Style of SILK HAT FOR 1863.

We also keep on hand a full assortment of the latest style Men's, Boys', and Children's FANCY CAPS. Also, a full assortment of Boys' and Children's STRAW CAPS.

Our many years' experience as well known manufacturers and dealers in this city will, we trust, secure to us a generous share of public patronage.

18-3m

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

JACKSON STREET, A few doors above Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING.

MOST CONVENIENT TO THE

Steamers' Landings, Business Streets,

....AND....

Places of Amusement.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Reduction in Prices.

Fine Bathing Rooms attached to the Barber Shop.

WARM AND COLD SHOWER BATHS,

FREE TO GUESTS.

Thoroughly Renovated and Newly Furnished this Spring. EVERY ROOM OPENS TO THE LIGHT

and AIR. Every Room is furnished with a first quality Patent Spring-Bed and Hair Mattress. The International offers to guests the greatest number and BEST FURNISHED FAMILY ROOMS; and also SETS AS GOOD A TABLE as any House in the City.

I am determined that the INTERNATIONAL shall be the most comfortable, best regulated, and in all respects superior to any like establishment in the State, and shall aim to merit a continuance of the popular favor it has enjoyed heretofore. It will be conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

F. E. WEYGANT,

Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE,

418 and 420 JACKSON STREET,

A few doors below Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

This fire-proof building possesses many advantages to the traveler for convenience. It is only half a block from the Post Office and Custom House, and about the same distance from the principal places of amusement.

The City Railroad Cars Pass h Door.

The House is conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES, which secures to our Guests QUIET.

The prices for Board and Rooms are very moderate—by the Day, Meal, or week. WE SOLICIT A CALL FROM ALL.

F. E. WEYGANT, Propr.

For the accommodation of my many guests I have taken and refurbished the International Hotel, and will carry on the two Houses in connection, so that citizens wishing to put up at either House, may take the Tremont or International Family Rooms; and be taken to either House, with their Baggage, FREE.

F. E. WEYGANT.

Home Miscellany.

For the California Farmer.
ONE OF MANY.

MORNING, the world is, oh! so dark,
The shadows of the trees
Are as those bands of waving crepe,
Which one at funerals sees;
A sad and mournful requiem,
Burdens each fainting breeze.

Why should the rose's fragrant cup
Seem tinged with human gore?
I never marked those crimson stains
On the lily's bell before;
Even the blushing daisy
Hath red stripes at its core.

Mother, at night the setting sun
In crimson billows waves,
While every tree, and shrub, and flower,
Reflects the sanguine waves;
They must have found that dreadful hue,
In far-off soldiers' graves.

The very drops of sparkling dew,
As death-damps seem to me;
In all the earth there's nothing now
Just as it used to be;
Even your smiles, dear mother,
Are changed to tears, I see.

All, all is changed, dear mother,
Since he whose loving hand
I thought would guide my devious feet
Over life's treacherous sands,
Hath fallen in his country's cause,
In that far southern land.

We sent him forth, in hope and trust,
Our loved, our precious one;
Thinking that death would surely spare
A widow's only son;
Now who shall teach our hearts to say
"Father, Thy will be done."

Oh take me to your heart, mother,
And breathe the prayers you said
When kneeling with your little child
Beside its little bed,
You sought to guide him in the way
Where Jesus' feet have led.

For when we parted last, mother,
He bade me walk that road,
That if we met no more on earth,
Within you blessed abode
We still should meet, and dwell away
In the presence of our God.

Ages.

The Language of the Eye, and the Language of the Lips.

Napa City, July 3, 1863.

[The following most excellent communication we have received from one of our former correspondents, whom we are glad to welcome back to our columns again. The noble principles presented in this communication are such, that if adopted, would quickly change the whole condition of society around us, and that supreme selfishness and greediness for gain which blights the luster of life, would cease to be, and a new era would dawn upon the world.]

Eye unto eye, expresses a language which cannot be disguised if rightly understood. It is well to make its language a study, for by it many a mystery would be explained, but we cannot by the pen point them out, only place the subject before the mind's eye, so that it can profit from its own investigations.

Now we will pass on from this subject to another, which might be considered somewhat connected, and yet quite different, and that is the language which finds expression by the voice, so different many times from the heart language which always speaks from the eyes; but how often we turn from its truthful expression, only to give heed to the emanations from the lips, when they so often speak words full of deceit, from motives of policy, just to please our ravished taste for popularity, when they by such measures, can gain some desired end. Point out to all who may be subject to your influence in any way, their great gain, by keeping the heart pure in the first place, and favor no expressions from the tongue, but what would be responded to from the secret recesses of your being. Charity, that flower of heavenly birth, let us all cultivate it towards those who have erred, for who has not, and not enjoin the feeling in the heart, but instill it with power by our own example, to give it utterance in the form of words, for they possess such a power many times, for either weal or woe. Oh, how often have we in our thoughtlessness uttered a remark which has pierced the heart of some one to its center, although that person may not have been present, yet many, ah, very many can be found, who are ever ready to carry such news, just for the sake of talking, not knowing or realizing the anguish contained in those thoughtless words. True, they are but air, in one sense, but when once spoken they can never be recalled, although we may ever so earnestly wish it. Then, when we hear an unjust remark towards another, or one not calculated to benefit any one, but the reverse, let us lead our influence towards silencing such kind of conversation, by not seconding it, or by gradually introducing something more profitable.

Now let us reflect a moment on the effect of a kind charitable word towards the erring, repentant one, who earnestly desires to turn from their evil ways, and follow Wisdom's path, but having found no one who will listen to their heart pleadings, as expressed by the eye, or by words of penitence, are just ready to turn back, deeper in sin than ever before. Let us step in with words of kind sympathy, and offers of help, in any way in our power. Mark the change in their whole demeanor; they feel they have something to live for worth the striving, and from that moment are redeemed, and by that little act of ours. Think you such deeds are ever forgotten? No, never; and when we enter upon that life of the soul, when freed from this mortal casing, then will they shine with a luster, not exceeded in brilliancy by any other. Oh, that we might all more fully realize the import of words, and the

purpose for which they were given us, to raise, elevate, and purify ourselves and others, instead of debasing. Delve deep in the human heart, both thine own and others, for its hidden mysteries, which when solved will prove such value, that all the riches of this world will seem but dross in comparison. Then the importance of words will be more vividly felt, and the great necessity of having them proceed from a heart full of sympathy towards all of suffering humanity, earnestly endeavoring to aid in removing, what little we may, the obstacles in the way of advancement in holiness.

H. H. C.

More on Female Costume.

Ma Euton: In perusing your issue of the 19th inst., I was struck with the truthful remarks, respecting the present style of female costume. I consider this a very important, nay, serious matter, and beg permission to be permitted to say a few words on the subject myself.

As this glorious and independent country has shook from her shoulders the foreign yoke of tyranny and oppression, I think it high time that the ladies of our free and happy land should repudiate that disgusting tyrant, *Foreign Fashion*, which, at the present time, holds their fair forms in bonds of steel. Are the beautiful daughters of America so stupid and tasteless, in matters of dress, which so closely concerns them, that they cannot devise a costume for themselves which will combine both beauty and convenience, and be suitable to their own country and climate?

They are brave and good in everything, showing on all occasions that they have minds to suggest good works, and powerful volition to carry their resolutions into effect; yet they will suffer themselves (one generation after another) to be enslaved by the ridiculous costumes of a frivolous and foreign nation.

The medical faculty of our country asserts, that nearly six hundred of the fair creatures of the United States, go to an untimely grave annually, through wearing hooped skirts; and, is it not shocking to see a lady sweeping along the muddy or dusty street, doing the work of the city scavenger's one-horse scraper, with her beautiful embroidered skirts? "And if concealment of their lower extremities" is the excuse for wearing long dresses and skirts, such excuse certainly has no foundation whatever. I really do not think the fair creatures are fully aware how much of their beautiful limbs they expose to view, as they step into a carriage, or run up stairs, swinging round in the giddy maze of the waltz, or climb the hillside at the picnic. O ye, ladies!

Twelve years ago, in Brighton (England) I saw a whole family of ladies in Bloomer Costumes, and I never saw a dress so pretty and convenient in my life. They had no trouble in holding up dagged skirts, when gathering shells on the seashore; neither did the onrushing wind expose to view their pretty clasped elastic bands, so essential to well fitting hose. They ran races, played shuttle-cock, jumped and skipped, without the least fear of exposure or entanglement.

When I told them I was going to America, "ah, ah," said they, "you are going to the land of Bloomers. The dress is fast becoming popular there. We should be glad if it was so here, for it is so comfortable and convenient. Do you not think Mr. —, that the Bloomer dress possesses the combined qualities of beauty, comfort, and convenience?" And I certainly admitted that it did, without reservation. And I was pleased to think that I was going to a country where I should see all the ladies dressed in that pretty becoming costume; but I was doomed to be disappointed.

I once had cogent reasons for wishing that all the hoop-skirts were converted into watch-springs, telegraph wires, or some other useful commodity, else, than snares for pretty feet. By your kind permission I will relate this little anecdote, and then leave myself at the mercy of the ladies, hoping they will be lenient with me.

While at a visit to a family (in New York) with whom I had but slight acquaintance (on Sunday), some of the family were too indisposed to attend divine service, and it fell to my lot (although almost a stranger) to escort a beautiful young lady to church. All things went pleasantly. We read from the same prayer-book, and tried to sing from the same hymn-book, and at the close of the service we had all been kneeling in prayer. I rose to leave the seat, waiting with my hand on the door for my fair companion. But, O dear, it makes me tremble nearly as had to relate the circumstance, as it did at the time to perform the task I did. On looking round to see the cause of the delay, oh horror! I saw her on her knees, as I imagined, in violent convulsions. My first idea was to rush for a doctor, but, thanks to my good genius, I did not. I went up to her, and stooping down inquired what was the matter?

She looked up at me with her beautiful eyes full of supplicating expression. Her blushing cheeks were like the crimson rose, and said, "Oh, dear, sir, my feet are fast in my hoops, and I cannot move them! Please to assist me. So down on my bended knees I go, and commenced the search for her exquisite little feet, lifting one fold of embroidery after another, until I reached the actual cause of the embarrassment. There was both of her pretty little high-heeled gaiters, stuck fast between the coils of the confounded hoops; and with difficulty (for I shook like some poor creature laboring under a severe attack of ague) I unfettered her.

I have never forgot, and never shall forget, that occurrence, and I am sure the ladies will pity a nervous young man placed in such an embarrassing situation. I assure any of my lady readers that I never saw a hoop-skirt but I have a relapse of the trembling sensation that came over me on that occasion.

Ladies, I implore you to call a Dress Reform Convention, or a Hoop Annihilating Association, or something of the sort, and doff the hoops and long skirts (except on special occasions, when you want to make a *sensational* appearance) and don the Bloomer skirts.

You can then join us in our gymnasium, in our regattas, and field sports. You will feel free as the roe to jump a brook, or clear a fence, without fear of being hung up (not as Abolition was, by the hair of the head) but by the heels, shaking

the nervous system of some poor young man to disengage you.

Make the change as quickly as possible, and let the city scavenger do his own *dirty* sweeping.

Will some good lady inform us if we may look for a change, or must we still see you suffer on in inconvenience and ill-health, and hold our peace on this important subject? G. F. W.

HOTELS.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

Corner of Market, Battery, and Bush streets
SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN ALTERED AND IMPROVED, and will hereafter be conducted on the EUROPEAN PLAN. Boarders will be furnished meals at all hours, at the New Department, corner of Market street, at the new Refectory. This Department will be conducted in the most approved style, so as to satisfy the most fastidious. The Tables will be supplied with very luxury of the seasons. This Department will be entirely distinct from the Hotel, though opening from it.

ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES, As well as Single Rooms for Transient Patrons. The location of this Hotel is unsurpassed, overlooking the Bay, and gives one of the finest prospects, with views of our entire city and the surrounding country.

SAML'L McCULLOUGH & CO., Proprietors.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortable of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times. Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN, PROPRIETOR.

Important to the Travelling Public!

AMERICAN HOTEL,
BENICIA, CAL.

Thomas Bromley, Proprietor.

THE LARGEST AND BEST HOTEL IN BENICIA, and located in the immediate vicinity of the Landings of the Steamers. The Stages for all parts arrive at and start from the American Hotel.

A first rate Livery Stable is connected with the Hotel, and the best of Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, can be had at all times, at very reasonable charges.

Prices of Board and Lodging:

Board per week.....\$8.00 Rooms.....\$1.00 to \$3.00
Meals.....50 Cts. per day, 50 Cts. and 75 Cts.
A Carriage will always be in attendance to convey passengers to and from the Steamers to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

American Hotel.

MAIN STREET, PETALUMA.

HAVING OPENED OUR NEW FIRE-PROOF HOTEL, we would call the attention of our friends and the public to the very superior accommodations we are now enabled to offer.

The AMERICAN is a substantial structure, centrally located, furnished in the latest style, and supplied with every reasonable convenience or luxury. It will be our aim and pride to make it truly a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and to this end no pains will be spared on our part.

Families and others will find the AMERICAN Rooms and Accommodations superior to those offered by any other Hotel in the country.

The Office of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express is situated in this House, and stages leave daily for all the prominent points of the County and State.

BROWN & REXFORD, Proprietors.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
TOMALES.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the public that he has opened the above named new and commodious Hotel (bed rooms hard finished), and is now prepared to accommodate the traveling community in the best manner and upon the most reasonable terms.

Connected with the Hotel is a first-class Stable where the care of patrons will be carefully attended to.

N. BENEDICT.

EAGLE HOTEL.

—Late Woodford's Hotel—

PACHECO.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING TAKEN the above named well-known and popular Hotel, would respectfully inform the traveling public that they are prepared to accommodate steady or transient boarders in a satisfactory manner. The house has recently been enlarged, a number of sleeping rooms added, and the whole establishment thoroughly refitted, rendering it well adapted in every respect to the requirements of a well conducted country hotel. No pains will be spared to contribute to the comfort of our guests.

A Livery Stable

Is connected with this Hotel. Horses and carriages furnished at reasonable rates.

A Daily Line of Stages

Connects Pachecho with Martinez, San Pablo, Oakland, Lafayette, Clayton, and the Coal Mines.

Pacheco, June 20, 1863.

J. D. SHIRTS & CO.

19

TREADWELL & CO'S
LIST OF MACHINESFOR THE
HARVEST OF 1863.

MOWERS:

WOOD'S MOWER—Improved, CAST-STEEL CUTTING BAR. FARMER MOWER, New Machine, well spoken of.
BUCKEYE MOWER, UNION MOWER, Folding Cutting Bar.

COMBINED MOWERS AND REAPERS:

WOOD'S COMBINED SLEEFRAKER, REAPER & MOWER, MANNY'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER
MCCORMICK'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER, BUCKEYE do do do
KIRBY do do do EAGLE do do do

REAPERS:

WOOD'S SELF-RAKE REAPER, MCCORMICK'S SELF-RAKE REAPER.
MANNY'S do do BURRILL'S do do

HUSSEY'S SELF-RAKE REAPER

HARVESTERS:

HAINES' HEADERS, FARMER'S FRIEND HEADERS, WOOD'S SWATHERS, HEADERS.

STEAM THRASHER:

OWEN'S, LANE, DYER & CO'S Engines and Separators.

THRASHERS:

RUSSELL'S Genuine 33 and 36-inch Thrashers, SPENCER'S Genuine 30, 33, and 36-inch Thrashers
TREADWELL & CO'S 30, 33, and 36-inch Thrashers, PITT'S Pattern, do do do
WHITMAN'S 4, 6, and 8-horse Thrashers, EMERY'S 2 and 4-horse Thrashers.

HORSE-POWERS AND STEAM-ENGINES:

Pitt's, Smith's, Russell's, Whitman's, Field's, and Emery's Patent Sweep and Tread Horse-Powers. Steam-Engines suitable for Thrashing.

HAY-PRESSES:

GOVE'S, and INGERSOLL'S Hay-Presses.

EXTRA CASTINGS for the above Machines. Belting—Rubber and Leather—all sizes.

TREADWELL & CO.,

N. E. Corner California and Battery streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

The above can be had at our Stores in Marysville and Sacramento.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY

GROCERIES,

Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores,

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared

SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.

TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.

PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.

SPICES, innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest.

BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated dairies; also, choicest Eastern.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep

none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc., or for Medicinal purposes, can rely

upon what we offer them.

BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES,

Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family

necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor

us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with

us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without

expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—

BOWEN BROTHER,

Corner California and Montgomery streets,
San Francisco.

BRANCH STORE—Hunter street, Stockton.

Doane's Hay-Press.

THE PROPRIETOR of this highly improved PATENT HAY-PRESS, offers it to the Public with the fullest confidence that it will be found the most efficient Press known. The weight of the Press, wheels, iron-work, etc., is about 1200 pounds; when built of oak, 1400 pounds.

This Press is easily worked by a wheel, handle, and two men, and with three men, TEN TONS can be easily pressed on mules so as to be conveyed to the Valley, over the Mountains. Bales are formed 2 feet 2 inches by 4 feet 2 inches, and weigh 250 to 300 pounds each bale.

These Presses have been approved and purchased by BENSON & CO., ROGERS & MEYER, San Francisco; M. A. MERRITT, Cache Creek, and others whose references can be made.

These Presses can be purchased at the Manufactory, Corner of Clay and Union streets, San Francisco; or address EDITOR FARMER, to whom the Proprietor is permitted to refer, and of whom Presses can be ordered. Price \$200. Hard-wood, \$225.

PRICES LIBERAL.

TERMS CASH

WHEN WORK IS FINISHED



NEW-YORK COMBINED MACHINE.
REAPERS AND MOWERS.
 WE OFFER TO THE CALIFORNIA FARMERS, AS USUAL, THIS SEASON, A MACHINE EVERY way adapted, in POWER, DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, and CUTTING CAPACITY, suited to the demands of this great Grain-growing State.

The peculiar characteristics of the
New-York Combined Machines, are
 1st. LIGHT DRAUGHT—rising from a 3-foot Ground-wheel, and a light 30-inch Grain-wheel, opposite each other.
 2d. TWO PINIONS OF DIFFERENT SIZE, the smaller one to give a quicker motion to the knife in MOWING.
 3d. A DEEP LEVEL PLATFORM, which is elevated or lowered bodily, and is not tilted to alter the Cut.
 4th. THE FACILITY with which the Machine can be CHANGED from a Mower to Reaper, or the light of the Cut altered or the knife thrown out of gear, while in motion.
 5th. EASE with which the RAKE gets out of the Grain—AS HE STANDS UPRIGHT.
 6th. THE GRAIN is laid in gentle out of the way of the Machine.
 7th. WILL CUT 6 to 10 FEET swath, and 18 to 20 Acres per day.
 A MACHINE that will work equally well on the Sidehills and on the Plains.
 A MACHINE that for the amount of labor performed is easier on the Rake and on the Team, than any other in use.
 A MACHINE that does not require constant visits to the Blacksmithshop, and a frequent suspension of all field operations for repairs.
 There are 600 of the New-York Machines in the hands of California Farmers.
 Farmers, give us a call and judge for yourselves. EXTRAS of all kinds always on hand, with—
A full Assortment of Agricultural Implements,
 For sale at the Lowest city prices.
JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,
 AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE....Corner Washington and Davis streets....SAN FRANCISCO.

BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICE---Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
Capital Represented, over \$9,000,000!!!
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
ASSETS OVER \$5,000,000!!!

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF NEW YORK:
 Fully mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall be divided pro rata among the policy holders.
 Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York.
 Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.
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OF HARTFORD, CONN:
 Residence in California Free of extra charge.
 This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for the full annual premium.
 Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.
The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN:
ASSETS, \$1,000,000!
DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS,
\$50,000!
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ASSETS, \$1,800,000!
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AGENTS.

CELEBRATED PEACEMAKER STOVE,
For Sale By
A. P. BRAYTON & CO.,



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 BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK....SAN FRANCISCO.
 General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
 DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

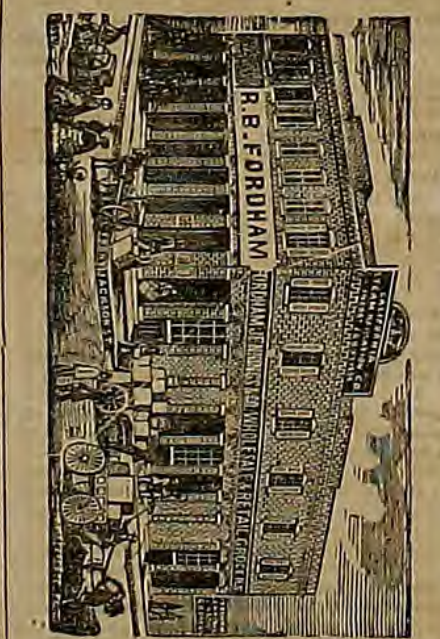
STOVES,
Tin, Iron, and Copper Ware,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

....ALSO....
SOLE AGENTS FOR
HALLER'S
Patent Airtight
FRUIT-JARS,
 The only absolutely reliable Jar in use.
 Brooklyn Hotel Block. No. 128 Sansome street,
 23 SAN FRANCISCO.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
 Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

GROCERIES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
For Cash Only.



PERSONS, and more particularly Farmers, employing many laborers, when in the city, would save money by finding where they can get the best and most goods for the same amount. Having adopted the CASH system, I am prepared to satisfy, by the price of goods, any who may call, that it is to their advantage to buy of the undersigned. In large quantities, and for cash only. Having also occasion every day to ship goods for the different landings, which is done free of cartage, there need be no fear of goods not reaching their destination. Orders for Groceries or for any goods outside of the grocery line, accompanied by Cash, will be promptly attended to.
R. B. FORDHAM,
 Corner of Front and Jackson Streets,
 SAN FRANCISCO.
 Dealer in Flour, Oils, Tea, Salt, Wines, Provisions,
 Wooden Ware, Tobacco, etc. 15

SAWYER & CLARKE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Pure New York, Boston, and New Jersey
CIDER,
....AND....
Cider Vinegar.

The Trade may rely upon a pure article, of a very superior quality. For sale by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case, at prices unprecedentedly low.
Corner of Front st. and Broadway,
SAN FRANCISCO.

A
HOMESTEAD
FREE!
 IN THE
New City of
COLLINSVILLE,
SOLANO COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA,
 opposite
ANTIOCH and NEW YORK,
 at the mouth of the

San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers!

Has been regularly laid out, surveyed, and put upon record,

TITLE PERFECT
 being

A PATENT
 from the

UNITED STATES.

5,000

Building Lots!

500

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

... OR ...

DISTRIBUTED FREE!

To such as shall first make application, and a GOOD, CLEAR DEED given at once (unconditionally), leaving it to the option of the party TO IMPROVE OR NOT; but it is expected that those taking one of the Gift Lots will use their influence in directing persons seeking a Home in California, to the NEW CITY AND COUNTY.

By so doing, they will be the means of getting more to settle, than if they were to improve themselves.

Money Loaned

To Such as Build Immediately on the Premises, at a Low Rate of Interest.

A glance at the Map of California is all that is necessary to satisfy any reflecting mind of the judicious selection of this magnificent site for a NEW CITY.

and never subject to overflow from the flooding or rise of the river or bay in winter, as the wharf and warehouses were built at the time of the HIGHEST FLOOD LAST WINTER.

The vast region of fine country around it is rapidly filling up, and if the uninterrupted navigation from San Francisco to Sacramento increases as it has done for the last five years, there is no reason why Collinsville should not become a

Great and Commercial City,
 It being a midway stopping-place for the steamers daily from San Francisco to Sacramento.

Already, at and around Collinsville, there is a large number of inhabitants. They have, also, a Post-Office, Store, large warehouse, and a

Magnificent Wharf,

Two Hundred feet long by One Hundred feet wide, which cost the present proprietors upwards of

\$10,000.

The Farming Country in Solano County can not be Surpassed,

Fine soil, springs of pure water, etc., etc. The climate is milder, both in summer and winter, than almost any other part of California.

A CITY with such a situation, surrounded by so magnificent a country, cannot but have

A GREAT AND GLORIOUS DESTINY.

A ferry is about to be established between this Port, Antioch and New York, making the distance only 35 miles, by land, to San Francisco, being a saving of

Over One Hundred Miles to those who Drive Stock to that Market.

Some persons, not realizing the immense rise on property in new cities, may say: "How can we afford to give away so many lots, not knowing how many will be actual settlers?"

Why, gentlemen, if by giving away five hundred lots, we can induce one hundred to settle, then the rise of our lots more than pays us for those given away, and those holding the remaining lots are the owners of a handsome property.

The Very Lots You now Receive may in less than Three Years be Worth Thousands of Dollars!

We would, therefore, say to those who desire to avail themselves of this liberal offer, to address us at their earliest convenience.

Farms of 5, 10, 20 or 40 Acres for Sale, in Immediate Vicinity,

at a low price to those who will make improvements during the coming year.

TO AGENTS.

Any person who will act as Agent, and get up an interest in their town, and send us the names of five mechanics, we will give them an extra lot.

For Plan of the City, showing the location of Blocks and Lots, or Bills, or any other information, please call on, or address by mail, or express to

Collinsville Land Company.
OFFICE:

318 California Street, S. F., Cal.

Box No. 1015 Post Office, San Francisco.

Literary Shrubbery.

THE PAST.

AGAIN ye come, again ye throng around me,
 Dim, shadowy beings of my boyhood's dream!
 Still shall I bless, as then, your spell that bound me!
 Still bend to mist and vapors as ye seem?
 Nearer ye come: I yield me as ye found me
 In youth your worshipper; and as the stream
 Of air that folds you in its magic wreaths,
 Flows by my lips, youth's joy my bosom breathes.

Lost forms and loved ones ye are with ye bringing,
 And dearest images of happier days,
 First love and friendship in your path upspringing,
 Like old Tradition's half-remembered lays,
 And long-slept sorrows waked, whose dirge-like singing
 Recalls my life's strange labyrinthine maze,
 And names the heart mourned many a stern doom,
 Ere their year's summer summoned to the tomb.

They hear not these my last songs, they whose greeting
 Gladdened my first: my spring-time friends have gone,
 And gone, fast journeying from that place of meeting,
 The echoes of their welcome, one by one.
 Though stranger crowds, my listeners still, are beating
 Time to my music, their applauding tone
 More grieves than glads me, while the tried and true,
 If yet on earth, are wandering far and few.

A longing life unfelt, a deep-drawn sighing
 For the far spirit-world o'erpowers me now;
 My song's faint voice sinks fainter, like the dying
 Tones of the wind-harp swinging from the bough,
 And my changed heart throbs warm, no more denying
 Tears to my eyes or sadness to my brow;
 The near afar off seems, the distant nigh,
 The now a dream, the past reality.

[Hallock, from the German of Goethe.]

A man of wit was asked in the train, "What was his errand in the city?" He replied, "I have been sent to procure an angel to do the cooking."

"Katy, have you laid the table-cloth and plates yet?" "An sure I hav, mem—everything but the eggs, an isn't that Biddy's work, surely?"

Mrs. Partington says she don't wonder at it, that there is so much stealing in Congress, when they always lay their bills right on the table.

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to rend our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKES & LAMBERT,
 MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.
 vii-19

MARDEN & FOLGER'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY COFFEE,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST IN ALL THE principal Hotels in the City (and is now used by them) does not contain any of the unwholesome ingredients to give it color and strength, but will prove by a trial to have the

NATURAL COFFEE FLAVOR AND STRENGTH.

For sale at all the Groceries, and at their

Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,

220 FRONT STREET,

Between Sacramento and California,

SAN FRANCISCO.

11

Wool, Hides, and Skins

Purchased

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,

....BY....

R. FEUERSTEIN & CO.,

212 FRONT STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO.

17

WANTED.

WANTED—Purchasers for several FARMS and ORCHARDS, where the purchase-money can be made in installments in two or three years.
ALSO—Renters for FARMS and DAIRIES, where tenants can soon earn a Home and a fortune. Apply at the FARMER'S OFFICE.

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

VOLUME XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1863.

NUMBER 21.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. K. PHILLIPS & CO.

No. 723 Montgomery street (op stairs), near Jackson.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For a single copy, 10 cents. A single copy will be sent gratis to any subscriber, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number, in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOBS.—Of every description, done with promptness and at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Tar Injurious to Fruit Trees.

We give our readers the following letter of a correspondent. We wish he would point out what remedy he advocates the use of coal-tar. We should certainly oppose such a remedy for the borer, as the tar would kill quicker than the borer, and this journal has always opposed such remedies.

We advise the writer to wash the trees immediately with a strong wash of potash-water, say 10 lbs potash to a barrel. Make a swab of old woolen rag affixed to a handle, and wash the trees two or three times, at intervals of a week, washing them a day afterwards each time with a strong and made of soft soap.

We have but little faith in saying the trees, but as long as there is life there is hope. The trees are worth the experiment. We remind our readers that this journal has ever advocated clean washing for trees. We should as soon think of besmearing the human skin with verdigris to prevent the flies or musketo, as to put tar on trees to prevent the borer.

San Joaquin County, Cal., July 11th, 1863.

EDITOR FARMER: Some months since I saw a paragraph going the rounds of the press, stating that coal-tar applied to the trunks of fruit-trees, would effectually prevent the ravages of the borer. Acting upon this information, I some weeks since applied it to a hundred fruit-trees. I put it on with a common blacking-brush from the branches to an inch or so below the surface of the bark.

Within the last few days the bark on at least one-fourth of the trees has commenced shriveling up, the sap being apparently dead.

The trees are still growing, but it looks like an impossibility to save them. They have been very dry, some of them having put out branches more than three feet in length.

My object in writing to you, is to inquire if you think the result was owing to the properties of the tar, or the effect of the sun on the blackened trunks? Also, to learn whether you can give me, through the columns of your valuable paper, information as to what will counteract the influence of the tar, or something that will remove it, as I find it impossible to wash it off with soap and water.

FARMER.

Mount Diablo Coal Mines.

The coal mines of Mount Diablo are now sending to market, and to consumers in various parts of the State, hundreds of tons, and soon will send thousands of tons, weekly, and the reputation of the coal is constantly increasing for excellence.

We have not space this week for the full notes of our visit through the tunnels, but shall have them ready next issue.

We spent some time in the tunnel of the Black Diamond, and also the Cumberland, both now consolidated companies.

Benjamin Jones, Esq., overseer of the miners in the works, and Asbes Tyler, Esq., the superintendent of the Company's business, full items we will give in our next. We were mostly kindly shown through the mine and its interesting points by Mr. Jones.

CARBONDALE.

This is the name of the locality of the coal mines, the home of the miners—the Cumberland Hotel being headquarters.

J. C. Myers, Esq., is the owner of the hotel, and has 50, 60, or 75 miners. The hotel was opened in February last; keeps dairy to supply his table.

It was surprising to see a Billiard Table here, right up to Mount Diablo, yet here is a good one, and the hardy miners enjoy it after their imprisonment in the mountain and its dark recesses. Strangers and persons traveling can always find good living at the Cumberland Hotel.

TO CURE THE HORN-AIL IN CATTLE.—A correspondent of the Genesee Farmer writing on this subject, says: My method is to loosen the skin on the back of the animal from the shoulders to the hips. I find that on pulling the skin it will snap and crack as if it grew fast. The animal will improve immediately. Repeat the operation once or twice a week.

Mount Diablo a Grape Region.

All the indications in this region are favorable for the cultivation and successful growth of the grape, and the making of wine. The soil is of a warm calcareous nature, and also a soft and light pebbly loam, portions of it red land, full of pebbles, yet deep and porous. In addition to this we have the evidence of Nature. The wild grape-vine grows very luxuriantly, and bears enormous crops. This is proof-positive therefore that it is safe and sure to grow the vine.

See what the Mining Mania will do!

EDITOR FARMER: My mining operations, from causes more easily assigned than remedied, have turned out an entire failure. I have to make another start in life, and in looking over the field of future operations, my old love for farming has grown strong within me, and holds up to view the independence of a farmer's life, which, 'tis true, requires both sweat and toil, but, nevertheless, brings health and contentment to its votary. Here in our favored State, I well know Dame Nature is no niggard in her favors to those who court her smiles as they should, and I feel well assured that competence at least will crown the efforts of energy and perseverance. My boys are now getting old enough to be of much help to me, if I were in a situation where I could make that help available.

Do you know of any farm I could get to take charge of? If I could find one near the Bay with stock sufficient on it that I could get to work on shares, or even a fair moneyed rent, I would take it gladly. I do not want a large place, "a little farm well tilled," etc., is my motto. I should like to have some fruit, a small dairy, poultry, etc., and believe I could give satisfaction to any reasonable person who had such a place to put out.

If you know of anything of the kind, my dear sir, that you can put me in the way of securing, you will confer a great favor by letting me know it as early a day as possible. For the sake of "Auld Lang Syne" I hope you may be able to assist me now.

The above is but one of many letters that come to us almost daily from those who, having "forgotten their first love," have gone out into the arena of the mining mania, and having "made haste to be rich," have found that "all is not gold that glitters," and when the bright visions have faded away, they look back to the once quiet scenes from which they have departed, remember the once happy homes they have lost, and the tears of remembrance work a cure; the deep love of happy rural life returns, and like our friend, the "little farm well tilled," becomes a vision brighter than mines of gold.

We have ventured to give this letter without name or place, in the hope of doing good and saving others.

Whoever has a good farm, and wants it well cared for, if they will communicate with us, we can assure them of a good steward for their property.

Coin absorbed in the Interior.

This is a question of much interest, and difficult of solution. From data before us we are assured that since the 1st of January, 1861, the remittances of Coin to various points in the interior, through public carriers, have exceeded the amount of Coin received through the same channel by about \$15,000,000. Coin is sent to the mining districts in large amounts for the purchase of Gold Dust and Bullion, and to the agricultural districts for the purchase of Grain. Large amounts are invested in buildings and improvements, public and private, and in the development of mines. The following figures serve to show the extent of this interior currency-movement during the first half of the last three years:

First six months of	1861.	1862.	1863.
Coin remitted to the interior	\$6,451,377.92	\$6,019,610	\$6,019,610
Coin rec'd from the interior	2,741,236	2,210,427	3,101,236

Balance added to interior

Evaluation in first half of each of those years

\$3,224,215

\$3,645,556

\$2,918,214

Whether these amounts have been actually absorbed in the country for currency purposes, or have been partially returned to us in private hands it is of course impossible to determine satisfactorily. The proportion between remittances and receipts appears to be quite uniform, and may possibly obtain as well in the private movement as in that of which we are advised. These facts are presented in the hope that they may engage the attention and elicit the views of parties whose opportunities for information are favorable.—[M. Gazette.]

Tobacco Crop of Kentucky.

A friend just from Kentucky who has had excellent opportunities of observation, informs us that the breadth planted to tobacco there, is greater than ever before, notwithstanding the general derangements from war causes. The people have, in a measure, become accustomed to raids, and hence feel less alarm from them than formerly, and knowing that tobacco is a crop that armies cannot forage upon, have in a great degree substituted it for corn and small grains. The present high price of the weed also stimulates its culture. From this cause Illinois tobacco may not bring as high prices as have been anticipated.—[Prairie Farmer.]

Domestic Produce.

We copy from the Mercantile Gazette, the following statistics and report on our Domestic Produce:

Statement of the receipts of Domestic Produce in this market for the past three years, from July 1st to the corresponding date each year.

Articles of Produce.	From July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1861.	From July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1862.	From July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1863.
Wheat, qrs.	698,358	476,291	453,115
Barley, sacks	1,864,552	1,361,218	2,100,701
Oats, sacks	432,803	611,227	677,555
Potatoes, sacks	177,105	251,631	315,078
Corn, sacks	364,421	291,074	317,419
Rye, sacks	31,531	15,084	13,067
Rockwheat, sacks	1,466	3,245	4,017
Beans, sacks	1,801	2,724	2,770
Peas, sacks	59,629	53,994	34,183
Brans, sacks	80,880	55,846	53,545
Hay, bales	165,131	149,808	142,455

The Wheat crop of 1862 is estimated at about 4,000,000 sacks, and the average price obtained for it has been \$1.65 per 100 lbs, at which rate the crop has yielded a value of \$6,600,000.

The crop of Barley for the same year is estimated at a little over 1,000,000 sacks, and the average price has been \$1.78 1/2 per 100 lbs, at which rate it has yielded a value of \$1,816,500, counting the sacks at 90 lbs each, which is the present computation.

The crop of Oats produced in 1862 is estimated at 220,000 sacks, and the average price has been \$2.40 1/2 per 100 lbs, at which rate the crop has yielded a value of \$384,800, computing the sacks at 80 lbs each.

The following is an estimate of the available stocks of Flour and Grain remaining on hand on the 1st day of July in each of the years named:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, qrs.	Barley, qrs.	Oats, qrs.
1860	30,765	28,731	36,907	2,000
1861	13,316	2,003	13,393	19,251
1862	12,201	30,000	35,000	12,000
1863	35,000	30,000	15,000	1,500

We call attention to the annexed summary of exports of Wheat, Barley, Oats and Flour, of the crops of 1860, 1861 and 1862. The only notable difference in the demand for export during the past year, when compared with the two years preceding, is the increase in our shipments to China. It is, however, a question not yet solved, if the Chinese will use Wheat, at a low price, as a substitute for Rice. The coming crop of Wheat will probably be nearly equal to that of last season, while our surplus of Oats and Barley will, no doubt, be far in excess of the previous year.

EXPORTS	Wheat, qrs.	Barley, qrs.	Oats, qrs.	Flour, bbls.
From July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861:				
Total	1,028,226	316,795	102,541	179,622
From July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862:				
Total	775,532	122,805	149,282	82,601
From July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863:				
To England	291,328	...	...	12,346
China	135,181	...	...	22,027
Australia	98,229	16,966	31,277	16,272
Peru	19,700	...	...	...
British Columbia	3,494	13,274	1,939	34,076
Central Am. and Mexico	9	185	...	30,277
Cape of Good Hope	11,365	...	...	4,220
Total	1,139,748	30,424	39,511	141,488

We note the following leading exports, in addition to the large shipments of Lumber making from mills and ports on the Sound, of which we have no detailed account: The Gaspee, for New York, in Moore & Co's line, carried 3000 sacks Copper Ore, 18,000 Hides, 162 sacks Mustard, 33,000 galls Whale Oil, 1308 bales Wool, 42 pipes Wine, 130 pipes and bales Skins and Furs, 34 bales Rags, etc, valued at about \$200,000. The Mary L. Sutton is now on the berth loading for same destination. The Midnight, for Hongkong, carries about 1200 bbls and 3000 qrs Flour, 6250 sacks Wheat, 1050 bxs Potatoes, 115 pkgs Matches, 25,000 feet Lumber, and 370 bags Bones, valued at \$25,500, and \$59,874 in treasure. The fine ship Napier, for Liverpool, has got a crew at last, and cleared, carrying 32,776 sacks Wheat and 218 pkgs Tallow, valued at \$75,000. The Grace Darling, for Queens-town, with her English-bound cargo, consisting of 23,561 sacks Wheat, 1477 qrs Flour, 36 bags Copper Ore, 53 logs Mahogany and 327 do Rosewood, has finally cleared for her destination after a long delay waiting a crew. Her cargo is valued at \$55,000.

The Astrea for Shanghai will carry the bulk of 3000 bbls Flour and a considerable quantity of Bread. The A. A. Eldridge for same port carries an assorted cargo. The Bonserges and Shirley will each, no doubt, take more or less Flour and Wheat to Hongkong.

The Charger, for Boston, has not yet cleared with her large cargo of Copper Ore, Wool, etc. She is to be followed by the Washington in the same line.

The steamer Golden Age for Panama, on the 3d inst, carried 268 bales Wool and 30 bales Skins, and the St. Louis on the 13th, may carry as much more. In addition, we have made liberal shipments to Oregon and British Columbia on the North and to Mexico and other coast ports on the South.

DRY CLAY IS GOOD AS SULPHUR FOR MILDOW ON THE GRAPE.—E. Lazaris, of Athens, gives the results of several years' experiments, which he has made with various substances, for arresting the mildew on the grape. He thinks any dried and pulverized substance which does not injure the fruit or foliage of the vine will answer the purpose. He prefers dried clay. It should be free from sand or gravel, dried in the sun for a few hours, and then pulverized very finely and sifted, and then applied the same way as sulphur.

Cultivation and Protection of Tobacco.

The following advice we give to our tobacco-growers, as from practical men, published in the new work, Manual on Tobacco, of which we speak in this number:

In a week or ten days after setting, cultivate and hoe. Repeat the operation as often as once in ten days, and keep the ground loose and clean, till the crop is too large to be worked among. During the early part of this time keep a sharp look-out for the cut-worm; he must be killed. As soon as the tobacco-worms show themselves they must be killed "double quick," or your labor will have been lost, for they eat tobacco faster than a pot-house politician. The pruning and topping must be attended to, and the suckering is necessary, in order to throw the strength of the plant into the leaves. Here again we quote from practical men, as to when and how these operations are to be performed.

Hon. George Geddes says:

"When the blossoms appear, break off the stalk, leaving about fifteen leaves, taking off about seven leaves."

"After topping, break off all the suckers. In about another week, go over again, breaking off suckers and killing worms. In another week repeat the operation."

Mr. J. Periam, in the Prairie Farmer, for January 17, 1863, says:

"After the first of July look out for worms upon the leaf, and from this time until harvested, great care will be necessary, in keeping them down and removing the suckers as fast as they appear. When the plant has begun to form buds, it should be topped, leaving from nine to fifteen leaves, according to the strength of plant—the latter number is not too many for strong healthy plants."

"From this time until the crop is ready to cut, it will be necessary to go over it as often as once a week, and remove suckers as they appear, keeping a sharp look out all the time for worms, killing them as fast as they appear, by throwing them on the ground, and scraping them with the foot. They are a large green worm, such as often appear on tomato plants, and are more destructive to the crop than anything else. If the directions have been properly attended to, by the middle of August the crop will have entirely covered the ground; hereafter the utmost care must be used not to break the leaves in passing among the plants, and in consequence, some people neglect the suckering and worming, to do which would be fatal to the crop."

Turkeys are sometimes used for picking off the worms, by calling them to the field with corn, but think the better way is to keep help enough in the field to get over the crop about once a week, which will enable them to look for worms constantly. When the suckers have all made their appearance, down to the ground, and been pulled as fast as they have shown themselves, the crop should be ready to harvest. This may be known by the leaves assuming a mottled appearance and by their cracking when bent over, and also by their being of a uniform size and appearance from top to bottom."

From Mr. Minor, of Albemarle County, Va.:

"When the plants attain a proper size, which observation and experience will readily point out, they are to be primed and topped. The priming is merely stripping off four or five leaves at the bottom, leaving about a hand's-breadth between the first leaf and the top of the hill. Topping is simply taking out the bud with the finger and thumb nail, leaving the necessary number of leaves, which in general is not more than eight, though the first topping may be to nine or ten leaves, to make it ripen more uniformly, and bring the crop into the house more together. For the same reason, the late plants are not topped to so many, falling from eight by degrees, as the season expires, down to six and five. A little practice, and slight attention to the manner in which the leaves grow from the stalk, will soon enable a person to perform this operation with great dexterity and dispatch, without counting the leaves. All that is requisite after this until the plant is fit to cut, is to keep it from being eaten by worms, and to pull off the suckers that grow out at the junction of the leaves to the stalk. These suckers put forth only twice at the leaves, but after that indefinitely and continually from the root; and it is thought injudicious ever to let them get more than a week old, for besides absorbing the nutriment necessary to push forward, and increase the size and thickness of the leaf, the breaking them off when of a large size makes so great a wound, as greatly to injure the after-growth of the plant. In general about three months is requisite to perfect the growth of tobacco, from planting to cutting."

RECIPE FOR KILLING BABIES.—The Water Cure World gives "eleven modes of committing infanticide," one of which is the following:

"Keeping children quiet by giving paregoric and cordials, by teaching them to suck candy, and by supplying them with raisins, nuts and rich cake. When they are sick, by giving mercury, tartar-emetic and arsenic, under the mistaken notion that they are medicines and not irritant poisons."

FEDDING CALVES.—A friend of ours, says the Genesee Farmer, who has great success in raising calves on skimmed milk and "corn budding," adopts the following method: He never lets the calf suck the cow, but teaches it to drink out of a pail. When the calf is three or four days old, he takes about a teacupful of corn-meal, and pours a pint of hot water over it—stirs it up and lets it scald for a few minutes. He then pours on three to four quarts of skimmed milk, or as much as the calf will drink. In the meantime has had a piece of iron heating in the stove. When red-hot he stirs the milk with it. This "scorching the milk" he considers of the greatest importance, when calves are fed on skimmed milk. It prevents it scouring the calves. As the calf grows older he increases the quantity of corn-meal. When three weeks old, he gives a pint at least, at each meal. The milk at first, is only twelve hours from milking, but as the calf grows older, the milk may be allowed to stand twenty-four or thirty-six hours before skimming.

TYING UP WOOL.—A correspondent of the Albany Cultivator furnishes the following description of his method of tying wool fleeces, and of the box used for the purpose: Make a square box, say two feet high—eighteen inches square at the bottom, with a gradual sloping increase to the top, making it twenty-two by twenty-four inches at the latter—have it well dove-tailed together—no top or bottom. On the top midway of each side, saw down three or four inches; in these cuts place two strings reaching to the bottom (which should sit on a smooth surface), crossing each other at right angles on the bottom, the ends hanging over on the outside sufficiently to tie. When the fleece is completely rolled up, place it in the box, step into it with your feet, pressing it down; then bring out of the cuts the ends of the twine and fasten across the fleece each way. Turn the box upside down and press out the fleece. It will come out square and compact, and will not need more winding to keep it in shape, if properly handled.

TO MEASURE AN ACRE.—We find the following going the rounds. It may be useful to some of our readers: "Land, 301 square yards make one square rod; 40 square rods make one square acre; 4 square rods 1 acre; 640 acres, 1 square mile; 4840 square yards, or 160 rods, make 1 acre. In measuring an acre by yards, the usual practice is to trace off 70 yards in length and 70 yards in width. This, in a rough way, may be considered near enough for practical purposes; but as 70 yards either way make 4,900 square yards, it exceeds one acre by 60 yards. To determine an accurate acre it may be measured 70 yards in length by 69 1/7 yards in width. The same result may be arrived at by measuring 220 feet in length, and 198 feet in width, or by measuring 73 1/2 yards in length by 66 yards in breadth."

FEDDING GRAIN PAYS.—The Maine Farmer says: We have lately had an opportunity of observing the effects of feeding a small quantity of grain, daily, to sheep, in addition to the best of care, in contrast with poor care and no grain—the hay feed, being in each case, of nearly the same quality. In the former case, the sheep have wintered well, are now in excellent condition, and but one out of a flock of nearly thirty has died. In the latter case, nearly one-fourth of a flock of forty-five have died, and this from no prevailing disease, but from inattention and carelessness on the part of the shepherd, and by not feeding grain. To say nothing of the loss of the sheep, many of whom would have brought lambs, the better condition of the former flock is sufficient to pay for all the grain consumed, and the extra care given them.

HOW TO STOP THE FLOW OF BLOOD.—Housekeepers, mechanics, and others, in handling knives, tools, and other sharp instruments, very frequently receive severe cuts, from which blood flows profusely, and oftentimes endangers life itself. Blood may be made to cease to flow as follows: Take the fine dust of ten and bind it close to the wound; at all times accessible and easily obtained. After the blood has ceased to flow, lanthanum may be advantageously applied to the wound. Due regard to these instructions would save agitation of mind, and running for the surgeon, who would, probably, make no better prescription if he was present.

SKIMMING MILK.—Our women have a way of taking off the cream without the use of the skimmer. They use a knife only. They run the knife around the milk in the pan, to separate the cream from the sides of the pan. Then they set the bottom of the milk-pan at the edge, on the rim of the cream-pan, then with the left hand elevate one side of the milk-pan, so that the cream, with the help of the knife in the right hand, will run off into the cream-pan. After a little practice, it is done very quickly, and saves both time and cream.—[S. L. Wattles, in Country Gentleman.]

A sentimental young man thus feelingly expresses himself: "Even as Nature benevolently guards the rose with thorns, so does she endow women with pins."

California Notes.

BY A. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
FOURTH SERIES.

1/2 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of July 10, '93

XIII.—VI.—MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.

The Indians of Los Angeles County.

The following is some additional matter about the Indians of Los Angeles County, from the papers of Henry Reid, part of which were inserted in the *IndianoLOGY of California*, Second Series, 1880.

Food and Raiment.

The animal food in use among them was deer-meat, young coyotes, squirrels, badgers, rats, goats, snakes, raccoons, skunks, wild cats, the small crow, the blackbirds, hawks, ground-owls and snakes, with the exception of the rattlesnake a few eat the bear, but in general it is rejected on superstitious grounds, hereafter to be mentioned. A large locust or grasshopper was a favorite morsel, roasted on a stick, at the fire. Fish—whales, seals, sea-otters, and shell-fish, formed the principal subsistence of the immediate Coast Range of ridges and islands.

Acorns, after being divested of their shell, were dried, and pounded in stone mortars, put into filters of willow-twigs, worked into a concave form, and raised on little mounds of sand, which were used of two inches of sand; water added and stirred up; then filled up again and again with more water, at first hot and then cold, until the tannin and bitter principle was extracted. The residue was then collected and washed free of any sandy particles it might contain. On boiling, the water was poured off; after being well boiled, it became a sort of mush, and was eaten when cold. The next favorite food was the kernel of a species of plum, which grows in the mountains and islands, called by them *Talay*. Some Americans call it the Mountain Cherry, although it partakes little of either the plum or cherry. It has a large stone, to which numerous fibers are attached, pervading the pulp, of which there is very little. The color when perfectly ripe inclines to black, and very much like what in Mexico is called the *Citrula*. This cooked, formed a very nutritious, rich, saccharine aliment, and looked much like dry boiled *frjoles*. *Chia*, which is a small, gray, oblong seed, was procured from a plant, apparently of the thistle kind, having a number of seed-vessels on a straight stalk, one above the other, like wild sage. This roasted and ground into meal, was eaten with cold water, being of a glutinous consistency, and very cooling. Pepper-grass seed was also much used; the tender stalks of wild sage, several kinds of berries, and a number of roots. All their food was either cold or nearly so, which, of course, tended to preserve the teeth. Salt was used very sparingly in their food, from an idea that it had a tendency to turn their hair gray.

The men wore no clothing, but the women in the interior had a deer-skin wrapped round the middle, while those of the coast had sea-otterskins, put to the same purpose. Their covering at night consisted of rabbit-skins, cut square, and sewed together in the form of a bed-spread. Wigs, or ornaments of any kind, were never attached to the nose, although all the Indians of Buena Ventura and Santa Barbara had them. The men inserted a reed, or piece of cane, through each ear, while the women wore regular earrings, each of which was composed of four long pieces of a whale's tooth, ground down smooth to a cylindrical form, of eight inches in length, and half an inch in diameter. These were hung (with the feathers of the hawk and turkey-buzzard) from a ring made of the Oblon [Abalone?] shell. Their necklaces were very heavy and large, consisting of innumerable strings, of various lengths, of their money beads—of beads made of black whelms, and pieces of whales' teeth, ground round and perforated. They used bracelets on both wrists, of very small shell-beads.

During the season of flowers the females and children decked themselves in splendor, not only wearing them in the hair, but stringing them with the stalks and leaves, making wreaths of them.

Births and Deaths.

Immediately on the birth of a child, the mother and infant were baked, or in other words, purified. In the center of a hut a large hole was dug; an immense fire was kindled therein, and large stones heated—red-hot; when nothing but hot embers and the steaming stones remain, bundles of wild turkey are heaped on, and then the whole is covered with earth, with the exception of a small aperture in the middle. The mother had to stand over this hole with her child, wrapped up in a seal-fur, while cold water was gradually introduced into the opening. This generated great quantities of steam, which was so hot at the commencement, as to cause the mother to cry and skip not a little, while it produced profuse sweating afterwards. When no more steam was produced, the mother and child lay down on the heap of earth, and were well covered up until the steaming process was renewed. Three days was the term of purification, and morning and evening the times for sweating; no food was allowed to the mother during that time, and her milk (water) was warmed. She was now allowed to eat of everything at discretion, except animal food, which was debarred her for the period of the moons. Her diet at length completed, three days were prepared of the size of a musket ball, composed of one part meat and one part wild turkey. These were administered to her, swallowed, and from henceforth she was declared free to eat meat of any kind; but not until the child could run about was she privileged to share her husband's bed.

If a child was born to a chief, the old women immediately assembled, and washing it in water, drank the same with great gusto. They then had a dance round the happy father, chanting all the while the future renown of the little one.

When a person died, all the kin collected to la-

ment and mourn his or her loss. Each one had his own peculiar mode of crying or howling, as easily distinguished—the one from another, as one song is from another. After lamenting awhile, a mournful dirge was sung, in a low whining tone, accompanied by a shrill whistle, produced by blowing into the tube of a deer's leg bone. Dancing can hardly be said to have formed a part of the rites, as it was merely a monotonous motion of one foot on the ground. This was continued alternately, until the body mourned showed signs of decay, when it was wrapped up in the covering used in life. The hands were crossed upon the breast, and the body tied from head to foot. A place having being dug in their burial-place, the body was deposited with seeds, etc., according to the means of the family. If the deceased was the head of a family, or a favorite son, the hut in which he died was burned up, as likewise all of his personal effects, reserving only some article or another, or a lock of hair. This reservation was not as a memento of the deceased, but to make a feast with on some future occasion, generally after the first harvest of seeds and berries.

Customs.

A great number of their young men being hunters, they of course had their peculiar superstitions. During a hunt they never tasted food, nor on their return did they partake of what they themselves had killed, from an idea that, whoever ate of his own game hurt his hunting abilities. Before going on a hunting expedition they stung themselves all over with nettles, more particularly the eyes, the lids of which were opened to introduce the leaves. This was done to make them watchful, vigilant, and clear-sighted. The skin of a deer's head and neck was put on their own, and on seeing game they would feign to be grazing, lifting up the head occasionally to stare about. By such means they approached so near as to make the first arrow generally "tell."

To make them hardy and endure pain without wincing (for cowardice, as to corporeal suffering, was considered, even among the women, as disgraceful), they would lie down on the hill of the red ant, having handfuls of them placed in the region of the stomach, and about the eyes, lastly, to insure a full dose, they swallowed them in large quantities, alive!

A small string of buckskin was tied round the neck of those who were swift of foot.

When a girl came to the age of puberty, it was a joyful occasion for her relations. She underwent a purification in the same manner as women did at child-birth, accompanied by singing, and all were informed of her being marriageable.

The children were not without some education, for if an adult asked a boy or girl for a drink of water, they were not allowed to put it to their lips until the other had satisfied his thirst. If two persons were in conversation, a child was not permitted to pass between them, but made to go round them on either side. No male, from childhood upward, was allowed to call his sister "liar," even in jest—the word "liar" being *yayare*. The name of God, as before mentioned, was never taken in vain, and the only exclamation amounting to anything like an oath was *niomare*, which simply means *blow me!*

Animosity between persons or families was of long duration, particularly between those of different tribes. These feuds descended from father to son, until it was impossible to tell how many generations. They were however harmless in themselves, being merely a war of songs, composed and sung against the conflicting party, and they were all of the most obscene and indecent character imaginable. There are two families at this day, whose bad feelings commenced before Spaniards were even dreamed of, and they still continue yearly, singing and dancing against each other. The one resides at the Mission of San Gabriel, and the other at San Juan Capistrano. They both lived at San Bernardino when the quarrel commenced. During the singing, they keep stamping on the ground, to express the pleasure they would derive from trampling on the graves of their foes. Eight days was the duration of the long fight.

They saluted each other on meeting, by crying "ava, aha?" (How are you?) to which the other, if well, responded *Tepoko*; but if unwell, by *Chanoce*. On parting they had no "good-by," the one merely saying *yana uimi* (I am going); to which the other answered *mea!* (Go!)

In regard to painting themselves, they had different grades, according to the occasion. Warriors and dancing parties were painted with different colors. Young females in love painted sparingly on the cheeks with red ochre. Women to the middle age and a little over, when required to be in the sun, put it on plentifully all over their features, to prevent their getting sunburnt.

Summer was considered to have commenced whenever the croaking of frogs was heard. This, with the sun's declination north and south, served them to reckon long periods by, but short time was reckoned by days and months.

Sports and Games.

These were few, and all of a gaming nature. The principal one was *Chuchurke*, or *peon*, as it is called by the Spaniards. It consisted in guessing in which hand a small piece of stick was held concealed by another. Four persons on a side composed a set, who sat opposite each other. They had their singers, who were paid so much a game, and an umpire who kept count, held the stakes, settled disputes, and prevented cheating. He was paid so much a night, and had to provide the firewood. He was provided with 15 counters, which were of reed, and eight or ten inches long. The guessers never spoke, but giving the palm of the left hand a sharp slap with the right, pointed with the finger to the side they supposed contained the peon. Those who guessed right won the peon, and the others gained a counter each, and so on, until they possessed all the counters or lost all the peons, when the opposite side took the counting part.

The peon was white, of an inch or so in length

but they had also a black one, which, to prevent fraud, they had to remove to the other hand on changing, so as to always retain one in each hand to show when called upon.

This was their favorite game, and they sometimes bet their all upon it. It still continues to be their ruling passion to bet at this game in preference to any other, for the by-standers take as much interest, and wager as heavily as those principally engaged.

Another game, called *Chachauke*, was played between two. The counters consisted of 50 small pieces of wood, stuck on end, in the ground, in a row, and two inches apart, with a pointer for each player to show his stage of the game. Light pieces of split reed, with the under side blackened, were thrown, points down, and as many white sides as came up, counted to the thrower; but where all came up black, they counted also. To throw eight, entitled the thrower to another throw.

The adversaries counted from opposite ends; and if one's count came to that of the other, the rule was for the party caught to commence anew, which prolonged the game sometimes to a great length.

A game called *Hararinar*, consisted in rolling a ring, and two persons threw large lances of reed, and if the ring lay on one or the other, so it counted. Three times constituted a game.

The last I shall mention is *Wauri*, in which, one person placed under a basket, eight pieces of reed (painted on one side) as he thought proper, while another made corresponding marks on the ground. They were then compared to see whether the guess was right or wrong.

Football was unknown until after the conquest, when they learned it of the Indians of San Diego.

BUCKEYE MOWER.



THE SUCCESS WHICH THE

Buckeye Mower

Has met with in California, has led us to make large importations of them for the season of 1893. We feel confident that it is

THE BEST MACHINE IN USE.

And is conceded so to be by Farmers in every section of the State. It has great improvements over any other Two-wheel Machine.

THE BUCKEYE AS A REAPER.

The important advantages which belong to the Buckeye as a Mower, are retained in the Reaper.

We sold a large number of them last season, and all who had them say the BUCKEYE is

The Machine for California.

It will adapt itself to every surface of ground; will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other reaper. The Raker's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform, where it adds greatly to the draught.

We have a NEW AND IMPROVED REEL AND ZINC Platform, with other improvements, on the BUCKEYE this season.

We are also Sole Agents in San Francisco and Marysville, for the

Haines "Illinois" Header,

Which has proved itself to be the BEST HARVESTING MACHINE IN THE STATE, it being the only Header which has stood the test for the past five years.

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Sole Agents for the celebrated—

Sweepstakes Thrasher,

Manufactured by

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Together with a full assortment of

Agricultural Implements.

Farmers, send for a BOOK with full description.

HAWLEY & CO.,

Corner of California and Battery streets,

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MARTSVILLE.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING

For Decayed Teeth,

Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or more shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discovery of DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane), at his rooms No. 653 (old No. 187) Clay Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE

Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and intends having none in future. His office has been established thirteen years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.

JAMES PEARSON, M. D.

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.

Comprising in SILKS,

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Silk and Wool Fantasi, Poplin d'Aragon;
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Rich all-wool Plaids, French de Laine,
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ROBE IMPERATRICE.

In CLOAKS and SHAWLS,

Everything New
In Style and Material.

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For Cloaks,
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IRISH LINENS,
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Additions have also been made to our stocks of Embroideries, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Balmoral Skirts and Skirting, House-keeping Goods, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Underwear, Muslins and Sheetings.

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MOWER & REAPER!

E. BALL'S PATENT.

Patented August 12, 1855, and December 1, 1857.

In England July 30, 1857. Improved 1881.

1. The carriage of the Machine is mounted on two driving wheels. In connection with each of these, is a spur wheel and pinion, making the Machine stronger and more durable than any single-gear Machine can be.

2. The relation between these two driving-wheels is such, that they operate jointly, or separately, as circumstances may require. The result of this is, that when a Machine is moving on a curve, either to the right or left, the usual speed of the knife is retained and clogging avoided, and in turning and backing the Machine throws itself out of gear.

3. The weight of the Machine being placed upon two wheels instead of one, the Machine is not so apt to sink on soft ground, having a bearing surface of ten inches instead of six.

4. The weight of the carriage and gearing attached to it, as well as that of both raker and driver, is thrown directly upon the two driving-wheels; by which the following advantages are gained: First—The wheels are prevented from slipping on the ground, and thus prevent the Machine from clogging. Second—A powerful and efficient stroke to the knife is produced, enabling the Machine to cut any kind of grain or grass without difficulty. Third—No weight being thrown on either the platform or cutter-bar, but that of its own side-draft is levitated and the Machine made to run lighter.

5. The Machine, both as a Reaper and Mower, has a flexible cutter-bar, which invariably adapts itself to the uneven surface of the ground. This is the first successful Machine that ever combined this principle, and it is now almost a universally admitted fact among intelligent farmers and mechanics, that it is impossible to construct a good MOWING MACHINE without having a flexible cutter-bar and two driving wheels.

It cuts six feet wide as a Reaper, and

Four and a-half feet as a Mower.

ITS ADVANTAGES AS A REAPER.

1. The grain is delivered at the side of the platform, entirely out of the way in the next row.

2. The raker rides on the carriage, where his weight doesn't increase the side draft, and where he can perform his work with most ease, and deliver the grain in the best condition for binding.

3. The position of the raker and platform being in the rear of the driving wheels, all unnecessary weight is removed from the necks of the horses.

4. It cuts a swath six feet wide, and will cut one acre per hour, with one span of horses, without injuring them.

5. It can be changed from a reaper to a Mower in fifteen minutes, or vice versa.

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are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials, and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from \$225 to \$700.

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THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

35,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminars, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Ade Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little star," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 225,000 copies. Price—paper covers, 25 cents, \$20 per 100; bound 30 cents, \$25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, \$35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1.

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular piece of the kind. It is just the book to follow Bell No. 1. Nearly one million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River," "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, send me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, \$35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, \$45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2.

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly 225 tunes and hymns. As the music is a little more difficult it is just the book to follow Bell No. 1. Nearly one million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River," "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, send me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, \$35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, \$45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

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contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' scripture Manual. It is well suited for singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where Liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Unfettered," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc. Price—paper covers, 10 cents, \$10 per 100. Mailed at retail price.

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contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

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contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Fred. Call. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Price—paper covers, 20 cents, \$15 per 100; bound 25 cents, \$20 per 100.

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contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival, prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers, single copies, 10 cents, \$8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

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contains between 300 and 400 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old, of the choicest kind, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River," "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Price—single copies, bound, 50 cents, \$40 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, \$30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

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Arranged as solos, duets, quartets, and choruses, for musical societies, churches, Sunday schools, public schools, seminaries, etc. "Shall we know each other there?" "Don't you hear the children coming?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Where Liberty dwells is my country," "Freedom, Truth, and Right," "We are coming, Father Abraham, six hundred thousand more," "Here is a Land of Love," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Hear ye, ye hear ye our Sunday School," "Our God is marching on," "God save the Nation," "Whittier's song of 'The Plantation Negro,'" "Fair Freedom's morn has dawned at last," "Over the mountain," "Little Ella's an Angel," "Willie's gone to Heaven,"

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY JULY 17, 1863.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

How to send Money by Mail.

As many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times) we recommend that they take a piece of card; open the layers of the card, insert the coin, and thus inclosed it will come safe and promptly.

The semi-annual period of the year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. The sum to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amount is very large, and we hope they will remember this.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Travelling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

A PREMIUM.

We will present six packages of fresh seeds to every new subscriber, that desires the same. The seeds will consist of coffee, cotton, tobacco, rice, and other new and valuable varieties. Clubs of five or ten subscribers, in one lot, will be entitled to an increased number of parcels each. Should other seeds from those mentioned be preferred, let the subscriber name, and he will receive them. Also, to old subscribers paying arrears and renewing, do we extend the same terms.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the old States and Europe.

The rapid advance in the cause of Horticulture in California must establish our friends abroad, and could they but look in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their benedictions also, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To this end all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their Advertisement to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct. In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall with that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them. Our charges will be five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery. We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Time of Holding Fairs for 1863.

State Agricultural Society—at Sacramento, September 20, and continuing five days.
San Joaquin District—at Stockton, commencing September 22, and continuing four days.
Bay District and Contra Costa County—at Pacheco, September 21, for five days.

State Agricultural Society's Tenth Annual Fair.

We have received from the State Agricultural Society their List of Premiums, Rules and Regulations and Plan of the coming Annual Fair, commencing September 25th, and lasting one week.

The appropriations are announced as amounting to \$10,000. The Catalogue embraces every department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Manufactures, Mechanic Arts, Household Industry, and works of Art and Taste.

A large amount in Premiums has been devoted to the Cattle Show and Horse Department. We shall refer more particularly to this List hereafter.

San Joaquin District Agricultural Society.

Is a brief call among the friends at Stockton and from facts from the officers of the Society, we learn that there is a very general and good feeling in favor of the coming District Fair at Stockton.

Doctor Holden, the President, who is a host in himself, is alive to the interests of the Society, and with other friends are stimulating all to a proper exertion. It is to be hoped that every farmer in the district, every manufacturer, mechanic, and artisan, and all ladies of taste will join to show the skill and taste, as well as the products of the district.

370 Acre Farm for Sale.

A good farm of 370 acres, in Butte county, with good fences, inclosures, and improved. A Heaper and good farming utensils will go with the Ranch and be sold at a bargain or exchanged for one nearer the Bay of San Francisco, in a cooler latitude. For particulars, inquire of the Editor of the FARMER.

Tobacco in Marin County.—We are informed by a subscriber that Tobacco has been successfully raised in this county.

Several communications have been received and will appear next week. We also have much matter in type that is crowded out this week.

Our Rambles in the Country.—No. 4.

THE MINES OF MOUNT DIABLO.

It is times like these, when the public mind is so fraught with the mania for mining, a journalist should be very careful that every word and sentence written, should be written with the aim to allay rather than excite, for already hundreds, if not thousands of men have been led into these speculations to the neglect of their regular business, and are now beginning to feel the sad effects of it.

"Let him that buildeth, sit down and carefully count the cost of building, lest haply he may not have wherewith to finish," and—al! know the result. In a brief note received to-day from an excellent friend, once a very happy farmer, we have exemplified the truth of what we say. Neither do we say this to deter any one whose situation and circumstances are such that he can engage in the "furore," from doing so, for California is a mine of treasure from one end of the State to the other—hardly a hill that has not rich treasures in it; it may not be gold, silver, or copper, but there is treasure if it is only looked for aright.

The old prophets said: "The hills and mountains are full of gold and silver;" the same prophet spoke also of the "cattle upon a thousand hills," that there was "a land flowing with milk and honey"—and when each and every man shall find his appropriate sphere, each working in the calling to which he is best fitted, then the earth will give up her treasures with an unsparring hand.

But to the mines of Mount Diablo. We visited Clayton and spent some days there for the double purpose of examining the soil and its capacities and adaptability for vineyards and orchards, and at same time to look for ourselves into the *caves, tunnels and shafts* where the rich mines were, provided we could only find them, and also get at the famous "open Sesame" so we could see this hidden treasure. We found Clayton quite a little business place: of this we speak in our "Rambles" No. 3, in connection with the orchards and vineyards. We called upon the gentleman for whom the town is named—Joel Clayton, Esq., and with him commenced our tour of the mines.

Our first call was at the grounds of the Pioneer Claim. This was located by Mr. Clayton, who is an old copper miner, and seemingly very familiar with all the signs of croppings, lodes, dips, etc., and can tell you of the sulphurets, oxydes, pyrites, carbonates, etc., etc. At the Pioneer, we found a tunnel about 8 or 10 feet into the side of the mountain. On this claim the ore was visible from the outcroppings; the signs of a "lode" and the angle of a "dip," the "wall-rock" and the "color" was there, even a streak of the "peacock," too. But we could not help smiling as we imagined that it only needed a shaft some 4 or 500 feet deep to bring up rich paying ore; in fact, in spite of what Professor Whitney says, we shouldn't wonder if Mount Diablo should, by and by, beat the Gould & Curry, and pay better, too. But hold! reader; now don't run and buy up all the "feet" in the Pioneer, unless you are willing to wait two or three years and pay assessments until they "strike it rich."

Every branch of business needs sound common sense, good scientific knowledge, that the labor necessary to bestow upon the work in hand may be rightly directed, in order to develop, mature, and successfully carry on the work; and so it is with the mines at Mount Diablo. A true knowledge of mining is wanted by thousands who mine, and a willingness to expend money liberally by those who explore, in order to develop the hidden riches to the best advantages of time and money.

The show at the Pioneer is fair, but—"a little snow" is a dangerous thing. "Dig deep, or touch not the rich mineral spring."

[To show the faith in these mines, a Pioneer Hotel has been built near this mine, and is kept by Mr. Romeo Maurais; he sets a good table and has quite a number of boarders from the different lodes; it is quite a pretty spot. Higher up the ravine there is also the Eagle Hotel and the What Cheer.]

We visited several other claims which are not being worked, and returned to Clayton, satisfied with a beginning, much indebted to Mr. Clayton for our first insight into the mysteries of copper mining; not having even one "foot" or a share in any claim, we could not get up the fever that day.

We did see, however, some most admirable vineyard claims, rich, deep, pebbly soil, along the rolling hills. Here are claims that "will pay," and in coming years will yield their \$1000 an acre without much cost.

Our second day's trip was to the mines again, and we were very kindly accompanied by O. M. Shepherd, Esq., whose knowledge as a resident was of service to us. As we did not own "feet" in any claim, we could speak disinterestedly. We first clambered up a steep hill, panting with very weariness, and so we ought, for when we arrived we were amply repaid, for we had reached the "Mount Zion," and surely it was worth all our labor; happy are those who get there in only one day's journey.

This mine, or lode, or rather cropping, bids fair to be good. We found two men at work in a shaft, some ten feet in already; a tunnel had been started lower down, in which there was a show of ore in narrow veins, breaking off frequently, and again appearing. In the shaft, the vein looked favorable as can be expected in working only ten feet from the croppings. Down is the word. Sink a shaft—two, four, or six hundred feet if needed, and the true color will not only be found but the ore itself. We repeat—there is too much guess and chance work—a mere prospecting. Real, genuine knowledge of mining is wanted, before well defined lodes will be reached. Mount Zion ought to be good. We regret we had not time to visit more lodes up this region beyond and above the Pioneer also, of which we hear favorable word. A. J. Bailey, Esq., the Superintendent of the Mount Zion, was absent, which we regretted much.

Of the Eureka, Sam More, Yosemite, Sibiriana,

Cascade, Last Chance, Swaine Consolidated, Home Ticket, Great Republic, May Flower, Garibaldi, Belvidere, Dear Flat, and others too numerous to mention, some are being worked, some not. Time, knowledge and money will reveal wealth, or—only expenditure—all cannot win.

With our kind companion we crossed to the other side and passed the "Setting Sun;" the claim was empty—sun gone down—prospects, too. After a pretty up-hill ride in the saddle, we bunched horses and struck up hill—a real up-hill, too, and after a tedious ascent of 2500 feet, we came to the "American Eagle"—good for the American Eagle—she always lights high, perches her nest so that her eye may overlook those below; so with this claim, now consolidated with the Mechanics, if properly attended, will pay. But why work only at the croppings? Why not dig deep? The eagle, though her eye is on the loftiest trees, and at the top of the mountain, after a full survey of all around, spreads her wings and plunges down to the earth and with her talons seizes her prey! so with the Eagle Company, dive down into the earth and seize your prey, too. We found these men at work; but it wants more labor—a liberal expenditure, in order to develop. Here, too, we did not find the Superintendent, J. W. Cassidy, Esq., which was a disappointment, after so hard a journey up hill.

Near by we came to the "Keokuk." Of this lode there was lots of talk—"struck it rich," etc., "\$10 a foot," etc. Not so fast, friend; wait a year or two; there is treasure enough in "Diablo," but don't be in a hurry; it will come. Mr. Cassidy is Superintendent here, also. This lode is at an altitude of 2500 feet above Clayton. A tunnel has been begun which is in some 10 or 20 feet, with good signs; it was only located in May; ore has been assayed 8 and 25 per cent, so it is said, and what everybody says must be true. We hope they will strike it 80 and 100 per cent, though we haven't "nary a foot."

The "Rip Van Winkle," like his great namesake, was fast asleep, though the rock in the tunnel was "sparkling and bright." That rock should be looked after—it will wake up some day! We shall continue our sketches.

The Celebration at Stockton.

Stockton has placed the seal of her loyalty upon the page of history, and has redeemed herself for all past shortcomings by the most indubitable proof of true patriotism. On Saturday evening last, Stockton was in a blaze of glory, the citizens with almost one heart and mind gave up all business and pleasure, and rallied together upon the square before the Weber House to give utterance to their loyal thoughts as a thanksgiving offering for the recent successes to our armies under Meade and other brave leaders, and the surrender of Vicksburg to the Stars and Stripes, and to the gallant Grant.

Our business finding us in that vicinity, on Saturday, we could not forego the pleasure of remaining over a day or two that we might witness the patriotism of the citizens of Stockton and the San Joaquin district, of whom so much has been said politically. We are most happy to testify that they came by the thousand to show their adherence to the cause of the Union and the Stars and Stripes. It was a most glorious manifestation of the true Union spirit. There was no shrinking, no half-screened phrases, but out-and-out spoken loyalty. The whole affair was a Grand Tableau of Patriotism. It would be impossible for us to give all the details of this happy occasion.

At sunset the booming of the cannon set the people in motion, and soon the Agricultural Hall was filled with people to witness the torch-light procession. At 8 o'clock the procession commenced the line of march. It was then that the deep interest of the people was made manifest, for all along the line the residences and places of business were found brilliantly illuminated, banners were floating, rockets were shooting upward and sending their golden rain over the city. A general jubilation feeling was everywhere manifest, the Stockton Brass Band stirring up the fire of patriotism with their thrilling music of the Star Spangled Banner, Hail Columbia, Marching on, etc.

A speaker's stand was erected in the square and long before the arrival of the procession the balconies of the Weber House and Bowen & Co's store, opposite, and every available space and window and roof was filled to a jam, and the street was crowded with masses of people, many from a distance. It was a grand sight to witness this evidence of loyalty to the great cause of our country's weal.

At 9 o'clock the echoing notes of the music, the loud cheering of the multitude, the streaming rockets announced the near approach of the procession. Soon it came from the levee front and turned into Centre street to the place of speaking. As they came into Centre street with the torches, banners, and mottoes, they were received with deafening shouts, for the extent and beauty of appearance surprised everybody, the whole affair having been gotten up without much effort, it was a spontaneous movement.

We took occasion to pass up through a portion of the city that we might see the extent of the illuminations. We wish we could name all who did so, but can only name a few of the principal ones. Fremont square presented a splendid appearance; the private residences appeared like trailing vines blended with brilliant lights—it was lovely done.

Among the private dwellings made conspicuous by their brilliancy were those of G. H. San-Hall, Mayor Gray, Dr. Grattan, Messrs. Bond, Messrs. Owens, Underhill, Thresher, and others; Market street; Dr. Holden's, Mrs. Bridges, and Fargo & Co's office, Fisher & Co's stage-office, on face were all in a blaze of light. Our contemporary, the Independent, made a very neat display, showing the very "Clays" of San Joaquin are full of patriotism.

On the arrival of the procession at the speaker's stand, the brilliancy of the torches added to the fine appearance of the Weber House and Bowen & Co's large building, both of which were splendidly illuminated. The balconies, filled with patriotic ladies and gentlemen, the immense banners with which the buildings were gaily dressed, and the waving of kerchiefs by the ladies with the immense crowd in the street, the music of the band, made it a very splendid display indeed.

The mottoes on the transparencies were numerous; we can only name a few of the best: A pile of cannon balls was labelled—"A Sure Cure for Treason;" "All Honor to the Gallant Defenders

of the Union;" "Crush the Rebellion and the Union will be Saved;" "First Save the Union, then Save the Constitution;" "No Compromise with Traitors;" "That U. S. Grant is Confirmed;" "Our Republic can sustain itself;" "Port Hudson next;" "The Liberties for which our Father died, must be sustained;" "America, the Home of Freedom;" "When the procession arrived at the Speaker's stand the crowd was immense; the line marched down the street, counter-marched and was drawn up to the stand and dismissed. The meeting was then organized, and the Hon. C. H. Chamberlain elected President. The President then addressed the assembled mass with a spirit-stirring appeal, making his words felt. He then announced the following as the officers of the meeting: Geo. Gray, B. W. Owens, Austin Sperry, G. A. Baker, C. T. Meader, C. Grunsky, and Dr. A. Clark as Vice Presidents; and G. H. Chamberlain and L. E. Lyons as Secretaries.

The President then presented the Rev. Mr. Hendrickson of Stockton, who was listened to with great interest, for his words were full of living fire, many of which must have burnt into any listener's heart that was tainted with treasonable thoughts; the speaker announced at intervals, the latest telegraphic dispatches, and pictured in glowing terms the condition of our cause, its hopes, prospects, the future of our Union, and the certain overthrow of the rebellion. Mr. Hendrickson's address was replete with the true spirit of patriotism and love of country.

Hon. T. B. Shannon of Plumas, candidate for Congress, was introduced, whose address gave assurance that his heart was the true metal for a Representative in Congress. His address was a happy one, and his spirited allusions to our country's history, most appropriate. The last dispatch from Vicksburg was read by Mr. Shannon, which drew forth for him three loud cheers.

The President then read more telegraphic news, from the Potomac, when he proposed three cheers for Gen. Grant and Gen. Meade, and the way the walkin rang we should not wonder if the brave generals either heard it or dreamed of the general sympathy felt for them by Californians. Here the Glee Club of Stockton were introduced, and sang the "Battle Song," the audience joining in the chorus, hallooing like.

C. Cole, Esq., candidate for Congress, was next introduced, and made a practical, constitutional discussion, interspersed with earnest appeals for the Union spirit to be aroused, his aim being to root out all signs of treason and disloyalty; he was terribly severe upon the Sacramento Convention; it was a political speech—he was cheered, however, lastly, having to all appearances killed all the snakes within hearing of his voice.

The Glee Club then sang "The Red, White and Blue" with fine effect, when the President announced that Hon. Frank Pixley had sent a message stating the time he should visit Stockton next (sickness in his family preventing his being present at this meeting), his message being as follows: "When Lee is annihilated, Richmond captured and Charleston burned, I will visit Stockton and preach the funeral sermon of the Rebellion." This announcement was received with immense cheering.

H. B. Underhill, Esq., was next presented, and made a most happy speech, which was received with continued cheering; he notified those who might be present (if there were any who thought or talked treason), to take a good look at him, for when elected County Judge, they would probably make his acquaintance under very "trying circumstances." His address was short, but told he was cheered loudly.

Hon. Samuel Myers was next announced (candidate for Senator for San Joaquin district). This speech was spicy and full of fire, and the political "views" that were scattered broadcast, seemed to start the enthusiasm of many, who insisted upon the speaker continuing, by cries of "Go on; go on;" his remarks were scathing upon traitors, and treason, and was received with loud applause. At the close of this "starry" speech, the Glee Club sang "The Star Spangled Banner" with fine effect. It is but proper and just to say that during the evening, between the speaking, the Band regularly made some of the most stirring of the evening appeals.

It was at the close of this glorious song, in which involuntarily we had joined, for we could not help it, as we sat quietly and happily in the balcony with a friend, that we heard our name called. Had a Copperhead dropped from the roof of the Weber House upon our head, it would not have surprised us more than to have our name called at this meeting. We at first supposed it was meant for Dr. Warren, the Controller of the State, but the unmistakable repeated calls, and with the address of the Farmer, convinced us, as some folks say nowadays, "our time had come."

Now we wish it distinctly understood, that we know to whom we are indebted for this "trial of our nerves," and the next time "we go to mill," we will even with our friend. We are no politicians, thank heaven! We belong to no party, sect, or creed; but we do go for "our country," our whole country, nothing but our country! We had never mingled in public meetings, save in those connected with our profession, nor ever made a speech at one, for our editorial duties claim all our time and mind, and to those duties we adhere; but at this call we could not, not dare to refuse, however unexpected to us. These are the times when every true and loyal man must speak out. Silence now is treason! Actions open, clear, and manifest, must show where men stand. This is not a question of party politics, it is patriotism. Heaven is speaking, and these words are written on the blue vault of heaven:

"Choose ye this day whom ye will serve," We chose, acknowledged our cause, gave our views, uttered our own thoughts and interests to the audience that so kindly and warmly greeted us, and felt the happiness on such an occasion, for we felt in our soul, as we often say in this journal, that we are in the right way, for if there ever was a manifestation of God's providence over a people, and on a cause, and a struggle like this, it is evident now. Our Stockton friends had our maiden speech, as we told them, and we trust they will pardon its imperfections, and our readers will pardon this matter so personal, also.

The President announced a dispatch from San Francisco, that the steamer Cornelia, would arrive at one o'clock, A. M., with news, and would bring it in a blaze of fire (an illuminated steamer). This was received with loud cheers for Captain Conklin.

Dr. Bellville, of Woodbridge, was called to the stand, and made a most worthy speech. His pills and powders of rhetoric were gulped down by the audience with a gusto. The doctor said, if the Copperheads needed his aid, he had some pills ready that would operate effectually, but he was always ready to repeat the dose if the first did not cure. The doctor was loudly cheered.

Gen. Cobb was loudly called for, and was heartily received and loudly applauded. The general has been in the war. He spoke of the bravery of our army, and his faith in the final triumph of our cause. The General proved that he had plenty of ammunition left, and his shots told against treason and traitors. The General was heartily cheered.

The steamer being announced as in sight by her rockets, the audience was briefly addressed by the President, who then called for three cheers for the Army of the Potomac, three cheers for the Stars and Stripes, when the meeting was adjourned to go and cheer the steamer Cornelia, Capt. Conklin and the good news coming.

A Home Squadron—a Place for Idle Boys.

What shall be done with the boys that are left upon every community, more or less idle, and beyond the reach of the ordinary restraints of our institutions?

The Orphan Asylum, the Reform School, and the Industrial School, can receive but a very limited number, while, by a careful estimate, there are not less than six thousand boys that actually need some place for education, that will make them useful to themselves, and beneficial to the State; but if now left to themselves, a sad fate is their lot.

To remedy an evil of this magnitude, we would suggest the placing ships, or smaller vessels, in our principal ports, and there establishing marine schools, and give the opportunity for all such boys to win for themselves a good name. By this means California could, in a few years, raise up a Home Squadron that would defend our coast from every invader.

What plan could be devised more efficient than the training of the thousands of lads, that man, if left uneducated, becomes a tax of more than double the amount of this plan.

Let California set the example of raising up our own Home Marine, and let the plan be one of humanity and benevolence, and the result will be, we shall have a navy of our own training, that will not only be our best protection, but an honor to our wisdom as well as our philanthropy.

Who among our public men will begin the work? Some plan should be commenced so that it could be matured in season to present to our Legislature at its early opening. We hope some good may be done.

Books Received.

From Roman & Co. we have received *Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature*, by Thos. H. Huxley, F. R. S., F. L. S., published by Appleton & Co., N. Y. This work is full of interest to the scientific mind, reveals many new ideas as to "man's place in nature."

A Manual of Flax Culture, published by D. D. Moore, editor of the Rural New-Yorker. This work is illustrated, and has many valuable hints for the flax-grower.

Complete Manual on the Cultivation of Tobacco, published by C. M. Saxton, of New York. This is a valuable work for California.

The Field and Garden Vegetables of America, a valuable work of nearly 700 pages, very finely illustrated, and giving full descriptions of more than one thousand species and varieties, with directions for propagating and cultivating the same. This work should be in every farmer's library. It is well edited by Fearing Burr, Esq., and dedicated to Albert Fearing, Esq., of Boston, a distinguished philanthropist and great friend of Agriculture, and published by Crosby & Nichols of New York.

The above works are all for sale at the excellent Book warehouse of Roman & Co.

Life Insurance.

One of the most important of all man's duties connected with his temporal affairs, is to guard safely the earnings of his labor and husband them well for the benefit of his family and himself.

It is then one of the primary duties to keep his property of all kinds insured, thus making a provision against the calamity of fire.

Another safeguard is to insure life, thus making a double guarantee against calamity, and securing to those dependent upon him for support, certainty against all dangers. This can now be done at a small cost at the popular Insurance Agency of Messrs. Bigelow Brothers & Flint, who are now filling policies by the score as people grow wiser and wiser, every day.

Messrs. B. B. & P. have made themselves popular, and secured a great favor for the public in the very prompt manner in which they have settled all their losses, paying them in gold without hesitancy.

Hendel and Hayden Society.

We acknowledge the reception of a visitor's ticket from this Society to their series of *Reveries*, which are now held every Monday evening in the Vestry of Calvary Church.

It must be gratifying to every lover of music to anticipate a series of Concerts are long, from this Association. Those of the last season were most liberally encouraged, and by the best audience of the season.

Wanted.

A MAN WITH \$3,000 or \$4,000 TO TAKE AN INTEREST in a very beautiful location in the country as a partner, where a Public House of 4 No. 1 class can be opened in connection with farming operations. The chance is a good one. For particulars apply to the Editor of the FARMER.

Splendid Orchard FOR SALE.

BY REASON OF A CHANGE of business, the owner offers for sale one of the most productive Orchards in our State, and most admirably located. The Orchard contains SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES and numbers about

Fifteen Thousand Trees.

All of the best quality, in good order, full bearing and thrifty. This Orchard yields a clear income above all expenses of more than 25 per cent of the price at which it will be sold.

An elegant ENGLISH COTTAGE HOUSE, with Stables, Shade, and Outbuildings, a very beautiful Rotary Fane of high cost and value, a handsome garden with pleasant surroundings. In order to show the certain value the following is a low estimate of the bearing Trees.

3,000 Apples,	6,000 Peaches,
1,000 Plums,	1,000 Pears,
1,000 Cherries,	1,000 Apricots,
1,000 Grapes,	1,000 Violets,

The Crop of Fruit this year is excellent, and a purchaser would do well to examine the Orchard, as it is full of fruit, as it would be an assurance of its value.

TITLE PERFECT. A good portion of the value of the Orchard is in the fact that it is in the hands of the best chances that has been offered. For full particulars, address the Editor of the FARMER.

An Illuminated Steamer.

On Capt. E. Conklin of the fine steamer Cornelia, of the Stockton line, and his able officers and crew, belongs the credit and honor of presenting to the enthusiastic admiration of all who witnessed the magnificent sight, the first exhibition of the Pacific waters of an "Illuminated Steamer."

It was announced at the Patriotic meeting at Stockton on Saturday evening, by telegraph, that the steamer would arrive at Stockton, illuminated, and hundreds of the audience, both ladies and gentlemen, went down and waited at the wharf for the arrival of the Cornelia. At 11 A. M. the steamer announced the approach of the steamer. Soon a blaze of rockets with colored lights heralded her coming, and while the large audience in waiting were looking earnestly for her, a sudden blaze of light revealed her in all her splendor; a boat of surprise, of wonder, and of astonishment, went up from the wharf. It was a sight so brilliant, so unexpected, that those who were gazing at it with straining eyes fancied it some enchanted scene. There before the vision was a steamer seeming vastly larger than its usual size, by the light that illuminated both shores of the river; every tree and object standing out in bold relief, and as it neared the city illuminating every object around.

As the steamer came nearer, she seemed like some fairy creature of living light. A brilliant flame was upon her bow, and another on her stern, and others on the first and upper deck, showing clearly every feature of the steamer, magnified four-fold, with flags and banners flying from every point. From her railing poured a rolling sea of fire, from each deck blue lights, hissing serpents, and streamers covered every inch of her, while high into air, myriads of rockets with colored lights, made a very sea of prismatic hues, and ever and anon the bursting of a mine, and the scattering of a shower of golden rain, or colored streams of fire, made the steamer a magical thing. During all this time she was nearing the wharf, when, as by magic, again a blaze of light from the upper deck, revealed the glorious Stars and Stripes, in the water of rainbow-colored fire, supported upon a staff held by a kneeling sailor. At this moment too, a mine of rockets sprung from the spot high in the heavens, a new stream of fire went over the sides of the steamer, lights more brilliant burst from the bow, stern, and sides of the coming magician, when all at once a blaze of fire revealed Capt. Conklin and his crew at their posts, while a myriad of rockets went upward from the steamer; immediately, the cannon on the wharf thundered anew, the band struck up its magic song, and the steamer touched the wharf amid the shout of a thousand voices that made the wharf feel the loud huzzas; scarce a moment passed ere Capt. Conklin, his officers and crew, were in a line on the wharf and were escorted by the band and the citizens to the Weber House, where speeches and the exchange of kindly courtesies was the finale of one of the most beautiful sights seen on the Pacific coast.

This affair was impromptu from the Captain and officers, arranged in San Francisco and telegraphed after 3 P. M. The officers of the Cornelia who figured so admirably in this drama "The Illuminated Steamer," were as follows: Capt. E. Conklin, F. H. Skinner clerk, David Crowley mate, James Faulkner and W. Buddington pilots, Lon Core engineer, G. L. Miller steward, Wm. Althearn W. F. & Co's messenger, Dan Ryan good-cheer clerk, Michael Torrel banner-bearer. The Miller boys were uniformed neatly, and the whole crew of twenty-four, as they stood upon the deck amid the flames, as the steamer touched the wharf, seemed capable of taking another Vicksburg.

We have given this detailed sketch of this happy affair as an act of simple justice to a favorite steamer and her gallant commander and crew. We cannot help mentioning a sentiment we heard that evening from quite a distinguished citizen of Stockton, who was with the procession that escorted the Captain from the wharf. When called upon for a speech he gave the following sentiment: "Gentlemen, I will only say, here's success to the steamer Cornelia, and her gallant commander, and officers, and crew—the prettiest steamer, the best captain, officers, and crew, that the Lord ever put on the waters of the Pacific," and while all received this enthusiastic sentiment vociferously, we will record our own views, often expressed, that there is no line of steamers in the United States that, as a whole, can compare with the California Steam Navigation Company, for all the comforts, luxury, and safety secured to travelers, nor for body of commanders and officers, whose qualifications as able men and courteous gentlemen, are so universally acknowledged.

We have thus spoken of the Cornelia, and we have a little word to say of Captain Conklin, who, though well and favorably known, in fact a special favorite with many, we can record of him some facts that may not be known save to a few of his friends, yet are of interest, as going to show him one of the "true sailor boys" from an original stock.

Capt. Conklin's father was a shipmaster in the late war (1812), and sailed in the employ of the well known and influential House of Leray, Bayard & Co., of N. Y. At that time (1812) Captain Conklin closed his accounts with his employers, in order to accomplish a great wish, and taking his means, built a fine bark, armed her, and fitted her out completely as a vessel of war, at his own cost, and under the seal of the U. S., went forth with his vessel to battle for his country, against the privateers that infested our coast. That gallant bark and her brave commander (the vessel was called the Arrow) was never heard from. Who can ever conceive the fate of that ship and her crew? Did the Ocean Storm-King engulf her, or the broadside of the foe sink her? When the bark Arrow sailed, another ship, called the Wadsworth, Capt. Hall, sailed in company, but afterwards dismasted, and reported a heavy gale, and also an English squadron in sight, but the Arrow was never heard of more. Another incident of the Conklin—as the Arrow was going out past Sandy Hook, N. Y., Capt. Conklin discovered his

little son, of 13 years old, hid away in the bread-locker; bringing him on deck, he said to him, "My son, you are too little to go to sea now. Go home to your mother." This was the brother of Capt. Conklin of the Cornelia. That brother soon was upon the sea, and his motto was "I wish to be where sailors are, and to live and die where sailors do!" He was a noble seaman, and was known afterwards as Capt. Ben. Thus we see that Capt. C. of the Cornelia, springs from the best seagoing stock, and therefore is fully entitled to the honors of a Captain, which he has nobly won. May the happy incident of Saturday evening on his steamer be symbolical of his life, and may it be as bright, and may he finally pass away in a halo of joy and brightness to the spirit-land, when he shall be called to give up his commission here below, and to receive a higher one above.

Death of Col. E. P. Chapin, of the 116th N. Y.

There has been no sacrifice this community has been called upon to make, in this sanguinary struggle for national existence, that will cause more general and sincere regret than the death of Col. Chapin. His military career had been such as to justify the hope that he would have won the highest distinction in the field, and although the high anticipations his friends had formed for his future, have been sadly dimmed by the shadow of an early though glorious death, it is a mournful satisfaction to know that he lived long enough to render his country able service, and to die as he desired to do, in her defence.

Colonel Chapin's entrance into the military service was in connection with the Ellsworth (44th N. Y. V.) Regiment, formed during the summer following the outbreak of the war. In consequence of the active interest which he took in the memorable enterprise of raising that regiment, as a representative of the entire State, and in honor of the lamented Ellsworth, Erie County obtained the distinction of contributing to it a full company, and the first one organized for the regiment.

That this gratifying result was due almost solely to the zeal and energy of Edward P. Chapin, is not too much to say. Made Captain of this company, raised under his auspices, the seniority of his commission soon afterwards placed him in the majority of the regiment. In this position he took a distinguished part in the battle of Hanover Court House, where he was severely wounded, and compelled to return home for several weeks. While home, he received promotion to the Lieut. Colonelcy, but did not accept it, having in the mean time been selected by our citizens as a proper man to command a new regiment which they had resolved to raise. The same energy which had first created for him one of the finest companies ever sent to the field, now bent itself to the task of bringing a regiment into existence, and with speedy success. The 116th was formed, and on the 6th of September, of last year, Col. Chapin left Buffalo at its head—never, alas, to return to us again. His regiment was ordered to join General Banks at New York, and sailed with the famous expedition of last winter, about which such mystery long prevailed. Its destination (that of the 116th) proved to be Baton Rouge, and there it has since been stationed, until the recent movement against Port Hudson. For several months past Colonel Chapin had been detached from his regiment and acting Brigadier-General. There can be no doubt that, had his life been spared, he would ere long have been confirmed in the high rank which he thus filled practically at the time of his death. —[Buffalo Morning Express, June 8.]

Concrete Buildings.

Some time since there was quite a fever for "Concrete buildings," which, we regret to say, has passed away. This kind of buildings could be erected at a very economical rate, and they become with age, when properly constructed, like solid rock. We have seen them in different parts of the State, and in every case they were of a superior solidity, and proved invaluable. For dairy-houses there is nothing equal to them—cool, and yet pure air, free from all the evils which usually so injurious to the dairy business in wooden houses. We hope they will be tried.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Two charges for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is One Dollar for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This is believed to afford the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

THE ECONOMY OF HEALTH.—This busy nation of Americans have 12,000,000 working people, whose services may be estimated at \$2 a day, and their annual loss by sickness at an average of ten days each in the year. This gives a total loss of \$240,000,000, a sum three times as large as the whole cost of the General Government, including the Army, Navy, Post Offices, Legislators, Foreign Ministers and all. The amount weighs over six hundred tons in pure gold.

A large proportion of this costly suffering might be averted by attention to diet, cleanliness, and above all, by the proper use of the right remedy in season. When a 25-cent box of Ayer's Pills will avert an attack of illness which it would take several days to recover from, or a dollar bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, will expel a lurking disorder that would bring the sufferer to his back for weeks or months, does it take any figures to show the economy of the investment? When Fever and Ague is rankling in your veins and shaking your life out of you, is it worth the dollar it costs for his Ayer's Cure to have the villainous disorder expelled, which it does surely and quickly? When you have taken a cold is it prudent to wait until it has settled on the lungs, when days, or weeks, or months, must be spent trying to cure it, even if it can be cured at all, or is it cheaper to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, costing a few shillings, and remove the trouble before it is serious? It takes no wisdom to decide.

C. E. COLLINS,
602 Montgomery street,
AGENT FOR THE
American Watch Factory
WATCH REPAIRING
AT NEW YORK PRICES.

THE STRIPED BUG.—One of the remedies for the striped bug in melon and cucumber patches is recommended in the Philadelphia Farmer and Gardener. It consists in arranging the hatchling of spring chickens so as to bring out the brood about the time that the striped bugs appear, and then set one or more coops, according to the size of the melon patch, among the vines or hills, each coop containing a brood of small chickens freely running in and out of the coop, but keeping the dam carefully confined. These little chicks be found the most industrious and vigilant scavengers that be ever met with. Not a bug escapes them, whether they are on the vine or on the earth, and they pick them off easy and daintily, without doing the least injury to the melons, or even disturbing a single leaf. By the time that the brood of chicks get old enough to scratch, a younger brood can be substituted, and the older ones removed.

CURIOUS MARINE ANIMAL.—We have received from Tahiti, through the kindness of S. S. Foster, Esq., of the house of Messrs. Ladd, Reed & Co., a very curious animal of the craw-fish species, resembling in part the lobster, and in part the frog. The animal is about two feet long when extended. It has been preserved in spirits, and can be seen at our office, where naturalists are invited to call and pronounce upon its identity.

Purchasers of Crockery and Glass Ware.—Messrs. Callahan & Sanderson are always opening new and desirable goods in their line for family use, and they are especially provided with the material for supplying Hotel and Boarding Houses with all the Crockery they need. See their card in our columns.

Songs for the Million.—Boyd, the engraver, on Montgomery street near Pine, is an excellent engraver. He can get you up a picture at quick notice; and then, he will give you twenty songs for one dollar, besides a host of pretty toys, very cheap. Everybody should go to Boyd's for songs and toys.

Fast Life and Swift Decay.

THE ONLY CORRECTNESS.—The times in which we live tremble with wonders. Nothing seems impossible; for the impossibilities of one year become the commonplace events of the next. Lightning presses, instantaneous communication between the most distant points, and innumerable inventions for compressing vast amounts of business into small spaces of time, and for curtailing the processes of production and manufacture, are among the marvels of this marvelous era. Under such circumstances, we may truly be said to live a "fast life." But whether the whirl and rush by which we are borne along is really conducive to happiness is another question.

Certain it is, that the average duration of human life is decreasing in the midst of this excitement. The modern phases of disease seem to puzzle and baffie the faculty, and with two remarkable exceptions, viz., HOLLAND'S PILLS and HOLLAND'S Ointment, no medicines appear to make the desired impression upon the internal and external disorders. These two celebrated remedies are said, however, to be accomplishing the most wonderful cures throughout the length and breadth of our land. Liver complaint and diseases of the stomach and bowels, which in a majority of cases are produced by over-exertion and over-excitement in business, yield to the Pills when all the resources of the druggist and apothecary have failed, and eruptive and scrofulous complaints seem to be equally under the control of the Ointment. We congratulate Dr. HOLLAND on the signal success of his great medicines in this country. From what we know of the man, we have no doubt that the profits derived from that success will afford him far less satisfaction than the knowledge of the good his remedies have effected. —[N. Y. American.]

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE A Sewing Machine, And EVERY ONE Buying a SEWING MACHINE SHOULD BUY THE BEST, As it is the MOST ECONOMICAL, and is ALWAYS SATISFACTORY.

An Examination will prove to any one that **WHEELER & WILSON'S** With its numerous Improvements **IS THE BEST** Of all the various kinds of

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES Ever offered in the Market.

It is Unequaled In its simplicity and ease of management, **AND THE STITCH** —Alike on Both sides— all acknowledge to be **THE ONLY PERFECT** Stitch for ALL Family Sewing. **EVERY MACHINE, From the lowest price to the highest price, IS GUARANTEED.**

Before purchasing, call and examine, or **Send for a Circular** From the OFFICE, Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets, **SAN FRANCISCO.** **H. W. WADSWORTH,** AGENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

STANFORD BROS.,
121, 123 and 125 California street,
KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK
...OF...

And will Sell Cheaper than any House in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS.

CAMPENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE, COAL-OIL, KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL, LARD OIL, MACHINERY OIL, RAPE-SEED OIL, CHINA-NUT OIL.

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled, POLAR OIL, SHARK'S OIL, NEATFOOT OIL, TANNER'S OIL, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

John T. Zorn. A. Kapp.

ZORN & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, AND

Commission & Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

502 WASHINGTON STREET, **SAN FRANCISCO;**

11 BEEKMAN STREET, **NEW YORK.**

AGENTS for a number of Manufacturers in the Atlantic States and Europe; purchase and sell any kind of Goods on Commission; attend also to Collections, Remittances, Insurances, &c.

FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

They have the very best facilities, under an arrangement with Mr. Chas. V. Mape, the well known Agricultural Implement Agent, New York.

They invite an inspection of their Samples, Price-lists, and Pattern-books, of

HARDWARE, BRITANNIA, BRASS, AND TIN-WARE.

ZORN & Co. do a Commission business exclusively, contending themselves with a moderate Commission, according to the amount of a transaction. Having correspondents all over the globe they can promise satisfaction to all reasonable expectations in all business entrusted to them, and invite especially the farming public to give them a trial.

Letters addressed to them in German, French, Italian, or Spanish, will be answered in the same language.

ZORN & CO.,
502 Washington street, **SAN FRANCISCO.**

Fresh Cotton-Seed.

1,000 POUNDS FRESH SEA-ISLAND GOVERNMENT COTTON-SEED, "COFFIN BRAND," warranted. This is the best brand known.

This parcel of Seed has been selected by JOHN T. ZORN, a gentleman conversant with Cotton and Cotton Manufacturing, having resided for twelve years in Egypt and the East Indies, and become familiar with the article. He has brought this invoice of seed to introduce into California the BEST COTTON SEED KNOWN.

The seed was carefully packed by C. V. Mape, Esq., well known in the Agricultural World, and will be offered at mere nominal prices (to induce the cultivation extensively), as follows:

One Packet of Four pounds \$2.50
Three do Twelve pounds 6.00
Six do Twenty-four pounds 10.00
Fifteen do Sixty pounds 20.00

N. B.—The Cotton from which this Seed was taken, sold in New York at \$1.70 per lb, being of a most superior quality.

COTTON-GINS.

Those who will want Cotton Gins the present year can also have the same imported to order, from \$50 upwards, according to size and power.

The Double-cylinder Saw-Gins, For Short-staple Cotton, the best Gins now made. They have from 20 to 80 saws, in two rows, working in double action, and with admirable perfection, thus reducing the feeding space to one-half that of the old Gin, keeping the cotton in constant action, separating it freely from the seed, and avoiding clogging the Machine, which takes place in the single rows of saws.

EXCELSIOR COTTON-GINS, An ingenious improvement on the East Indian Churka (without Saw) for Long-staple Cotton, used for ginning the Government Sea-Island Cotton. These Gins nip the seeds perfectly clean from the bolls, and without tearing or "baking" the fiber, and render more Cotton than the Saw-Gins, in its original length.

...ALSO...

Cotton and other PRESSES, TOGETHER WITH **MACHINERY, GEARING, AND HARNESS,** Of every denomination, can be had at Manufacturers' prices.

Orders should be furnished immediately to secure them in season for this crop. Apply to—**ZORN & CO.,** Government House; Or at the Farmer Office.

THE NEW STYLE HAT, COME AND SEE.

HATS! HATS! **JAMES C. COLLINS, AGENT FOR G. ROSENBERG, EAGLE HAT STORE,** New Odd Fellows' Hall, 343 Montgomery street.

Our old friends and the public generally are cordially invited to call, and see our

New Spring and Summer Style of SILKHAT FOR 1863.

We also keep on hand a full assortment of the latest style Men's, Boys', and Children's PANIC CAPS. Also, a full assortment of Boys' and Children's STRAW CAPS. Our many years' experience as well known manufacturers and dealers in this city will, we trust, secure us a generous share of public patronage.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

JACKSON STREET,
A few doors above Montgomery, **SAN FRANCISCO.**

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING.

MOST CONVENIENT TO THE
Steamers' Landings, Business Streets,

...AND...
Places of Amusement.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Reduction in Prices.

Fine Bathing Rooms attached to the Barber Shop.
WARM AND COLD SHOWER BATHS,
FREE TO GUESTS.

Thoroughly Renovated and Newly Furnished this Spring. EVERY ROOM OPENS TO THE LIGHT AND AIR. Every Room is furnished with a first quality Patent Spring-Bed and Hair Mattress. The International offers to guests the greatest number and BEST FURNISHED FAMILY ROOMS; and also SETS AS GOOD A TABLE as any House in the City.

I am determined that the INTERNATIONAL shall be the most comfortable, best regulated, and in all respects superior to any like establishment in the State, and shall aim to merit a continuance of the popular favor it has enjoyed heretofore. It will be conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

F. E. WEYGANT,
Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE,
418 and 420 JACKSON STREET,

A few doors below Montgomery, **SAN FRANCISCO.**

This fire-proof building possesses many advantages to the traveler for convenience. It is only half a block from the Post Office and Custom House, and about the same distance from the principal places of amusement.

The City Railroad Cars Pass h Door.

The House is conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES, which secures to our Guests QUIET.

The prices for Board and Rooms are very moderate—by the Day, Meal, or week. WE SOLICIT A CALL FROM ALL.

F. E. WEYGANT, Propr.

For the accommodation of my many guests I have taken and refurnished the International Hotel, and will carry on the two Houses in connection, so that citizens wishing to put up at either House, may take the Tremont or International Coach and be taken to either House, with their Baggage, FREE.

F. E. WEYGANT.

1863.

THRASHING MACHINES!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE IN RECEIPT DIRECT from the Manufacturers of a superior lot of **GENUINE**

PITT'S, and C. M. RUSSELL & Co's

CELEBRATED

EIGHT AND TEN-HORSE

THRASHERS and SEPARATORS,

BOTH BELT AND GEARED.

These Machines are of the latest and most approved Manufacture, and acknowledged to be the best Machines ever offered to the Public.

...ALSO...

4, 6, 10, and 12-Horse

16 and 22-foot Stackers.

FARMERS are especially requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

DE WITT, KITTLE & CO.,

9 Sansome street, near Pacific.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of **HARNESS,**

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, &c.

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street, **SAN FRANCISCO.**

To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

7192

MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Et

Importers and Manufacturers of

REGALIA, HANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY

Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by

Societies, Military and Civic Processions.

T. RODGERS JOHNSON,

Odd-Fellows' Hall, Bush street,

One door below Kearney

BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY. FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICE---Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Capital Represented, over \$9,000,000!!!

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ASSETS OVER \$5,000,000!!

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF NEW YORK.

Fully mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall be divided pro rata among the policy holders.

Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York. Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for half the annual premium. Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.

The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, \$1,000,000!

DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS,

\$50,000!

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK:

ASSETS, \$1,600,000!

Letters of Credit for \$240,000.

Washington Fire Insurance Co.
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
Arctic Fire Insurance Co.

Security Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.
Phoenix Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.

Board of References:

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HENRY CARLTON JR.,
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BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,
AGENTS.

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

The Original P. P. Stewart!

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing
LARGE OVEN
Summer and Winter Air-Tight

COOKING-STOVE

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1859.

The New and Extra Large Flues, and by the Addition of the celebrated Patent Double-sheet Bottom Flue.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1. DURABILITY—Lasting, with proper care, at least ten years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1840.

2. MANUFACTURE—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a severe test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3. CAPACITY—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4. ECONOMY—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5. VENTILATION OF HEAT—In the Stewart Stove, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the top and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6. EXTERIOR CONTROL OF HEAT—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown out of the room at pleasure.

7. THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE—By which a direct and invigorating action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8. BAKING—Performed on the top, and without the necessity of smoke entering the room.

9. HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET—Which afford a convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10. WATER BACK—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

11. Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and the Manufacture are on each stove. None other are genuine.

For sale by

CALDER M. SICKLER,

422 Kearny, bet. Cal. and Pine sts., San Fran.

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CELEBRATED PEACEMAKER STOVE,

For Sale By
A. P. BRAYTON & CO.,



No. 128 Sansome street, near Pine,
BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO.

General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STOVES,

Tin, Iron, and Copper Ware,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

....ALSO....

SOLE AGENTS FOR

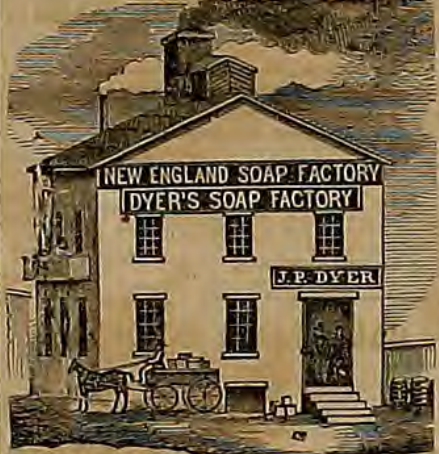
HALLER'S

Patent Airtight

FRUIT-JARS,

The only absolutely reliable Jar in use.

BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK, No. 128 Sansome street,
23 SAN FRANCISCO.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

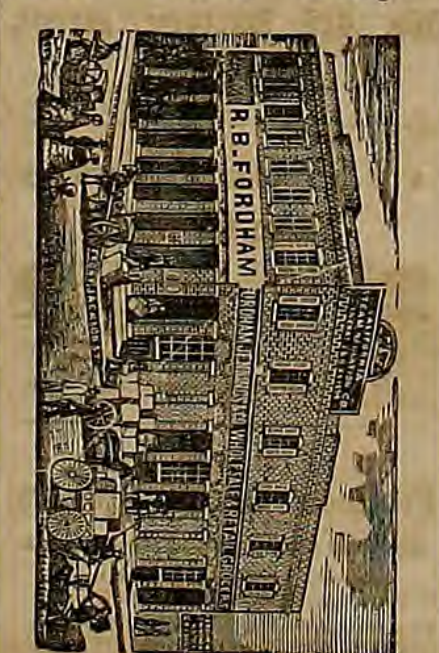
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

369

GROCERIES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

For Cash Only.



PERSONS, and more particularly Farmers, employing

many laborers, when in the city, would save

money, by finding where they can get the best and most

goods for the same amount. Having adopted the CASH

system, I am prepared to satisfy, by the price of goods,

any who may call, that it is to their advantage to buy

of the undersigned, in large quantities, and for cash

only. Having also occasion every day to ship goods for

the different landings, which is done free of cartage,

there need be no fear of goods not reaching their destination.

Orders for Groceries, or for any goods outside

of the grocery line, accompanied by Cash, will be

promptly attended to.

R. B. FORDHAM,

Corner of Front and Jackson Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Dealer in Flour, Oil, Tea, Salt, Wines, Provisions,

Wooden Ware, Tobacco, &c.

15

LEANDER SAWYER, GEO. E. CLARKE,

SAWYER & CLARKE,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Pure New York, Boston, and New Jersey

CIDER,

....AND....

Cider Vinegar.

The Trade may rely upon a pure article, of a very

superior quality. For sale by the Pipe,

Barrel, or Case, at prices un-

precedentedly low.

Corner of Front st. and Broadway,

SAN FRANCISCO.

173m

A HOMESTEAD FREE!

IN THE
New City of

COLLINSVILLE,

SOLANO COUNTY,

CALIFORNIA,

opposite

ANTIOCH and NEW YORK,

at the mouth of the

San Joaquin and Sacramento

Rivers!

Has been regularly laid out, surveyed, and put

upon record,

TITLE PERFECT

being

A PATENT

from the

UNITED STATES.

5,000

Building Lots!

500

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

...OR...

DISTRIBUTED FREE!

To such as shall first make application, and a

GOOD, CLEAR DEED given at once (uncondition-

ally), leaving it to the option of the party

TO IMPROVE OR NOT;

but it is expected that those taking one of the Gift

Lots will use their influence in directing persons

seeking a Home in California, to the

NEW CITY AND COUNTY.

By so doing, they will be the means of getting

more to settle, than if they were to improve them-

selves.

Money Loaned

To Such as Build Immediately on the Prem-

ises, at a Low Rate of Interest.

A glance at the Map of California is all that is

necessary to satisfy any reflecting mind of the ju-

dicious selection of this magnificent site for a

NEW CITY,

and never subject to overflow from the flooding

or rise of the river or bay in winter, as the wharf

and warehouses were built at the time of the

HIGHEST FLOOD LAST WINTER.

The vast region of fine country around it is rap-

idly filling up, and if the uninterrupted naviga-

tion from San Francisco to Sacramento increases

as it has done for the last five years, there is no

reason why Collinsville should not become a

Great and Commercial City,

it being a midway stopping-place for the steamers

daily from San Francisco to Sacramento.

Already, at and around Collinsville, there is a

large number of inhabitants. They have, also, a

Post-Office, Store, large warehouse, and a

Magnificent Wharf,

Two Hundred feet long by One Hundred feet wide,

which cost the present proprietors upwards of

\$10,000.

The Farming Country in Solano County can

not be Surpassed,

Fine soil, springs of pure water, &c., &c. The

climate is milder, both in summer and winter,

than almost any other part of California.

A CITY

with such a situation, surrounded by so magnifi-

cent a country, cannot but have

A GREAT AND GLORIOUS DESTINY.

A ferry is about to be established between this

Port, Antioch and New York, making the distance

only 35 miles, by land, to San Francisco, being a

saving of

Over One Hundred Miles to those who Drive

Stock to that Market.

Some persons, not realizing the immense rise on

property in new cities, may say: "How can we af-

ford to give away so many lots, not knowing how

many will be actual settlers?"

Why, gentlemen, if by giving away five hundred

lots, we can induce one hundred to settle, then

the rise of our lots more than pays us for those

given away, and those holding the remaining lots

are the owners of a handsome property.

The Very Lots You now Receive may in

less than Three Years be Worth

Thousands of Dollars!

We would, therefore, say to those who desire to

avail themselves of this liberal offer, to address us

at their earliest convenience.

Farms of 5, 10, 20 or 40 Acres for

Sale, in Immediate Vicinity,

at a low price to those who will make improve-

ments during the coming year.

TO AGENTS.

Any person who will act as Agent, and get up an

interest in their town, and send us the names of

five mechanics, we will give them an extra lot.

For Plan of the City, showing the location of

Blocks and Lots, or Bills, or any other informa-

tion, please call on, or address by mail, or express

to

Collinsville Land Company.

OFFICE:

318 California Street, S. F., Cal.

Box No. 1015 Post Office, San Francisco,

15

Literary Shrubbery.

THE OLD FARM HOUSE.

At the foot of the hill near the old red mill,
In a quiet, shady spot,
Just peeping through, half hid from view,
Stands a little moss-grown cot;
And straying through at the open door,
The sunbeams play on the sanded floor.

The easy chair, all patched with care,
Is placed by the old hearth stone;
With witching grace, in the old fireplace,
The overgrown are straw,
And pictures hang on the whitened wall,
And the clock ticks in the cottage hall.

More lovely still, on the window-sill,
The dew-eyed flowers rest,
While the maid leaves on the moss-grown eaves,
The martin builds her nest;
And all day long the summer breeze
Is whispering love to the bending trees.

Over the door, all covered o'er
With a sack of dark green baze,
Hangs a musket old, whose worth is told
In the events of other days;
And the powder-flask, and the hunter's horn
Have hung beside it for many a morn.

For years have fled with a noiseless tread,
Like fairy dreams away,
And left to their flight, all shorn of his might,
A father—old and gray;
And the soft wind plays with his snow-white hair,
As the old man sleeps in his easy chair!

In at the door, on the sanded floor,
Light fairy footsteps glide,
And a maiden fair, with daisy hair,
Kneels by the old man's side—
An old oak wreathed by the angry storm,
While the ivy clings to its trembling form.

PLEASURES OF PRODIGALITY.—It would not be a pleasant arrangement, that a man who was to be carried across from England to France, should be fixed on a board so

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer (Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.)

July 18.
Receipts of Grain and Produce during the past week have been light. Wheat, Oats, and Hay, have been in active demand, consequently the market prices have been well sustained. But at the present, barley is arriving more freely, and prices are somewhat easier. New Wheat arrives in sparing quantities. Our milling demand consumes all that offers.

We hear of no new Grain charters, and will not until the new crop is ready, and something definite is learned as to the surplus we will have.

The ship Midland, for Hongkong, took 1180 bbls and 3090 qr-sks Flour, 5257 sbs Wheat, and 1131 sbs and boxes potatoes. The Napier, for Liverpool, took 32,776 sbs Wheat, and 218 pkgs Tallow. The Grace Darling, for Queenstown, took 1477 qr-sks Flour, 23,561 sbs Wheat, Copper ore, etc. The Astoria, for Shanghai, took 500 cases Bread, 2080 bbls and 120 sbs Flour, 321 sbs Oats, 193 sbs Wheat, and 200 sbs quicksilver.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 10,835 sbs, Barley 13,376 sbs, Potatoes 4606 sbs, Onions 170 sbs, Middlings 42 sbs, Flour 5670 qr-sks, Bran 1050 sbs, Wool 58 bales, Hay 355 tons, Hides 998, Corn 26 sbs, Beans 100 sbs, salt 1243 sbs, Oats 202 sbs.

Also, Coastwise: Wheat 1426 sbs, Barley 141 sbs, Wool 279 bales, Beans 895 sbs, Corn 45 sbs, Hides 1295.

Wheat	100 lb	Flour	100 lb
Shipping	\$1.50	Superfine	4.25
Milling	1.45	Extra	5.25
Barley	1.20	Bakers extra	5.50
Oats	1.10	Domestic	4.50
Corn	1.15	Bay	10.00
Beans	1.20	Hay	10.00
Wool	1.20	Potatoes	1.25
Onions	1.20	Beans	1.00
Middlings	1.20	Onions	2.00

Wool	100 lb	Hay	100 lb
do Best Am.	2.25	do Green	1.25
do do	2.10	do do	1.10
do do	2.00	do do	1.00
do do	1.90	do do	0.90
do do	1.80	do do	0.80
do do	1.70	do do	0.70
do do	1.60	do do	0.60
do do	1.50	do do	0.50

Butter	100 lb	Eggs	100 lb
do	1.25	do	1.25
do	1.20	do	1.20
do	1.15	do	1.15
do	1.10	do	1.10

San Francisco Cattle Market—July 15.

Average slaughtering prices.

Beef	100 lb	Pork	100 lb
do	1.25	do	1.25
do	1.20	do	1.20
do	1.15	do	1.15
do	1.10	do	1.10

Market—July 15.

Apples—100 lb \$1.25

Oranges—100 lb \$1.25

Lemons—100 lb \$1.25

Strawberries—100 lb \$1.25

Raspberries—100 lb \$1.25

Blackberries—100 lb \$1.25

Cherries—100 lb \$1.25

Plums—100 lb \$1.25

Peaches—100 lb \$1.25

Apples—100 lb \$1.25

Oranges—100 lb \$1.25

Lemons—100 lb \$1.25

Strawberries—100 lb \$1.25

Raspberries—100 lb \$1.25

Blackberries—100 lb \$1.25

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Blackberries—100 lb \$1.25

Cherries—100 lb \$1.25

Plums—100 lb \$1.25

Peaches—100 lb \$1.25

Apples—100 lb \$1.25

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH DATES TO JULY 15.

We have more glorious news this week. Port Hudson has followed in the wake of Vicksburg, having surrendered to Gen. Banks on the 8th. Lee has managed to recross the Potomac with the remnants of his army. Gold has still further declined; having got below 80.

A dispatch from Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, July 14th, says: Lee's army was withdrawn from its position around Williamsport yesterday and last night, and recrossed the Potomac by a pontoon bridge at Falling Waters and flat-boats at Williamsport ferry. A portion of Pleasanton's cavalry entered Williamsport this morning, and captured a number of prisoners. Lee had previously sent over all his plunder trains, etc. A general movement was ordered this morning, and our columns were in motion at an early hour, but found the rebel entrenchment vacated.

A dispatch from General Meade, says: My cavalry now occupies Falling Waters, having overtaken and captured a brigade of infantry, 1,500 strong, two guns, and a large number of small arms. The enemy's forces are all across the Potomac.

A later dispatch says: My cavalry captured five hundred prisoners additional to those previously reported. General Pettigrew, of the Confederate Army, was killed this morning, in the attack on the rear guard, and his body is in our hands.

It is stated the river is not so high as reported and was forced by the wagons and artillery. A dispatch from the Secretary of War says five of the New York regiments have been ordered home, and that the retreat of Lee is a rout, with a much greater loss than at first supposed. He also confirms the news from Charleston.

July 15th, Medical Inspector Holman reports to Surgeon General Hammond that there are now in our hands, at Gettysburg, 10,000 rebel wounded, and this number will be increased rather than diminished. The rebel losses in the three days' battle at Gettysburg are unofficially footed up by the Surgeon General's officers as follows: Left on the field in our hands, wounded, 10,000; slightly wounded and taken away by the rebels, 4,000; killed on the field and buried by our forces, 3,500; taken prisoners by our forces, 12,000; deserters and stragglers, 4,000. The Union wounded now on the field number about 8,000, who are being removed slowly.

An official dispatch says Port Hudson surrendered on the 8th, 12,000 prisoners. A bearer of dispatches from Gen. Grant to the Government reports this in regard to affairs at Port Hudson: The surrender was made on the eighth by Major-General Gardner, and formal possession was taken of the rebel works on the morning of the ninth. The surrender was unconditional. There had been no general engagement for some days previous to the surrender, all firing having ceased excepting our artillery, which was occasionally replied to. The rebels are said to have had no beef at the time of the surrender, mule meat having been dealt out for some days. They had an abundance of corn to sustain the garrison a few weeks longer. The magazines contained a large supply of powder, but a small quantity of shot and shell. The number of prisoners is variously estimated at from 7,000 to 12,000 men. There are sixty pieces of artillery in the various batteries along the river and in the rear of the place, many of them being of very large caliber.

An arrival from Rosecrans' headquarters states that the main body of Bragg's army had retreated from Chattanooga to Atlanta. The presumption is that the bulk of his force is sent to Richmond to garrison that place. Rosecrans has taken 4,000 prisoners during the late forward movement, and our army is in high spirits and splendid condition. General Grant has finished paroling the Vicksburg rebel prisoners. They number 31,277. 80,000 stand of arms had been found, mainly in good condition, and more were being continually discovered. The siege and sea-coast guns were found to exceed 60. The whole artillery captured numbers over 200 pieces. The store of rebel ammunition also proves surprisingly heavy, and the stock of army clothing is valued at \$5,000,000, Confederate prices. Immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg, Gen. Sherman moved in the direction of the Big Black river with a large army. On the following day he met Johnston and defeated him after a sanguinary engagement, capturing two thousand prisoners. Gen. Frank Blair is reported in possession of Jackson.

Memphis reports of the 12th, from the army of Vicksburg, are all favorable. Sherman is pursuing Johnson, with every prospect of destroying his army.

General Dodge, at Corinth, reports he has routed the rebel forces under Forrest and Biddle, that have been scouring the country north, killing, wounding and capturing quite a number, including one captain.

A gunboat from Charleston, reports that all of Morris Island except Fort Wagner had been captured. The rebels lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 700 or 800. The attack commenced last Friday morning. On Monday afternoon the siege of Fort Wagner was progressing, with every prospect of its speedy capture. Fine monitors were engaged.

Morgan, on his raid in Ohio, is being closely pursued. A Cincinnati Dispatch of 15th, says Morgan reached Georgetown, Brown county, at midnight. He is pretty well hemmed in, and his chances for escape are slight. Gunboats and large forces went up the river yesterday to disperse his crossing the Ohio, which is too high to ford.

As a legitimate result of Copperhead teaching, a serious riot commenced in New York on Monday, in opposition to the conscription. On Monday forenoon, the mob rushed into the enrollment office and seized the papers, offering violence to the officers. Subsequently the building was fired, and the whole block of Third Avenue, near 43d street, was burned. As the mob numbered some 3,000, they at first overpowered the police and protest guard, killing some of them, as well as other persons, and for a time had their own way, committing all manner of excesses. "A procession of refugees, thieves, and women, paraded the streets, threatening all connected with the conscription," and acting like fiends. The telegraph lines were destroyed, railroads torn up, buildings "gutted," among the rest the Tribune publication office, and general havoc and plunder prevailed. The military having been lately sent away from the city could not be immediately availed of. The Governor was sent for, and after arriving in the city had issued a proclamation of warning to the mob. Military companies were being formed, and the police having been largely reinforced, were making some headway, killing and capturing many of the rioters. In Boston, a disturbance in consequence of the draft occurred on Tuesday; the military were called together, and with the police soon dispersed the rioters and restored quiet. One rioter and one citizen were killed, and several wounded. In Philadelphia, and other places the draft was progressing quietly.

New York dispatches of the 15th say the riot was still very serious. Negroes were attacked, beaten, and many killed; houses fired, and stores plundered. A detachment of military, with 12-pound howitzers, fired on the mob with grape and canister, killing some 20, as reported. Sufficient force to quell the riot was soon destroyed the Times office, broke open the jail, and liberated the prisoners. Gold has fallen to 127.

Wives, Mothers, and Sisters, whose husbands, sons, and brothers are serving in the army, cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposure of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents a box or pot.

"Treat Cures" Will cure! AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for a cough, AYER'S PILLS for a purgative, and AYER'S SASSAPARILLA for the complaints that require an alterative medicine.

BENICIA

LAW SCHOOL.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE at Benicia, believing that a LAW SCHOOL is needed on the Pacific Coast, have established a LAW DEPARTMENT at the Collegiate Institute. The First Class will commence under the direction of J. E. ABBOTT, A. M., who will give his exclusive attention to the interests of the school. Other Professors will be added as the wants of the school may require.

The First Course of Lectures will commence on the FOURTEENTH OF JULY, and continue twenty-one weeks. For Circular containing full information, address J. E. ABBOTT, Benicia.

REFERENCES:
Hon. JOHN CURREY, San Francisco.
Hon. JOHN SWETT, Esq., Superintendent of Public Instruction, San Francisco.
Hon. S. F. REYNOLDS, San Francisco.
Hon. H. R. WOOD, Esq., " "
Hon. S. C. HASTINGS, Benicia.
Hon. B. HALL, Esq., Stockton.
Hon. H. C. WHITMAN, Benicia.
Rev. S. WOODBRIDGE, D. D., Benicia.
J. F. HOUGHTON, Esq., Sacramento.
H. H. BARTLEY, Esq., Sacramento.
D. O. MILES, Esq., Sacramento.
L. B. BELCHER, Esq., Marysville.
W. C. BELCHER, Esq., Marysville.
Benicia, May 13, 1863.

BAGS! BAGS!

LEWIS & DETRICK,

CLAY STREET BAG FACTORY,

No. 113 Clay street,

BETWEEN DAVIS AND DRUMM STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Machine-Sewed Grain-Bags, On hand and for sale.

DUNDEE HAND-SEWED BAGS SIZES 19x23, 21x23, and 23x36.

WOOL BAGS! WOOL BAGS!!

FLOUR, SALT, ORE, AND SPECIE BAGS,

On hand and made to order.

Water-proof TENTS, constantly on hand.

Country Merchants and Farmers supplied at the lowest rates, on time with city acceptance. A liberal discount made for cash.

Orders promptly executed.

CALLAHAN & SANDERSON,

WHOLESALE

Crockery and Glass WAREHOUSE.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FURNISHING HOTEL AND FAMILY SUPPLIES.

No. 418 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

A LARGE and FINE Farm for Sale.

A FARM OF 1000 ACRES, ALL UNDER FENCE, Land of the best kind, Good Buildings, etc., will be sold at a great bargain to a cash purchaser, as the owner wishes to leave for a distant part of the mining region. This is a grand tract either for Grain and Stock, or Orchard and Crops already in, 300 acres. It can be purchased at a bargain and a tenant can be had at a good interest, also. This is a good opportunity for an investment. Apply to Editor of Farmer.

A. H. TODD & CO., Produce Grain Brokers, AND General Commission Merchants.

Office—No. 42 Clay street, New Number.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under \$500, 2 1/2 per cent; \$500 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc., amounts under \$500, 5 per cent; over \$500, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY, -

GLASSWARE.

FRENCH CHINA.

TABLE CUTLERY.

CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a Very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSONE STREET, CORNER MEROHANT.

SAN FRANCISCO.

GOD MADE MAN, AND MAN MADE MONEY.

God made Bees, and Bees made Honey.

Men and Money, and Honey and Bees.

There are spurious kinds of all these.

But if you want pure California Honey, Come to Washington Market with your Money.

In all shapes you'll get it if you call.

At HOWARD & KNELLER'S HONEY STALL.

The stall, some little ways Honey mix.

But it is always pure at 70.

Now when your friends to market you bring, Be sure and come to the Eastern Wing.

119-20

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

At short notice. TUBBS & CO.,

15 611 and 613 Front street

WM. T. COLEMAN, EDW. MOTT ROBINSON

HENRY CARLTON, JR.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

15

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

Proprietors.

23

Splendid Farm for Sale.

THE FARM IS SITUATED IN CONTRA COSTA County, being one of the most healthy portions of the State. It consists of 132 acres of land, with a never failing stream of good water running through the farm. The land is suitable for wheat, barley, corn, beans, potatoes, etc.; fenced with a five-board fence and divided off into convenient lots, all fire-light. A good House, with all conveniences, lathed and plastered. Barn and stable, corral, etc. 500 French and German grape-vines, two years old, consisting of good varieties. Good garden, suitable for raising vegetables at all seasons of the year; two good wells of soft water. A Warranty Deed will be given as the title is perfect, being a Patent from the United States. There is a good landing for shipping grain near by, where boats of 60 tons burden land regularly. There is a school one and a quarter miles from the house. For particulars and terms, which are liberal, inquire of Col. Warren, editor of this paper.

New Washing Machine.

"KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED."

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of the Public to his newly invented Washing-Machine, which he believes himself will surpass all other inventions yet made in this most important family house hold.

Wash, wash, scrub, scrub, wash, wash to-day, Good news I bring to all our friends, Hark now I've done away.

This efficient and simple New Invention, which has been entered for patent, will be offered to every family in our State at a low price. It is a wonderful labor-saving machine, which the inventor feels confident will not only surpass all others, but will meet the approbation of all house keepers.

This Machine will be for sale in San Francisco by the first week in April, at ARTHUR & SON'S Agricultural Warehouse, Corner Washington and Davis streets.

H. CLARK, Inventor and Patentee.

Alvarado, Alameda County.

3

Washing Machine

"ECONOMY!"

INVENTED BY J. M. HORNER.

THIS IS A MACHINE THAT SHOULD BE IN USE in every Family, to be justly and fully appreciated.

This Machine is of great power and durability, with double malle, double actions and double levers, or simple and compound levers; so arranged that wood and iron perform four-fifths of the labor, while the operator is only required to expend one-fifth, i. e. this Invention gives by means of the levers 400 per cent to the manual labor.

It is only 25 inches in length on the inside, and 26 high to the top of the box. Not liable to get out of order, very convenient, easily cleaned, needs no butter, and any lady that can use a broom or wash a shirt can use it to advantage, without having her hands injured by soap or water. Laces, Stockings, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, fine or coarse articles, as well as large and small, are washed with equal facility.

No attention is required on the part of the operator after the clothes are put into the machine until they are ready to be placed to the second end or rinsing water. In all this operation, however great the power, the most delicate fabric is never rent nor a button removed.

As a proof of the value of this Machine, any one desirous of testing its qualities can purchase one for the LOW PRICE OF \$15, or with NEW WRINGER \$25, and if after a fair trial it is not found to fully come up to the statement above, return the machine and the money will be refunded.

We wish to say to parties living in Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties, and having either of the Washing Machines known as "California," "Excellior," "Little Giant," or any other crank machine with boxes of like construction, that we will alter said machine into an Economy for \$10 each, and if they will not wash double the amount of clothes, and do it as well, with the same strength and time, or the same amount with half the strength, after the alteration that they will now, then we will charge nothing for our labor. Besides the above advantages, they will be much smaller, easier cleaned; handier to work, and more durable.

The Machines are for sale at the Home of the Inventor, near Mission San Jose; also, at the city of San Jose, and at San Francisco.

All letters on business should be directed to me, at Mission San Jose.

J. M. HORNER.

Near CENTERVILLE, Feb. 7th, 1863.

MR. J. M. HORNER: Dear Sir: By the bearer, I send you the price for making for your Washing Machine "Economy," and as you may be desirous of knowing what I think of it, I will state that after several weeks' trial I can give it my most qualified (and sincere) and for several reasons—prominent among them the following, viz:

1.—Ease of action and rapidity of execution.

2.—Capacity.—It washes twice as many clothes as any machine of its size, in as short or shorter space of time.

3.—No machine can turn the clothes better, as it keeps them rolling all the time.

4.—It washes clothes perfectly clean.

5.—It washes clothes of any texture without wear or tear. This is done by squeezing instead of rubbing.

Yours truly,

J. M. SELWIDGE.

The undersigned being owners of J. M. Horner's Washing Machine "Economy," endorse the above five reasons as being perfectly correct.

WILLIAM HOPKINS,

A. O. REX,

MRS. ANNA MACK,

WILLIAM Y. HORNER.

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARRISON, Apia, Samoa.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE

Author with great care and the devotion of much

time. From the experience of many years as an

apiarist, the Author has given results that must be

of great value to all who have bees. Every person

who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.

The book is for sale by the Author at Sacramento, and at

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1883.

NUMBER 22.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
BY J. E. PHILLIPS & CO.

No. 723 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson
SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For
advertisers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis.
City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number,
or \$5 per annum in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid
in advance.

JOB WORK.—Of every description, done with prompt-
ness at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

All letters on business connected with the office should
be addressed to PUBLISHER-CALIFORNIA FARMER,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

Good Crops—Poor Crops.

The present year will prove the great benefit of
the summer-fallow system, which this journal has
repeatedly advocated for many years. From
every source comes to us facts like these:

Summer fallow, 40, 50, and 60 bushels an acre
of wheat, and 50, 60, and 75 bushels of barley;
while land not thus cultivated, from 25 down to
5 bushels an acre. Does summer fallow pay?

We often hear farmers say, "When the season
is wet, the crop on summer fallow, if planted early,
grows too rank and lodged!" but our answer is,
if the land has been summer fallowed and is in
good order, it can be planted at any time—just
when the weather is suitable, either in December,
January or February; whereas, if the land has not
been thus prepared, a wet season prevents the
planting till it is late, and then the soil is wet and
heavy, the land becomes lumpy, the rain on it
drives quick, and the seed is soon above ground,
and consequently a short crop or no crop at all;
and if a dry season, the plowing must be shallow,
and the result is the same—a short crop.

The present year will prove our system of sum-
mer fallow to be the only one for California. Will
our grain growers be so kind as to send us the re-
sult of their harvests.

FRUIT IN OUR MARKET.—Fruits of all kinds come
plentifully and are now selling at low prices.
This is well; for it will place them within the
reach of those whose humble means will enable
them to give them to their families, and fruit is
richer, better, cheaper and more wholesome than
any other kind of food that can be eaten. An
abundance of good, ripe fruit every day, will save
both the butcher's and the doctor's bills.

OUR COPPER MINES.—If evidence was wanting
of the richness of our State in copper, it can be
had any day in seeing the hundreds of bags of
ore that come down on the Stockton steamers—
it counts by the hundreds of bags. When at
Stockton, we saw hundreds of bags daily, marked
"Colon," "Keystone," "Napoleon." A few years
hence, and it will require one or more steamers to
carry the ore, besides other freight.

THE NEW MUSIC.—Professor Scott has just pub-
lished a very finely illustrated copy of music, en-
titled *The Happy and Contented Polka*, and dedi-
cated the same to the ladies of the Lick House.

The music has a fine vignette of the Lick House,
with the words underneath, "The Lick House
ladies are always contented and happy."

Who wouldn't be happy, when they have every-
thing to make them so?

We acknowledge the copy complimentary sent
to us, and we will try the Polka, and see if it
won't make us happy too.

THE STOCKTON AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.—We call
attention to the new advertisement of Messrs.
Jones & Howell, of Stockton. This house has
been so long known by the liberal and upright
policy of doing business, and established so high a
reputation, that it is only needed for us to call at-
tention of the farmers of San Joaquin to the fact
of their new arrivals and standard goods, that
they may be supplied. New settlers in the county
should at once call and see Messrs. J. & H., and
make their acquaintance.

C. P. RAILROAD.—Stockholders in the Central
Pacific Railroad, held their annual meeting on the
21st, when they elected the following nine Direc-
tors to serve during the ensuing year: Leland
Stanford, C. P. Huntington, James Bailey, Mark
Hopkins, and Theodore D. Judah of Sacramento;
A. P. Stanford of San Francisco, L. A. Booth of
Nevada Territory, D. W. Strong of Nevada county,
and Charles Marsh of Placer county. This Board
selected its officers as follows: Leland Stanford,
President; C. P. Huntington, Vice President;
James Bailey, Secretary; Mark Hopkins, Treasurer;
Theodore D. Judah, Chief Engineer.

Ladies, don't forget to look in at Kirby, Byrne
& Co's and see the new goods now opening for
sale—shawls, silks, etc., all of latest styles,
and many goods made expressly for this estab-
lishment.

Sheep Husbandry.

Since the outbreak of the Southern rebellion, the
diminution of the cotton supply, and the increas-
ed demand for woolen goods, great efforts have
been made to extend sheep husbandry throughout
the loyal States. These efforts continue. A re-
cent number of the United States Economist and
Dry Goods Reporter, in urging the extension of
this branch of rural industry, mentions the fol-
lowing facts:

It is asserted by parties well informed upon the
subject, that no country adapted to "Sheep Hus-
bandry" has ever entered into this important
branch of agriculture without becoming wealthy.
In England, where the annual rent of the land is
fully equal to the cost of the freehold in Illinois,
or Michigan, the business is carried on to a larger
extent and with greater profit than in any other
part of the world. Sixty millions of sheep are
clipped in the United Kingdom. The fleeces aver-
age about five pounds after being washed, and it
is not an uncommon thing for a quarter of mutton
to weigh 60 pounds after being dressed. Many of
the fleeces weigh full 8 pounds. It is a common
impression that the English people are more fond
of beef than of any other animal food. "John
Bull" and "roast beef" are by many considered
synonymous terms, but nevertheless mutton has
displaced beef on the Englishman's table. A
farmer in England who keeps no sheep upon his
land is regarded as a poor manager, and behind
the age. Sheep manure is valued at 40c. a head.
Instead of importing guano from a distance of
12,000 miles, of a cost of from 60 to 70 dollars
a ton, the manure of sheep is obtained at com-
paratively no expense, and is equally distributed
over the land. From the discussion of the effect
of the cotton famine upon England, one would be
led to suppose that the manufacture of cotton
goods was the most important interest in that
country, but "Sheep Husbandry" and woolen
manufactures very far surpass it. For many years
great attention has been paid to the growth of
sheep best adapted to the production of worsted.
It is a singular fact that very few of the most in-
telligent merchants in our large cities know pre-
cisely what constitutes the difference between
wool and worsted. Worsted is the long fibers of
wool separated from the short by combing. Un-
til within a very short period, this process of sepa-
ration was done by hand at very great expense,
but within the past few years machinery has been
constructed, which performs the work so satisfac-
torily, that a revolution in the cost of worsteds
has been effected, both in England and on the
Continent. So important is the growth of sheep
best adapted to the production of worsted consid-
ered in England, that up to within the last 25
years it was a penal offense to export a "Leice-
ster" or "Cotswold" from any part of the Kingdom.
By this means England has monopolized the pro-
duction of coarse worsteds, and to-day supplies
the world with these fabrics. The imports of
worsted and cotton-and-worsted fabrics into the
United States this year will amount to about \$17,-
367,672. The nature of our climate makes
worsted goods more desirable than any other, and
we have been for many years the best customer
that England has for this class of goods. The de-
rangement of industry in the cotton-growing re-
gions, occasioned by the war, must necessarily pro-
duce a greater demand for worsted and woolen
fabrics for years to come, and the tariff and high
rate for exchange will make it profitable hereafter
to produce the raw material and the manufactured
goods in our own country. This subject has at-
tracted the attention of capitalists, and we are in-
formed that a company has already been organ-
ized, in Massachusetts, with a large capital, for
the purpose of producing worsteds. It is confi-
dently believed that the enterprise will prove a
success, and that worsted goods will hereafter be
produced, to compete successfully with England
or any other part of the world. All that is required
to make it certain is, that the sheep shall be grown.
The soil and climate of all our Northwestern
States are admirably adapted to "Sheep Hus-
bandry," and the farmers of that section could
not possibly turn their attention to a more profit-
able branch of agriculture. The sheep best
adapted to the production of worsted are the
Leicester and Cotswold breeds, and can be ob-
tained in Canada to any extent, and at reasonable
prices. The carcasses are large and the fleece of
long staple, which makes these breeds more val-
uable, both for the clip and for mutton. In Illinois
and other parts of the West, where corn is raised
in such quantities that it is at times used for fuel,
the Leicester and Cotswold sheep would pay a
large profit to the grower, if raised and fed for
the mutton alone, leaving out of the account the
value of the fleece. Corn is a most excellent
food for fattening sheep, and there is no country on
earth that can compete with the West in its pro-
duction. By looking over the market reports of
the three cities of Boston, Philadelphia and New
York, it will be found that the average price of
first-class mutton is higher at all times than the
average price of first-class beef, but the largest
profit in the growing of sheep in our country is
realized on the clip. In Canada, where the Lei-

cester and Cotswold are the favorite breeds, the
average weight of the fleece is full 6 pounds af-
ter being washed. It is estimated in all sheep-
growing countries that the increase of the flock
will fully offset the cost of keeping, so that the
clip is clear profit. In February we predicted
that the wool clip of the West would bring seventy
cents a pound. At that time gold was selling at
a premium of 72 per cent, which made legal ten-
der notes a fraction over 58 cents to the dollar.
At present gold is at a premium of about fifty per
cent, which makes the legal tender note worth 66 2/3
cents to the dollar. It will thus be seen that the
currency has appreciated about fourteen per cent
since February, and it will therefore buy 14 per
cent more of all commodities, wool included. If
nothing should occur between now and the time
the wool clip is brought into market to change
the value of the legal tender note, we think the
best clips will range from 60 to 65 cents a pound.
At this price it will pay the grower a very hand-
some profit, and there is no question as to there
being plenty of buyers, for every pound in the
country. It should be recollected that the appre-
ciation of the currency has produced a decline in
the price of other kinds of merchandise as well as
wool, so that the wool-grower will be enabled to
purchase, with sixty cents a pound for his wool,
as much of other commodities as he could have
purchased in February at 70 cents a pound. For
years past the quantity of wool manufactured in
the United States has averaged full 125,000,000 of
pounds.* Of this quantity not more than one
half has been grown here. While we have been
exporting grain and provisions to an immense
amount, we have imported wool from Australia,
the Cape of Good Hope, South America, China,
Russia, India, and in short from every other quar-
ter of the Globe, and are doing so to-day, though
it is an indisputable fact that no country on earth
is better adapted to "Sheep-Husbandry" than the
Northwest. Should the agriculturists neglect to
grow a sufficient quantity of wheat and corn to
supply our home demand, it would be regarded
as most surprising evidence of a lack of enter-
prise, and yet our natural facilities of soil and
climate are no better for producing corn and
wheat than they are for the growing of sheep. In
Australia and the Cape of Good Hope, where
sheep husbandry is carried on extensively and at
a large profit, the climate is not as favorable, the
soil is barren, and there is no market for mutton,
while in the West the soil is rich, the climate dry
and cool, and our large cities furnish a ready
market for mutton at higher prices than in Lon-
don and Paris. For years past the people of the
West, have seen the wool-buyer running through
the country eager to contract for wool "on the
sheep's back." How much more eager will they
be in the future when the consumption of wool is
increased fifty per cent, as it is likely to be? Al-
though the population of our country is small as
compared with older ones, yet it should be re-
membered that we consume more than five times
as many goods in proportion to our numbers as
any of the countries of the old world. This is
owing to the fact that the wages of labor are
higher and the cost of living cheaper. It is con-
fidently believed that the 30,000,000 of people in
the United States, before the breaking out of the
rebellion, consumed more goods than 150,000,000
of the population of any other part of the world.
In support of this assertion it may be mentioned,
that in Russia, a strong able-bodied man receives
5 copicks (equal to four cents of our money) for a
day's labor, pounding stone upon the public road.
In Prussia, laborers receive 5 silver "groshen"
(equal to 12 1/2 cents of our money) for a day's
labor. In Ireland, laboring men receive about £15
sterling (\$75 of our money) for one year's ser-
vices. In Poland a night watchman receives
equal to about 25 cents of our money for guard-
ing the streets from 6 o'clock in the evening to 6
in the morning. In Germany, the women of the
middling or well-to-do classes rarely ever have
more than two silk dresses in a life time, and the
laboring classes none. Silks are worn only by
the nobility and wealthy classes. A teamster in
that country with a pair of horses and wagon, re-
ceives for a day's work of himself and team, one
"thaler" a day (or about 72 cents of our money)
and pays his own expenses. A gentleman who
traveled in Germany a few years since, relates
that on one occasion he had his attention called
to two hearty, stout, girls, who he was told, had
the care of eighty cows, and their pay was ten
thalers a year, equal to seven dollars and twenty
cents of our money. Neither of them had ever
had on either a shoe or a bonnet, yet they were
pictures of health and apparently contented.
These few facts are believed to be fair illustrations
of the condition of the laboring classes of Eu-
rope, and will serve to show the inability of the
laboring people to indulge in dress to anything
like the extent that the American people are in
the habit of doing, and they ought furthermore to
be convincing proof of the blessings we enjoy as
compared with any other people on the face of
the earth. Our information from the West is to
the effect that much more attention has been paid
within the past year to "Sheep Husbandry," and

that the clip of the present year will be larger
than usual, but we are inclined to believe that
our Western farmers do not fully realize the im-
mense increase of the demand which will be
created for the great staple by the cutting short
of the cotton supply.

At the breaking out of the rebellion there was
in the hands of manufacturers, commission
houses, importers, jobbers, and retailers, a very
large stock of woolen goods, the accumulation of
years. The stock of cotton goods was also large,
and to work off the surplus of both has taken two
years. It is believed that at present the stocks
are limited both of cottons and woolens, as com-
pared with the requirements of thirty millions of
people, and that cotton having reached a point
nearly as high as wool, the demand for the latter
must necessarily be greatly increased. If we did
not produce in the United States more than half
the wool used by manufacturers before the com-
mencement of the war, and when cotton was
abundant at ten cents a pound, is it not reason-
able to suppose that we could double the produc-
tion profitably now, when cotton is at 65 cents a
pound, and when there is sound reason for believ-
ing that it will not for years to come, whether the
war is prolonged or not, rise at less than 25 cents
a pound. We have at present in the loyal States
25,000,000 of sheep, and we believe that this
number could be doubled without producing a
sufficient quantity of wool and mutton to supply
the demand for the next five years. There is no
mystery about "Sheep Husbandry." All that is
required to conduct the business successfully is
the exercise of plain common sense, which dic-
tates that all domestic animals (and sheep in par-
ticular), to thrive well, require to be well fed, to
have plenty of room, and to be well protected
from storms.

What does it Cost to Produce a Bushel of Corn?

At a Farmers' Club in Chester County, Penn.,
the question was asked: "What is the cost to a
farmer of a bushel of corn?" The Secretary fur-
nishes the following abstract of the discussion for
the Germantown Telegraph:

"Some objected to this question, because, as
they said, the price would vary with the soil, cul-
tivation, season, etc. The President, in answer to
this, remarked that the *ne plus ultra* of good farm-
ing was to raise the produce at the lowest possible
cost, and what he wanted to know was what this
cost was.

"The Treasurer said, that in order to answer
this question, the members must, in addition to
the cost, give their mode of cultivation and pre-
vious treatment of the field, and that he had kept
a regular account of the amount of work, etc.,
expended upon the corn crop, and found that last
year his corn cost him 23 1/2 cents per bushel,
after allowing six per cent for interest on the land.
His plan was to plow the ground early in the
spring to the depth of eight or nine inches, and,
after harrowing well, planted in squares, four feet
one way, and three feet six inches the other way.
Always dropped five grains to the hill and thinned
out to three. Generally applied plaster to the
hill about the time the corn was coming up. The
last crop was hauled two miles to the railroad,
and owing to the cut-worm and dry weather was
not as large as usual; the average cost of his
corn-crop for the six years previous to the one
above mentioned was 22 1/2 cents a bushel, and the
average yield 53 1/2 bushels an acre.

"Another member had found the average cost
of his corn-crop for the last five years to be 24 1/2
cents a bushel, and the average yield to be 50 1/2
bushels an acre. His plan was to plow as much
as possible of his corn-ground in the fall or win-
ter, though he seldom succeeded in getting more
than half of it done. After being well harrowed,
it was put in with a drill, four feet from row to
row, and about one foot from stalk to stalk. His
farm was purchased five years ago for \$110 an
acre, and his neighbor's, who made the first state-
ment, cost \$115 an acre, so that in point of value
there was little if any difference in yield.

"Of the eleven estimates made, the highest was
28 1/2, and the lowest (which was second crop corn)
was 21 1/2 cents a bushel, giving an average cost of
25 1/2. If we leave the second-crop corn out of the
question, and consider that only which was raised
the sod (which is no more than fair), we have an
average, from ten estimates, of 26 1/2 cents a bushel,
as the 'cost to the farmer of one bushel of corn.'

"Taking the ten cases together, the average
selling price was 57 1/2 cents a bushel, leaving a
profit of 30 1/2 cents. One member stated that in
1860 he obtained about 91c a bushel for a portion
of his corn by feeding it to his cattle for the Phil-
adelphia market, and in 1861 he got 17 cents a
bushel for about the same amount sold in the same
way."

Purchasers of Crochery and Glass Ware.—Messrs.
Callahan & Sanderson are always opening new
and desirable goods in their line for family use,
and they are especially provided with the material
for supplying Hotel and Boarding Houses with all
the Crochery they need. See their card in our
columns.

(For the California Farmer.) Intuition, or Soul-knowledge.

NAPA CITY, July 12, 1883.

Intuition, or soul-knowledge, is becoming more
and more the desire of the children of earth, and
from this intense yearning after the beyond, will
truths be eliminated, which otherwise must ever
lie dormant, but not such is the plan of the Great
I Am. We were brought into existence for a no-
ble purpose, which can only be worked out by
each individual for themselves, and the more of
this soul-knowledge we may attain, while inhab-
iting this mortality, the wiser and happier will
we be here, also, after we step out into the un-
known, according to our physical senses; but still
we may know much more of the glories in store
for us, if we will cultivate this intuition, of more
real worth than all mere earthly knowledge com-
bined. But how are we to obtain this wisdom?
asks the querist. First, by associating everything
pure within our hearts, letting this truth be ex-
emplified in our daily lives and conversation, but
all this must emanate from a childlike trust in a
Creator and Preserver of all things, and more
than this, we must feel that He is in very truth
our Father, and as such, will do the best possible
thing for His children. If our paths are crooked
and thorny, our lives filled with sorrow and an-
guish of heart, we must first seek for a solution,
for there is an adequate cause somewhere; if,
from some wrong within us, in failing to let our
light shine so that others might see, or, what is
worse, trying to extinguish what little we have,
then be it known to all earnest seekers, that in us
must the first change be effected, and by our own
free will, turning from our evil ways and pursuing
the paths of holiness. But if we find no such
cause, feeling within our breasts that inner con-
sciousness of having done right to the best of our
ability, then will this answer to our question ab-
solute us from the consequences of this great
wrong, although we may have been made to suf-
fer from the failures of others, to see this truth.
Then our duty is to wait with patience, and hope,
knowing that events are controlled by a Power
wiser than us, who will not permit us permanently
to be injured by others, but through these same
trials, we may become more freed from the dross
of earth, and awake to a newness of purpose,
whose first step will be charity towards those by
whom we have been made to suffer. And again,
oh, ye of little faith, your minds must needs re-
main long in darkness and distrust, unless you
open them to the beams which are being shed
with such effulgence all around your pathway,
only waiting for you to receive them into your
needy souls. Why will you not throw aside your
prejudices, and desire only truth, which shall
make you free indeed? When such time shall
come, then will many lessons of wisdom from the
Fount of Knowledge, through the intuitive per-
ception, flow into our souls, causing us to feel
that any sacrifice cannot be too great, which will
call on these exalted faculties. So let us, one
and all, think more of our spiritual capacities,
and less of those pertaining to this earth.

H. H. O.

The Artesian Baths, Stockton.

We feel called upon to make known as widely
as possible every real public benefit that can be
easily enjoyed, and the Artesian Baths, of Dr.
McLean at Stockton, are of a character that
should be widely known.

Dr. McLean has prepared a large and spacious
bathing house, which is supplied with water
from the famous Artesian Well, on the City Hall
Square—pure and soft, clear as crystal water,
and warm and balmy. This bath house is not
as well known, nor is it patronized one-tenth as
well as it deserves to be. If the citizens will
but give it the encouragement it deserves the
doctor will make still more improvements, un-
til it shall rival any bath house in the State for
luxury or style. All that is asked is a just en-
couragement.

We have enjoyed the bath often, and it is a
luxury; there is a large swimming bath for la-
dies, and one for gentis, this is an extra luxury,
and in addition to this we are authorized to say
to the public, that the Doctor cordially and ear-
nestly invites all clergymen and editors through-
out the State, who shall visit Stockton, to come
and enjoy his baths all they desire, free of charge
—here is liberality, truly—and as the Good
Book tells us, that, "Gentleness is Godliness,"
we hope every clergyman will, of course, take
these baths, and prepare the way by practical
work to "Go and preach the gospel;" and surely,
also, editors—that is political editors, more es-
pecially, that have to write hard words—will be
sure, when visiting Stockton, that they will go
to this "Pool of Siloam" and "wash and be clean."

Dr. McLean makes so generous an offer to the
clergy and editorial corps, that we hope they
will each and all preach a good sermon for him,
for the doctor, both by theory and practice, is
now trying to make clean (McLean) everybody.
This is truly a philanthropic enterprise.

The shipment of treasure yesterday, per Consti-
tution, was as follows: to England \$877,841.69,
to New York \$308,235.60, to Panama \$24,132.00;
total \$1,210,209.29.

LETTER FROM PORT ROYAL—NO. 3.

Camp of 4th Reg't N. Y. S. V. Infantry,
Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 31, 1863.

EDITOR FARMER: The contrabands, as they are called, form one of the great institutions of the South, and as you know the chief corner-stone of the so-called confederacy. To me they appear to be rather wriggly and funny corner-stones, and the foundations laid upon these stones, as a base, will most likely prove somewhat shaky, and shows the slender means within the reach of the chivalry, when they use this as the principal material of both warp and woof of their whole social fabric. One might as well lay the foundations of a great empire upon the Atlantic's restless wave, or build cities upon the spray of the world-wide famous falls of Yosemite as it sparkles and gleams in the sunbeams, as to depend upon the negro, for one little word is always applicable to the darkey and the politician—they are mighty "on a par." The negro has been the fulcrum upon which the politicians have placed the war, overthrowing our great and glorious Government. It is devoutly to be wished, that the corrupt, designing, unscrupulous, pettifogging, narrow-minded, selfish, knavish one-horse politicians, that have been principally instrumental in bringing about this fratricidal war, could be placed (all from the North, South, East and West) on the one side, and the contrabands, the chief corner-stone, separately or combined, on the other, and compelled to fight it out. No doubt the corner-stones would get the best of it, and the lop-headed chivalry would be very ready and willing to acknowledge that even negroes could fight upon a pinch, though they have often boasted that a black corner-stone could never face a white sprig of chivalry to fight. They would find themselves in about the same predicament of the man who boasted in the bar-room of a country inn, in the most public manner, "that there was no devil, he knew, and would swear to it." He lived about half a mile from the tavern, and had to pass through a strip of dense woods on his way home. Two or three ways started off before him and secreted themselves in the most lovely portion of the wood, and one of them as he approached, walked into the middle of the road with a white sheet covering him from head to foot. The brave man fell upon his knees, exclaiming in piteous, whining tones, "Oh, ah! Mr. Devil, I never said there was no devil, for I always believed it and knew it, and I always stood up for you and took your part when you were abused, and always said you were outrageously slandered, and come what may, I am determined to stick to you and defend you to the last, yes, even if I'm d-d for it." Here the laugh came in good and strong, and gradually tapering down to sundry heavy imitations of the *ardent* at his expense. So these galvanized, india-rubber politicians would be likely to say, "Well, darkeys, you have been thinking all this time that we were really in earnest in all we said about your fighting qualities, but, pshaw! we were only *funning* a little, to make things look lively and smart. We always knew you were first-rate fellows, so let us go and imbibe."

But I promised to tell you in this letter something of what I saw and heard on the other side of the Island the day after our landing. Well, after breakfast we went forth to see the sights and hear the "noises" as the darkeys said. We first went to the old mansion house. Such a scene of destruction and desolation I never before witnessed. I have been in, and a part of New York, on May-day, I have trodden the fiery path of many a great conflagration, but have nowhere seen such entire and wanton destruction as here. Every piece of furniture in the house, every door, window, and wall was marred, defaced and broken. Books, papers, letters on friendship and business, dating as far back as 1820, were found, probably all the family had received, were strewn over the floors and around the entire yard. On inquiring who had done this, the contrabands at once said, "When the Yankees come with big guns, massa Pope and General Drayton ran, and all de soldiers dey run awful, and told us to go, or they would kill us. We do no such a thing. Dey say, dey shoot us, den weem all run to de woods out yonder, and dey shoot, no hit us. Den we holler, de Yankees coming, and la! didn't dey run; dey come in here and break and smash 'em things all up, and den ki yi, dey run for de boat like de possum up de gum-tree. Yal yab! yab!"

Thence we went to the cotton-barn, and found in some many thousand dollars' worth of cotton, the best Sea Island, all in bales and ready for the market; in other places only part of it in bales, the balance, some ginned and some not. Large supplies of corn, hay, and produce were found on the premises.

We visited the negro quarters and found them apparently comfortable, or they might become so with proper care of the inmates. They said their master worked them hard (there were about one hundred on the plantation) and gave them each only one peck of corn a week, and on, or about Christmas, would kill and distribute among all the colored people, one bullock only; that he gave them no shoes, and only one suit of clothes a year, which I should think, from their appearance, was true. The whole plantation, buildings, fences, fields, and woods, were all *intensely* Southern, that is, carelessly and slovenly managed as compared with farms, buildings, fields, etc., in the Northern and Middle States. Even dame Nature herself makes a wry face at the way she is treated here, and does out one little "ubbin'" of corn, where she would shoot up three or four large stalks with half a dozen or more ears of the best quality and size under the magic wand of the Yankee rule, or any rule that would treat her fairly.

In our rambles we came across an old couple, nearly white, who looked as though they had walked out of some old picture-frame that had been hanging in the Vatican or somewhere else at Rome, for at least several hundred years, and the old man, who was quite talkative, was asked how old he was. "Well, massa, I d'know, but I reckon about two hundred and fifty or three hundred years." "Whew! so old as that!" "Yes,

massa." "Why, you must have known Christopher Columbus, then." "Oh, yes, massa, he took a notion to court one of my old massa's gals, but she said she'd 'live on later and hominy afore she'd marry 'em.'" "Do you remember the Revolutionary war?" "What, de war whar massa Washington and Marlon fit?" "Yes, the same." "Lor de massy, why one of my boys waited on General Marion; he good man." "Do you remember Mr. Calhoun?" "Yes, he was done born right down here to Braddock's point; my oldest gal took care of his mother when she was a little baby." "Well, how do you feel now, do you have any pain?" "Yes, massa, deumatia is awful, and de sun looks pale, he getting old, he used to be mighty bright, but not now, and he goes away early and gets back late (he was nearly blind), de ground no look fresh and bright any more, de blooms no more pretty, de old fig-tree no good now, figs bitter." "Do you feel that you will go to a better country when you die?" "Oh yes, bress God, old Sam and Nanny (his wife) must home, good old massa in Heaven, come by and by and say Sam! me want you and Nanny up in de heavens, and there'll be a heap of sweet later, horecake and possum-fat dar, and den see all my boys and gals." "How many have you?" "Dun know, reckon forty or fifty." I spent more than an hour with them. They were sitting on a bench by the side of their house, and to me were indeed very interesting. Of course no one for a moment supposes they are either of them half the age they they suppose, as they have no idea of time. Still, from their appearance, and from many corroborative facts, I have no doubt they have seen more than one hundred winters.

The religious element is very strongly developed in the negro character. They are mostly Baptists, having colored preachers who usually exercise a kind of patriarchal authority over them, and as a rule they are pretty good singers, though their manner and style of singing sounds oddly enough to a Northern ear. Yet they seem very earnest and devout in their devotions, and sincere in all their professions. They also, as a general rule, have a very high estimate of the Yankee character. They appear to think Yankees belong to a superior order of beings, endowed with great wisdom and possessed of superhuman strength. One anecdote from the old man above mentioned will show this. He said, "After massa General Drayton done finished the fort, he come out to see massa Pope; he say 'got em fort fixed now so that no Yankee could come near it, that all the Yankees in the world could not take it, why, even God Almighty himself could not get it, could he, Sam?' turning to me. I said I d'know, 'cept he send the Yankees to take it, then he bound to have it, any how. He then looked at me awful, and then said 'Get out of my sight you rascal, and never let me see you again,' and I reckon he never send me again, for when the Yankees come and take the fort, he run so fast on his horse that he no see nigger, no how, and dat is the libbing truth."

About half-past three in the afternoon we had procured from the natives sundry chickens, two fine turkeys, and one or two sheep killed in the fields, for which we paid the people a fair price, which, with two meals we paid for, left them six or seven dollars, more money probably, than they ever possessed before during their life at one time. With our stock in trade swung on poles, carried by two men each, we started for camp in great good humor, full of fun and frolic, and many a joke leaped from the lips of some of our party, that kept the whole in the best spirits. When near the setting of the sun (for the sun shines occasionally even in Secession) and within a mile of the camp, we were met by an Aid of General Stevens, who informed us that complaints had been made by the colored people, that many of the soldiers had stolen or taken before their eyes chickens, pigs, eggs, etc., and then refused to pay for them, and that he had orders to arrest all parties found out of camp and take them at once to headquarters, and that we must consider ourselves under arrest; and to accommodate all parties, we so considered ourselves. On our way we had been joined by many officers and men from other regiments, and at the time of our arrest, had as many as sixty or seventy in the party. Sixteen file of men took us in charge and marched us to the General's quarters. We assuredly made a grotesque appearance, sixty or seventy men, many of them carrying poultry, pigs, or lamb, others with books, magazines and papers, some with chins and hard-ware. One had a nice puppy, another a small and very black pig, which for a long time was known as the "Regimental Pig," and about ten parties of two men each had a pole, each end resting on a man's shoulder, heavily laden with eatables, nicknacks, etc., all fatigued, dusty or muddy; thus appearing, we were marched under guard, boldly up in front of the General's quarters, and ordered to halt. The officer of the guard reported our arrival to the General, who sent an order for all the commissioned officers to appear before him. On entering, he arose and met us in the middle of the room, extended his hand and received us very cordially, stating that the complaints before mentioned had been entered, and that he ordered all to be arrested, that he might, if possible, find the guilty parties. We stated to him that we had been sent out by our commanding officer to procure fresh provisions, and that we had paid a liberal price for all we had from the contrabands, of the truth of which he was perfectly satisfied, and at once released us to go to our camp. The last time I saw the noble General was on the battle-field on James' Island, near Charleston, on the 15th of June last, bravely leading forward his brave Highlanders, under the terrific fires of the rebel batteries. He was soon after ordered North, and fell while urging on his brave men, bearing the Stars and Stripes in his own hand, three standard bearers having fallen within a few minutes. He fell with his hand firmly grasping the flag-staff, and the starry folds of that dear old flag he loved so well, fell over his head that had been pierced by a rifle ball. Thus died the brave, accomplished and noble General, Isaac I. Stevens. Peace to his memory.

Wary and hungry we reached our camp after the bivouac fires had been lighted and were all aglow for a mile or more in extent, along the whole line of regiments and brigades. Having eaten heartily from the viands cooked by the camp-fire, we wrapped our blankets around us and laid our aching limbs upon the cold earth, with heaven's sought that repose that nature demanded, thinking we were to have for our dinner the next day, to be sure.

As ever, yours, J. Burris.

From the Atlantic Monthly.
WEAK LUNGS.
And How to Make them Strong.

(Continued.)

DR. CLARKE.

No subject is so intimately connected with the health of the respiratory apparatus as dress. And, as bearing upon pulmonary consumption, there are certain errors in the dress of children which must be noticed. I believe I echo the voice of my profession, when I declare that the seeds of consumption are planted in thousands by these mistakes in dress during infancy and childhood. To correct these, permit me a few practical suggestions. The skirt-bands must be left very loose. If you would give the baby's lungs and heart the best chance for development, the dress about the chest and waist should be so loose, that, if the child be held up by the shoulders, its entire dress, except as sustained by the shoulders, will fall to the floor. With such a dress the blood is so much sooner oxygenated, that, other things being equal, the characteristic dark red color of the skin will disappear much sooner than with a close dress.

The bones surrounding the small, feeble lungs, now for the first time beginning to move, are so soft and pliable, that, under the slightest pressure, they will yield, and the capacity of the lungs be reduced. Yet I have seen the nurse use the entire strength of her fingers in the first application of the skirt-bands. No thoughtful person, acquainted with the anatomy of the thorax in a new-born babe, can escape the conclusion that its vitality is seriously compromised by this pressure upon the principal organs of that vitality. In many instances I have seen the character of the little one's respiration and pulse decidedly affected by enlarging the skirt-bands.

Mothers, if you think all this pressure necessary to give your babies a form, as I have heard some of you say, you forget that the Creator of your child has all wisdom and skill, and that any changes in the baby's form and proportions must prove only mischievous. And perhaps you may not feel your pride hurt by the suggestion, that His taste is quite equal to yours. That a corset or other machine is needed to give a human being a form, as is often suggested, is an imputation on the Creator which no thoughtful and conscientious person can indulge.

Dress of Children's Arms.—Prominent among the errors in the dress of children, is the custom of leaving their arms nude.

I speak of the dress for the damp and cold seasons. It should be added, that during the cool summer evenings too much care cannot be exercised in protecting the baby's arms and shoulders. If the mother desires to exhibit her darling's beautiful skin, let her cut out a bit of the dress near his heart, and when the neighbors come in, let her show the skin thus exposed to the company. This is so near the central furnace of the body that it has no chance to get cold; but in the case of the arms and legs, we have parts far removed from the furnace, and such parts require special protection.

Take the glass tube of the thermometer out of the frame, and put the bulb in your baby's mouth. The mercury rises to 98°. Now, on a cool evening, place the same bulb in its little hand (I am supposing it has naked arms); the mercury will sink to 60° or less. Need I say that all the blood which has to make its way through the diminutive and tortuous vessels of those cold arms must become nearly as cold as the arms and hands themselves? And need I add, that, as the cold currents of blood come from both arms back into the vital organs, they play the mischief there?

If you would preserve your child from croup, pneumonia, and a score of other grave affections, you should keep its arms warm. Thick woollen sleeves, fitting the little dimpled arms down to the hands, at least, constitute the true covering.

A distinguished physician of Paris declared just before his death: "I believe that during the twenty-six years that I have practiced my profession in this city, twenty thousand children have been borne to the cemeteries, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of naked arms."

When in Harvard College, many years ago, I heard the eminent Dr. Warren say: "Boston sacrifices hundreds of babies every year by not clothing their arms."

What has been said of the dress of children is none the less applicable to the dress of adults. One of the gravest mistakes in the dress of women is the very thin covering of their arms and legs. A young lady once asked me what she could do for her very thin arms. She said she was ashamed of them. I felt of them through the thin lace covering, and found them freezing cold. I asked her what she supposed would make muscles grow? Exercise, she replied. Certainly, but exercise makes them grow only by giving them more blood. Six months of vigorous exercise will do less to give those cold, naked arms circulation than would a single month, were they warmly clad.

The value of exercise depends upon the temperature of the muscles. A cold gymnasium is unprofitable. Its temperature should be between sixty and seventy, or the limbs should be warmly clothed. I know our servant-girls and blacksmiths, by constant and vigorous exercise, acquire large, fine arms, in spite of their nakedness; and if our young ladies will labor as hard from morning till night as do these useful classes, they may have as fine arms; but even then it is doubtful if they would get rid of their congestions in the head, lungs, and stomach, without more dress upon the arms and legs.

Perfect health depends upon perfect circulation. Every living thing that has the latter has the former. Put your hand under your dress upon your body. Now place it upon your arm. If you find the temperature of the body over 90° and that of your arm under 60°, you have lost the equilibrium of circulation. The head has too much blood, producing headache; or the chest too much, producing cough, rapid breathing, pain in the side, or palpitation of the heart; or the stomach too much, producing indigestion. Any or all of these difficulties are temporarily relieved

by immersion of the hands or feet in hot water, and permanently relieved by such dress and exercise of the extremities as will make the derivation permanent.

The most earnest efforts looking towards dress-reform have had reference to the length of the skirt. I think it is one of woman's first duties to make herself beautiful. The long skirt, the tall even, is in fine taste. Among the dress-features of the stage none is so beautiful. The artist is ever delighted to introduce it in pictures of women. For the drawing-room it is superb. When we meet on dress occasions, I cannot see why we may not introduce this exquisite feature. If it is said that expense and inconvenience are involved, I reply, so they are in paintings and statuary.

For church and afternoon-sittings, skirts that nearly touch the floor seem to me in good taste; but for the street, when snowy or muddy, for the active duties of house-keeping, for the gymnasium, and for mountain-trips, it need not be argued, with those whose brains are not befogged by fashion, that the skirts should fall to about the knee.

Dr. Clarke says: "Since the free expansion of the chest, or, in other words, the unimpeded action of the respiratory organs, is essential to health, the employment of tight stays and those forms of dress which interfere with these natural actions must be injurious, and cannot therefore be too strongly censured."

The celebrated Dr. James Johnson declares: "The growth of the whole body and the freedom of all its functions so much depend upon perfect digestion, that every impediment to that digestion, such as compression of the middle of the body, must inevitably derange the whole constitution. Although the evils of tight lacing are as patent as the sun at noonday, I have never known its commission to be acknowledged by any fair dame. It is considered essential to a fine figure, yet I never could discover any marks of stays in the statues of the Medicean Venus, or the Apollo. And I venture to aver that the Egyptian goddess was not in the habit of drawing her zone as tight as the modern fair ones, else the sculptor would have recorded the cinch in marble. The comfort and motions of the foot are not more abridged and cramped by the Chinese shoe than are respiration and digestion by the stay." Thus wrote the physician to the father of the present queen of England.

A former professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the university of Vermont, says: "Undue confinement of the chest must at all periods of life be prejudicial; hence the practice of tight lacing we must always find classed among the causes of phthisis, as well as of numerous other ills." And he adds: "It is surely an erroneous notion that women need the support of stays."

BEST MATERIAL FOR DRESS.

In all seasons of the year, and in all climates, the best material for dress, for old and young, for strong and weak, is woolen. It is the poorest conductor of heat, and therefore secures the most equable temperature. This is the principal object of dress. The superiority of woolen clothing for babies is even greater in July than in January. In the warmest days a single thickness of soft flannel will suffice. But if linen or cotton be worn, the garment is soon moistened with perspiration, and two or three additional thicknesses are needed to protect the child against the ill-effects of a draught.

In warm weather we find it necessary to wear woolen garments in the gymnasium, as a protection against a chill from draughts while perspiring. Our soldiers in the South had flannel their best friend, securing them against the extremes and exposures of their camp and field life. Blacksmiths, glass-blowers, furnace-men, and others exposed to the highest temperatures, find woolen indispensable.

Few practices will do so much to secure the comfort and protect the health of young children as dressing them in flannel night and day, the year round. It may be objected that flannel irritates a delicate skin. This is often so, as the skin is now treated. But there is no baby's skin so thin and delicate that daily bathing and faithful friction may not remove this extreme susceptibility. And as the skin is the organ upon which the outer world makes its impressions, nothing is more important than that all morbid susceptibility should be removed.

An additional advantage in the use of flannel is, that it serves by its mechanical effect to keep up a healthy surface circulation, which is one of the vital conditions of health. The skin and the lungs act and react upon each other more directly, if possible, than any other two organs of the body. Children born with a predisposition to consumption, especially need a vigorous treatment of the skin.

Professor Douglass says: "The best clothing to protect us from external heat or cold is one that is a bad conductor of caloric, or one that does not permit heat to pass through readily. This is the case with woolen. The Spaniard and the Oriental throw woolen mantles over them when they expose themselves to the sun."

Londe asserts that "the use of woolen next the skin is one of the most precious means possessed by therapeutics. Its use on children does much to prevent bowel-affections, and with it we can bear with impunity the vicissitudes of weather."

Brocchi ascribes the immunity of sheep which feed night and day in the Campagna di Roma "to the protection afforded them by their wool."

Pastissier affirms that woolen clothing has been found effectual in preserving the health of laborers working in marshy grounds, canals, and drains.

Captain Murray, of the English service, after two years spent among the icebergs on the coast of Labrador, sailed, immediately on his return to England, for the West Indies, where he remained some months, and while other officers lost many men, which he ascribed to the loss of the use of flannel. So important did he regard this hygienic measure that he had every man examined daily to ascertain that he had not thrown off his flannels.

A distinguished author writes that the aged, infirm, rheumatic, and those liable to pulmonary disease, are greatly benefited by the use of flannel.

Dr. Willich says: "Wool recommends itself to us, because it is the covering of those animals most resembling man in structure."

Count Rumford says he is convinced of the utility

of flannel in all seasons, that he was relieved by its use from a pain in the breast, to which he was much subject, and had never since known an hour's illness.

The celebrated Hufeland says it is a desirable dress for the nervous, those subject to colds, catarrhs, influenzas, and, in fact, for all invalids.

Another writer says that desperate diseases would be prevented, and many valuable lives saved, by its more universal use.

A distinguished American physician says that flannel next the skin is of service to the consumptive by the irritation it produces, as well as the defence it affords against the cold.

An English authority says: "Experience has so fully evinced the utility of covering the skin with flannel, that no person habituated to its use, in our damp climate, can be persuaded to disperse with it at any season of the year."

(To be Continued.)



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And would recommend that Orders for Seeds be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of having their orders lost, and their money paid for some UNRELIABLE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receiving for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Col. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had an experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

Send for a Catalogue.

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408 (old No. 110) California street, N. FRANCISCO.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY..... JULY 24, 1863.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive this paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up club. Address, PUBLISHER, CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

How to send Money by Mail.

As many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times) we recommend that they take a piece of card - open the layers of the card, insert the coin, and thus inclosed it will come safe and promptly.

The semi-annual period of the year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. The sum to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amount is very large, and we hope they will remember this.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the old States and Europe.

The rapid advance in the case of Horticulture in California rent amongst our friends abroad, and could they but look in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their beautiful ideas, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To this end all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this column by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their Advertisement to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct. In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible, as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can, and where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charges will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drydock, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references on the Cash, or bill should be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as is the case special "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Times of Holding Fairs for 1863.

State Agricultural Society—at Sacramento, September 26, and continuing five days.
San Joaquin District—at Stockton, commencing September 23, and continuing four days.
Bay District and Contra Costa County—at Pacheco, September 21, for five days.
Santa Clara Valley—at Santa Clara, commencing September 16, for four days.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We call the attention of our readers to the very interesting sketch from our valued correspondent at Port Royal, S. C., from whom we shall receive continuing sketches.

"Intuition or Self-knowledge," by H. H. C., will be read with interest. In this sketch will be found many new and original ideas worthy of thought.

In our brief sketches of the Diablo mines, we will be very glad to receive any and all information from that source, and to receive samples of ore of the different mines, in corroboration of their progress and richness.

Books Received.

Mining Laws and Forms.—From the publishers, H. H. Bancroft & Company, of this city, we have received a copy of this work just issued; being a compilation of the Statutes of the State of California, in reference to Mining Corporations, Assessments, Canal Companies, Mineral Lands, and Conveyances of Mining Claims, together with forms for the incorporation of Mining Companies, and a digest of the Supreme Court relative to Mining Corporations and Mining Interests; compiled by H. B. Cogdon. This appears to us as a very useful work, just what is needed in these mining times, and as a convenient and reliable reference, seems indispensable to miners and shareholders.

Memorials of the Legislature and of the California Wine-grower's Association to the National Congress, in regard to the Internal Revenue Tax on the production of wine, have been printed in pamphlet form, copies of which have been furnished us by the Secretary of the Association. The pamphlet contains, in addition to the Legislative memorial and report on the wine tax, and the memorial adopted last year, heretofore noticed, another memorial adopted by the Association at its meeting in June last. Congress is asked to reduce the tax on the production of wine to an ad-valorem tax of three per cent; and weighty and conclusive reasons are given for such action. The matter is an important one to agriculturists, and should receive early attention and favorable action in Congress.

The Collins' Hats.—The Eagle Hat Store on Montgomery street is so well known that it is only needed to remind the reader that there has been recently made a new style of hat for the season, and several summer light hats and caps, that are worth looking at.

Our Rambles in the Country.—No. 5.

LEAVING Pacheco and its busy, active hum, we took the route through what is called the Ignacio Valley, a broad scope of fine land, occupied by active farmers, portions of the valley covered with fine oaks, and the land mostly used for raising grain, the farmers all harvesting. We spent a portion of our time with the harvesters.

Our first call was at T. L. Whitton's, Esq., a nice, snug farm of 100 acres, 75 acres grain, part early sowed was good; late sowed, poor; part land overflowed was poor crop—needed an under-drain. As we find low land in many places, we wonder our farmers do not adopt the excellent system of underdrainage, so universal, and successfully practiced in Europe and in parts of our own country. Mr. Whitton, with only a small farm, yet manages right—lives independent beyond that of thousands of other farmers; he raises for his own table his flour, beef, bacon, butter, cheese, honey, eggs, fruit, vegetables, and other home-comforts; this is as it should be with farmers. Mr. W. has bees, four awarms from one this season to begin with. He has a small orchard of 300 trees and 300 vines.

E. O. Perry, Esq., near Mr. Whitton's, has 250 acres, all grain, a good average crop, planted from January to 15th March; will yield 22 to 25 bushels to the acre. Mr. P. recently met with a serious loss by fire, losing his barns, hay, grain, reaper, two horses, harness, and two dogs. His neighbors, however, belonging to humanity's insurance company, soon rallied and made him feel they were his neighbors, and made up his loss to him. This was noble; they only, however, made him a loan; they will receive seven hundred per cent for it, for God has promised it.

Westly Morgan, Esq., has a 160-acre farm, all wheat and barley, planted from January to March; that sowed early, best. In 1862 sowed late, owing to the wet season; crop was good. Mr. M. has 25 head of cattle—dairy-stock, 60 hogs, has bees—three hives from one, and Burritt's reaper.

C. H. Lobse, Esq., has a 260-acre farm, wheat and barley, 150 trees and 1000 vines, 25 head stock, Morgan colts, one Langford, and dairy cows. Wheat is light, but will have 20 bushels to the acre. Raised 60 bushels to the acre in 1862.

Mrs. Potwin has a 360-acre farm, principally grain, a fine location, good land property. Mr. Potwin has gone to the silver country. Lots of farmers gone to the Washoe country; hope they all go to sell stock (cattle and sheep we mean). Farmers should raise stock (live stock we mean) on the farm. We hear too frequently the words, "Gone to Washoe." Potwin Farm has horses, cattle, etc., for home use. Good farm, pretty location.

J. B. Sherman, Esq., has a large, fine farm of 550 acres, splendid location, an oak grove around the "Homestead." Here we found all life and activity. We arrived at noon, and saw returning from the field the harvest-teams, as they were leaving the reapers and thrashers, twenty men and thirty horses. This was the scene for a painter. Mr. S. has 400 acres wheat and 100 of barley. The wheat will give him 20 bushels an acre, and barley 25—a fine crop, of over 10,000 bushels; 30 acres hay, 40 tons. Two headers and one thrasher were at work as we arrived, fine teams engaged with them. Mr. Sherman has a good stock of horses. This is a school district, and Mr. S. takes an interest in it, puts his shoulder to the wheel; every farmer should do the same. Upon inquiry, Mr. S. was not in the mining fever, was not in the "feet." Lucky man! had time to attend to his farm. He takes care of the farm, and the farm will take care of him.

L. E. Tolliday, Esq., has a good location, 100-acre farm, in grain, principally; has a small orchard of 300 trees and 300 vines, a neat home, constantly improving, a little good stock (grade) and home dairy-stock.

H. P. Penniman, Esq., has a 250-acre farm, wheat and barley, crop light. Soil was flooded in 1862, planted late this season. Has some home-stock, small orchard of 100 trees and 200 vines, will have more; a Blackhawk colt, Lizzie McCracken, &c.

This whole section is a fine country, studded with large oaks, giving a beautiful appearance. These oaks should not be destroyed, it would be a sacrifice; old and decayed ones could be removed, and others that are old but sound, could be topped; they will give new branches and become more beautiful by the heading-down process; this should invariably be done to those around dwellings, as a shield from the danger of large and unsound branches. From this point (Mr. Tolliday's) we took our course over the hills, to the smart and growing town of Clayton, and the Copper and Coal mines.

CLAYTON.

The Town of Clayton, at the base of Mt. Diablo, takes its name from Joel Clayton, Esq., who became owner of the tract of land upon which the town is located. Clayton is destined to become a large business place in the future, for it has resources within itself, even if gold, silver, or copper should not add to its riches; the soil is rich and it must inevitably prove a valuable grape region, besides having abundant pasturage for sheep, and it is in such regions as found in the valleys of Mt. Diablo that sheep prosper best.

To Mr. Clayton this place is indebted for its rapid growth; through him, in a very great measure, have the copper mines been brought into notice, and should they be opened and developed, and the owners all become wealthy, they will bless him and his name will go down to posterity with honor; but if, every speculator should not make his pile, Clayton must bear their sins and follies, and their hard words—that's all.

Clayton must grow in population by reason of its agricultural resources, and add to these the coal-mines which are being developed rapidly, and adding to the wealth of our State. By reason of the travel from Martinez and Pacheco to the coal and copper mines, business is constantly added to the place. There are two stores: Ryan, Clayton & Co., a general store, established three years, receives produce in exchange for goods, keeps general articles for farmers and family use;

A. Sanderman, dry goods and groceries and general stock, clothing, etc., exchanges products, etc. There is, also, a good stable, kept by J. S. Falloon, where horses can be had for visiting the coal and copper mines; a Recorder's Office, by Judge Morris, where every miner's claim must be entered to make it valid. We think the Judge's chances most excellent for a pile. He gets his gold before the digging commences, the miners afterwards—i. e., if they find it! The Judge is posted and "always at his post," has a good office, everything in order and gives his time steadily to his business. Clayton has its own brewery, by Wall & Westerby, located in 1861, make 1,000 gallons per month, supply the whole district and their ale is pronounced A No. 1, consume one ton of barley per week, employ three men, use California kegs, attend to their business steadily and are prospering.

The hotel is kept by Samuel Barrow, Esq., a very pleasant location, and it is but simple justice to say, Mr. Barrow and his excellent wife make most admirable hosts and hostesses, for they set a good table, and render visitors to their mountain home comfortable and content, while "George," the affable clerk, does his share to make strangers happy. Mr. Barrow is agent of Bamber & Co's express, also postmaster, and attends to the general business of buying and selling mining stock; he can make everybody rich, provided they buy the right kind at the right time and they turn out rich. Stages to and from all stations round about here make this hotel their head quarters.

Near and adjoining is the residence of Joel Clayton, a very comfortable mansion, good barn and outbuildings, a large and valuable ranch under good fence, gardens around his house and streams of living water passing through them. Mr. Clayton has a large and prospering vineyard of about 20,000 vines 2 and 3 years old, it was in good order and bid fair to prove valuable. He has a band of horses and his own dairy, has large interest in the copper mines, and his time being called thither as adviser, etc., he will be likely to forget his love for the "rural" and give it to the "mineral" we fear. However, Mr. C. is a real working man, understood the copper mining for years in "lang syne," and is therefore to be excused—he must not forget his farm, however.

C. E. Wetmore, Esq., Assessor of the district, and Notary Public, has a farm, a homestead, near Clayton, of 90 acres; a pretty place, sheltered 'neath some wide-spreading oaks 25 feet in circumference (friend W. must top those oaks before the storms shall snap them off, and his pretty cottage suffer) and covering a space of 150 feet by their branches. Mr. W. has an orchard of 500 trees, and 200 vines. We give him credit for pruning and training his trees correctly, forming them with branches near the ground, and in good pyramidal form—but never grow other products among orchard trees. He has grain for home use, and 25 head of cattle.

James Gray has a 160-acre farm, raises grain and hay, has 20 head of dairy stock.

Nicholas Kirkwood has a 160-acre farm, raises grain for home use only, keeps 50 or 60 cows, makes 200 pounds of butter a month—price averages 35 cents throughout the year—is improving his farm yearly.

Jonas W. Grandall has 160 acres, raises some grain, has good cattle in fine order; has a small vineyard and will plant twenty acres more this fall. This is well, for in all this region of country are found, upon careful examination of the soil, as good lands for vineyards as there is in this State, and much better than in many places where large expenditures have been made.

W. W. Burr has 160 acres for a homestead, raises small grain, has home stock, and will enlarge and improve, plant vineyard, etc.

We next visited the vineyard and farm of J. D. Allen, about two miles from Clayton, mountainward. Mr. Allen located his homestead and farm in 1852; was the first settler; has two quarter sections (320 acres), raises some grain for home use, has 100 head of horses, cattle, etc.; his orchard has 800 fruit trees in fine appearance, highly creditable to him, save the very great but very general error in growing corn, squashes, and other vegetables between the orchard trees. This is a grave error. It prevents the proper cultivation that the trees need, and saps from them the nourishment which belongs to them; no orchardist need expect good fruit or good vegetables; it injures both, and the grower is poorer for so doing. Cultivate in the orchard all the season and the fruit will repay the labor. Mr. Allen has 8,000 vines in his vineyard, all California grapes; he made 300 gallons of wine in '62, and will make 1,000 in '63. We tried the wine and found it excellent; can sell all he makes at \$1.50 per gallon. Mr. Allen gathered 100 pounds of grapes from two vines last year. He has a very fine location for his vineyard and orchard, good and well-built barns, and a pleasant residence; has, of course, like everybody else, good interests in the mines, and who in that region has not? Mr. Allen very kindly accompanied us in a tour to the neighboring orchards, as well as to the mines of that region, and bestowed upon us many hospitalities, for which we are grateful.

The Drama.

Maquines has given two plays, which have been of considerable popular attraction, and if the needed time was given, and the "cast of characters" made so as to secure the very best talent in the country, Maquines would have a hundred nights' run to each.

East Lynne is a very appropriate play for California, and it might do great good if the evil it exposes could be represented in all its power, and present. East Lynne has been one of the most popular pieces of the season.

Lady Audley's Secret is also another appropriate piece for the Pacific. It pictures to the life, most every day, in a greater or less degree in our very midst. We hope these two plays will be witnessed universally, and with the best cast possible.

Capt. C. M. Weber, Stockton.

This Journal has so often spoken of this gentleman as a prominent Horticulturist, and of his unbounded liberality in the bestowment of land to various churches, and other public institutions, and to countless individuals, for the purpose of improving the San Joaquin county, and the general prosperity of that section of country, that now, when the public mind in that section is so deeply agitated by the recent unhappy event, we feel we should be untrue to ourselves and the great agricultural interests, if we did not notice the event, and do so, in such a manner as we hope to allay undue excitement, and place before our readers some facts which may not be generally known; and we can do this without going into all the minutiae of the case which led to the unhappy encounter which has now resulted almost fatally.

Capt. C. M. Weber, is the proprietor of the well known Weber Grant, which has been before our courts and the public mind for many years. It is one of the most extensive of the old Mexican claims, covering the city of Stockton, and miles around it. Capt. Weber consents that it was a good and just claim, battled for it manfully from the beginning, using only the most honorable means, but contending for his just rights year after year, from the year 1848 until 1862. The broad seal of a document—the United States Patent—confirmed his claim as a true and just one, and put him in possession of his rights.

This is what this Journal contends for! Every land owner, no matter how large his claim, may be, if his title is fair, just, and legal, give it to him, and secure him in the possession of his rights. If it is not, then take it away, and let the United States give it to the honest settler. These are our views, and we wish them to be clearly understood.

Capt. Weber is one of our earliest pioneers; not merely a '49 pioneer, but away back when the Spanish, Mexicans, and Indians were the owners of the soil. Capt. W. came to California in 1841, and was a merchant and trader in San Jose, and San Francisco, and also along the whole line of country where his business called him. He was the owner of a large band of cattle, numbering thousands, and he was rich in means before the mining mania burst upon this golden land.

Capt. Weber, as we have said, had a large and profitable business in California, and was rich before the war broke out between the United States and Mexico. In the year 1844, Weber and Gulnac came into possession of all the lands claimed under the now well known Weber Grant. The land was petitioned for and obtained in the most honorable manner, and quietly enjoyed for years before this war. When the battle cry was heard, when the Bear Flag was hoisted at Sonoma, when it was known that the Stars and Stripes were unfurled on the Pacific, Capt. Weber, though a foreigner, buckled on his sword instantly, and rallied in behalf of the United States, and under the Flag of the Union, he has fought, lived, and labored, openly, manfully, and patriotically, up to this very hour, and will do so as long as he lives. In the early struggles here, to plant the Stars and Stripes on the Pacific Shores, the name of Capt. C. M. Weber will be found in the front rank.

Before the war, and ever since, Capt. Weber has always been desirous to promote in the most liberal manner, the settlement of the great San Joaquin District; and all along after the peace he gave away, not only lands, to good settlers, but helped them with cattle, money, seeds, and tools; and it was his intention to have given away the greater portion of all the outside lands freely, in the hope of forming a settlement of real industrial citizens.

Capt. Weber's liberality in laying out the city with broad and handsome streets, the gift of lands for churches, schools, burial grounds, squares, and for every institution that claimed aid at his hands, is a living proof that his soul was no niggard in the bestowment of his favors. It was not only to societies and prominent men he gave, but to the lowly, the industrious, the poor; and there are those who will ever bless him for gifts, of which "his left hand knew not what the right hand had bestowed." His object was to make Stockton a large trading post, to bring down the mountaineer with his game, furs, etc., and to bring the land into cultivation, and build up a thriving settlement. Capt. Weber had ample means elsewhere, and while all was quiet he was a contented and happy man.

In those days, from '47, to '50 and '52, before cunning, craft, designing men began to prevail around in every community, seeking where they could "squat," and levy "black-mail," Capt. Weber was a cheerful, gay, and happy spirit; his song was as merry, his laugh rang out as joyous as any man's; and it was not until the "cloven foot" touched his soil, and sought to thwart him in his noble plans, that ever a cloud was seen upon his brow.

The Weber Grant was beginning to be looked upon as a prize in the eyes of the greedy Shylock, or the grabbing squatter (we do not mean settler; they are two distinct classes of beings). Soon troubles came to the generous proprietor, for Capt. Weber had become sole owner, by purchase of his partner, Mr. Gulnac; and as the troubles thickened, the more earnest was Mr. Weber to defend his rights, knowing them to be just and lawful. Mr. Weber at this time could have sold out his whole claim for a immense sum, and was urged to do so by his friends, but he had pledged his honor to stand by and defend those to whom he had the land sold, and made some contracts for improvements, and he would not retract. But in all the years, from the gold discovery, even till his patent was granted, the more generous, liberal, patient, and forbearing he became, the more he was crowded and imposed upon by designing men, until his generous soul writhed in secret with torture, that made visible wrinkles on his brow, and warned away the pleasant smile and warm greeting that was wont to play upon his happy face. (And are there not hundreds of old pioneers who can testify to this truth? and have they too not felt it?)

Notwithstanding troubles increased, and false claims were set up against the Weber Grant, Capt. W. never forgot his first love—his original plan—but labored on with the same generous spirit, giving freely to the deserving; and there are many cases too, where heartless ones would jump upon his land, and wrong and torment him, sue him for his own land, and put him to cost to defend his own property; yet his reverence was noble; rather than make a bad man's wife and children homeless, he would give them a deed of the land, and say to the man that had robbed him "Go! sin no more. Become a good citizen; be industrious and prosper." And thus for sixteen long years has Capt. Weber been contending for his own just and lawful rights, and never, in all these long years, has the Weber claim been known to cause a fight, or quarrel, or break the public peace, for the proprietor had rather "suffer wrong than do wrong."

As we have said, the Weber Grant was a rich prize, and many sought to win portions of it, "peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must." Exorbitant fees upon the proprietor for defending thousands of dollars have been wrung from Capt. Weber, and were the debt and credit account of the costs of his estate to be made out, were the estates he owned in San Francisco and San Jose, his large herds of stock, and his rich mining claims in this country and in Mexico (which he sold to carry on

and maintain his just title to this property), but to be put in the scale, the very land he has sold and given away would be covered with golden dollars. It has been for years a matter of principle with Capt. Weber to stand by and defend this title, not merely for himself, but for those who have bought in good faith and own under him, and to his honor be it said, that in all this long contest for years, he has never called on others to help him in the costs of defending these unjust claims to the estates, but has borne every dollar of the expense himself, even when the citizens of Stockton would promptly have rallied and paid their share.

The public are familiar with the excitement caused when the Dao Juan claim was set up against the Weber Grant; this, we can guess, was No. 1 of the great game of "Black Mail," and this being defeated, No. 2 comes, the famous "Estelle" and others, another "Limantour" claim; and this too fell, as without a shadow of right, and although the Estelle claim was sold in San Francisco, the purchasers never struck "paying ore," were the lawyers who got their fees—and this was no mean sum. Besides these great cases, hundreds of cases of jumpers came, like the "Locusts of Egypt," to sting, torment, and take the vital blood of the generous and quiet citizen. For fourteen years was he thus bled; and for all these years he not only suffered loss of wealth, but his quiet home was disturbed, his peace of mind invaded, furious letters threatening his life came to him to excite his fears, and yet he wavered not, but battled on in full faith that he should triumph. Can it be wondered at, that his heart became troubled, his brow wrinkled, his smile gone? Do men say he is sad, stern, cold or haughty, that he has peculiarities of temper—what man with such trials would not have? "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone!"

As we have said, before the gold excitement all was quiet, peace, and prosperity on the Weber Grant; the plan of a good settlement was going prosperously, but since then, by and for reasons we have assigned, the trials of Capt. Weber have been severe; but through them, almost the entire people of Stockton will give Capt. Weber the credit of acting nobly, and with great forbearance, and his day of triumph came—the first grant ever signed by President Lincoln was the Weber Grant, in March 1862; the patent of his land, with the seal of the United States attached, was received in April or May, 1862. This, we would suppose, should quiet all, and induce every one who was a trespasser to make terms, and to living man, who has any conception of justice, as say they have not found Capt. W. a most liberal man. His liberality has been unbounded; he never turned a poor man from his door naked and unfed, his very door-stones would cry out against the villifiers of the charity that has blessed many an aching heart relieved by his purse, and that of his noble lady; often have rents been remitted to the poor, and gifts sent to the needy and deserving, yet they could only guess whence they came.

We have been led to take an interest in this case for we were at Stockton the morning after the unhappy event, and having often spoken of the "Weber Gardens," and the liberality of the proprietor to all good works, and having, also, tried truthfully and honestly to defend industrious settlers from the wrongs of fraudulent grant holders, we deem it just as much our duty to defend honest grant holders from the wrongs of sharpers, come they whence they may.

In the recent unhappy case which has called us to speak, we have taken some pains to gather what we know to be the true facts, and we give them so that the friends of Capt. Weber, at home and abroad, may know the truth, and the cause of justice be subverted thereby.

The Grant having been fully confirmed, who could suppose that any preemptor would set up a claim within the environs of the city at this late day, a claim, too, for land belonging not now to Capt. Weber, but to the State of California, for the preemptor laid claim to a portion of the last upon which the Lunatic Asylum now stands; and who would suppose that any court or any lawyer would advocate a claim or fill out papers for such a cause, unless it was to exert money? We ask these questions! we can hardly conceive of any other motive, for in justice our opinion is, it could not stand a moment. Let the citizens of Stockton, let every lover of justice, bear in mind that in this case it is a well-known fact that every means has been used to annoy and injure Capt. Weber's feelings. The person who makes this pretended claim, as is reported, would attend sales of land near this, and in making claim try to defeat the sales or defeat them. The title of the present cause, now the subject of this unfortunate affair, is "Coggerhall vs. Weber, Trustees of Lunatic Asylum and the State of California," the papers had been served upon the Trustees, and in order to serve them upon Capt. Weber, a party not the officer of the law, but the reporter of the Beacon newspaper, visited the house of Capt. Weber. In all past years no case has ever occurred like it. His office, where he could easily have been found, was the place for such business, and had Capt. W. have recognized an officer of the law, he would have been respected; on the contrary, he felt that the "sacredness of his home" was invaded, in order to disturb and alarm his family, for he was crowded on into his library, and his wounded feelings rebelled against the result; he felt as every true man should feel, when his "castle," his "home" is thus invaded, and with a just indignation he felt—

"It wounds, indeed,
To bear affronts too great for forgiveness,
And not have power to punish."
And with a mind wrought upon by the press Capt. Weber felt he was driving a trespasser from the sanctity of his home and saving alarm to his wife and family. Let every man view the case in its true light. We are for justice; we are for having all laws obeyed, and the officers of the law obey all laws and customs, too.

After this first affray, Capt. Weber left his house and visited his office, and attended to his business quietly. It was just at sunset, as he was about to go home, that he was seated near his cigar, quietly smoking his cigar, when the countenance of a man, whom he had never seen before, and being near dark, lifted his cane in a threatening manner, seemingly, saying: "Capt. Weber, go and better settle this case!" This was the last that the goblet could hold. Must he here be assailed? Capt. W. did not know what was intended; he must bear, not knowing, either indignities he must bear, not knowing, either wrong, wrought to a sense of suffering unbearable, he drew a dagger and fired. Mr. Heslop fell. The result is in the future. Capt. Weber was waiting the man's condition. We give the facts as related to us by those who ought to know, while we are, and ever have been opposed to carrying concealed weapons or returning evil for evil—we can only say we most deeply regret the event for such a man and such a family as Capt. Weber's and those connected with him. But we can judge how he will act until he shall be placed in a similar position? We have thus given reasons for this case, and are willing, as we know all good men are, to abide the issue.

When the men who are connected in this case claim to land, their reputation and their lives and deeds weighed and all connected with them are placed in one scale, and the causes that led to it and Capt. Weber and his past life and all placed in the other scale, Justice will not hesitate in its decision—good must come out of this seeming evil, and Stockton will not suffer.

President's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

It has pleased Almighty God to bestow upon the United States, and upon the people thereof, a season of peace and plenty, and to bestow upon the Army and the Navy of the United States, and upon the land and the sea, a season of triumph and glory. The people of the United States are called upon to give thanks to God for His mercies, and to recognize His power and His glory. The people of the United States are called upon to give thanks to God for His mercies, and to recognize His power and His glory. The people of the United States are called upon to give thanks to God for His mercies, and to recognize His power and His glory.

Now, therefore, be it known that I do so appoint Thursday, the 28th day of August next, to be observed as a Day for National Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer. I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the form approved by their own consciences, to render the homage due to Divine Majesty for the wonderful things which have been accomplished in the history of the nation, and to invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has been produced, and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion—to change the hearts of the insurgents—to guide the councils of the Government with wisdom adequate to a great national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land all those who through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate, and finally to lead the whole nation through the path of repentance and submission to the Divine Will, back to the perfect enjoyment of union and fraternal peace.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington the 15th day of July, in the Year of Our Lord, 1863, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the 85th year.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The New York Riot.

A dispatch of July 16th, 2 P. M., says: Matters are quieted. The railroad tracks are relaid, and the telegraph lines are repaired. Business is resuming and a general feeling of security prevails. A man named Andrews, who seems to have been the leader of the rioters, has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette. In several small towns of the suburbs, riotous demonstrations have been prevented by the action of the Catholic Priests, and the impression here is that they will soon desert. Sixteen rioters were killed by the grape-shot fire on the Third Avenue Wednesday morning, besides five women and two children. Several other rioters were mortally wounded. Col. Winslow, with 500 men and two howitzers, charged on the mob on the First Avenue last evening. The mob took refuge in the houses, from the roofs of which they hurled stones on the soldiers. The howitzers were turned on the mob, and ten rounds of canister poured into them, mowing them down fearfully. The mob appeared well organized, and was only partially dispersed. Col. Winslow had five men killed, and retreated in good order, firing on the mob. Some of our wounded lost their hands. Thirty of the mob were killed, and a number wounded. At 11 o'clock 150 regulars, with two howitzers, arrived at the scene, and were furiously assailed, but the soldiers fired. The howitzers were turned on the mob-houses with terrible effect, and by 1 o'clock the troops had possession of the locality. 5,000 cavalry sabres and 100 muskets were seized by the police on Stanton street. The arrest of Andrews gives great satisfaction. He is said to belong to the first families of Virginia, and has been quite prominent in certain political anti-Administration gatherings of late. On the morning of the 17th everything is reported quiet. The negroes who found a place of safety in the Arsenal, on the Seventh Avenue, were removed to Riker's Island, including the children from the Colored Orphan's Asylum. The colored residents of the Five Points also left for Long Island. The residence of the ex-convict officer of Westchester county was sacked on Wednesday night. In Brooklyn a strict watch is kept in all the wards, and a large force of reserves are kept, to meet any trouble that may occur. Gen. Kilpatrick arrived Thursday night, and a force of cavalry, as a mounted patrol, will be immediately organized. Probably the last fight of consequence took place Thursday night, near Twenty-ninth street, where a military force had been sent to drive away the array of scoundrels who were plundering houses there. The mob was concentrated strongly, and the military withdrew. Nearly every house for three or four blocks, on both sides of the street, were filled with the mob, who fired bullets, stones, and other deadly missiles upon the soldiers. The Times' report says 15 members of the Seventh Regiment were killed. Regulars were sent up as reinforcements, when a battle took place, in which 11 rioters were killed, 18 wounded and 35 taken prisoners. The police are constantly bringing in prisoners.

The losses by fire in the recent riot are estimated at \$400,000. In accordance with a call, some 5,000 Irish assembled in front of Bishop Hughes' residence, and were addressed by him. He counseled them to bear their supposed evils rather than to commit greater, and exhorted them to abstain from riotous proceedings. The crowd then peacefully dispersed. About three o'clock of the 17th, the military were withdrawn from the scene of fighting. Over 200 houses had previously been visited, and a quantity of arms seized. Gen. Sanford ordered all the liquor stores in the vicinity of the Arsenal to be closed for three days. Cannon remain in that vicinity with a strong guard of military, but the probability is that they won't have to be used. The military still hold possession of the Thirtieth Ward, on the East River. Efforts to effect the withdrawal of troops from the Thirtieth Ward have failed, though recommended by the Governor. It is not positively known when the drafting will commence, but it is estimated when it does, the Government will not have less than 35,000 troops in New York. All is now perfectly quiet. It is stated officially that no orders have been issued countermanding the draft. An adequate force has been ordered by the Government to points where opposition has been made. Gen. Wool has been relieved from his present command, and Gen. Canby appointed to the command of the Department of the East. On the 17th, the Mayor issued a proclamation, announcing virtually the suspension of the riot, but recommending citizens to arm themselves to protect their property. Thirty rioters were killed on Thursday night. It is stated that in the attack on the Union Steam Works, on Second Avenue, the mob carried off 1,500 muskets, only 300 of which are recovered.

370 Acre Farm for Sale.
A good Ranch of 370 acres, in Sutter county, with good fences, inclosures, and improved. A Reaper and good farming utensils will go with the Ranch and be sold at a bargain or exchanged for one nearer the Bay of San Francisco, in a cooler latitude. For particulars, inquire of the Editor of the Farmer.

Zorn & Co's Sample Rooms.—We would invite those who are purchasers of English and German hardware, cutlery, and fancy goods, to the sample rooms of Messrs. Zorn & Co., in the Government House, corner of Sansome and Washington streets, up stairs. There will be found a museum of sample cards of new and valuable goods of many kinds. This House also act as agents for many English, German, and American Houses for the sale of agricultural and manufacturing implements, of which particulars can be had by calling on them. We most cheerfully recommend our readers to call and see them. The fine Sea-Island cotton-seed, the cotton-gins, and other machines, are under their control as agents.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is One Dollar for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This is believed to afford the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL Implements, Saddles and Harness.—All such who desire to make their business known over the entire State of California, should send their business advertisements to us, and we can spread the news for them.

TO THE FARMING INTEREST!

E. F. JONES, 21 Wall Street, New York. HENRY H. HEWLETT, Stockton.

JONES & HEWLETT,

Importers

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries,

Liquors,

Provisions,

—AND—

HARDWARE, MINING, AND

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS.



Plows,
Harrows,
Reapers,
Mowers,
Thrashers,

Grain and Flour-Sacks, Baling-Rope,
Powder, Oakum,
Shot, Tar,
Fuses, Pitch,
Cordage, Rosin,
Marline, Blocks, Oars,

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to their large and well assorted stock of Merchandise, just received per recent arrivals from New York, Boston, and San Francisco, part of which are enumerated above, and which they are prepared to sell at the lowest San Francisco prices. Articles of our own importation are made expressly for our trade, and are of the best material and manufacture, under direct supervision of Mr. Jones.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at regular rates.

JONES & HEWLETT.

Attention Hay-Balers!

BALING-ROPE.

JUST RECEIVED, EX RECENT ARRIVALS,

500 Coils Superior Eastern Bale-Rope,
Which we offer in lots to suit, at San Francisco prices.

JONES & HEWLETT.

HE WANTS A PLACE.

A YOUNG MAN OF INTELLIGENCE AND GOOD qualifications wishes to find a situation in a Farmer's family where he can give a part of his time in educating the children, and for compensation receive his board, etc., and a piece of land to cultivate for his own good. Any farmer wishing an educated man of this kind will write to Editor of the Farmer.

BENICIA

LAW SCHOOL.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE at Benicia, believing that a LAW SCHOOL is needed on the Pacific Coast, have established a LAW DEPARTMENT at the Collegiate Institute. The First Class will commence under the direction of J. E. ABBOTT, A. M., who will give his exclusive attention to the interests of the school. Other Professorships will be added as the wants of the school may require.

The First Course of Lectures will commence on the FOURTEENTH OF JULY, and continue twenty-one weeks. For Circular containing full information, address J. E. ABBOTT, Benicia.

REFERENCES:

Hon. JOHN CURREY, San Francisco.
JOHN SWETT, Esq., Superintendent of Public Instruction, San Francisco.
Hon. F. F. REYNOLDS, San Francisco.
WM. H. R. WOOD, Esq., " "
Hon. S. C. HARTING, Benicia.
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L. S. BELCHER, Esq., Marysville.
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BENICIA, May 13, 1863.

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,

511 and 613 Front street.

EVERY FAMILY

SHOULD HAVE A

Sewing Machine,

And EVERY ONE Buying a SEWING MACHINE SHOULD BUY THE BEST,

As it is the MOST ECONOMICAL, and is ALWAYS SATISFACTORY.

An Examination will prove to any one that

WHEELER & WILSON'S

With its numerous Improvements

IS THE BEST

Of all the various kinds of

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Ever offered in the Market.

It is Unequaled

In its simplicity and ease of management,

AND THE STITCH

—Alike on Both sides— all acknowledge to be

THE ONLY PERFECT

Stitch for ALL Family Sewing.

EVERY MACHINE,

From the lowest price to the highest price,

IS GUARANTEED.

Before purchasing, call and examine, or

Send for a Circular

From the OFFICE,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

H. W. WADSWORTH,

AGENT, v19-20

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE.

FRENCH CHINA, TABLE CUTLERY,

CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a Very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of

The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company.)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.

11

SAN FRANCISCO.

CALLAHAN & SANDERSON,

WHOLESALE

Crockery and Glass

WAREHOUSE.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FURNISHING HOTEL AND FAMILY SUPPLIES.

No. 418 Battery street,

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WM. T. COLEMAN.

HENRY MOTT ROBINSON

HENRY CARLTON, JR.

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SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms. Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

Proprietors.

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARRISON, Apiculturist, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE

Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an apiculturist, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.

This Book is for sale by the Author at Sacramento, and at the FARMER OFFICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

....OF....

And will Sell Cheaper than any House in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS,

CHIMNEYS,

WICKS.

CAMPHENE,

BURNING FLUID,

ALCOHOL,

TURPENTINE,

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LARD OIL,

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RAPESEED OIL,

CHINA NUT OIL.

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL,

SHARK'S OIL,

NEATSFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL,

Sec. & Co. Sec. & Co.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

John T. Zorn. A. Kapp.

ZORN & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, AND

Commission & Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

502 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO;

11 BEEKMAN STREET,

NEW YORK.

AGENTS for a number of Manufacturers in the Atlantic States and Europe; purchase and sell any kind of Goods on Commission; attend also to Collections, Remittances, Insurances, etc.

FOR

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

They have the very best facilities, under an arrangement with Mr. Chas. V. Mapes, the well known Agricultural Implement Agent, New York.

They invite an inspection of their Samples, Price-lists, and Pattern-books, of

HARDWARE, BRITANNIA, BRASS, AND TIN-WARE.

ZORN & CO. do a Commission Business exclusively, confining themselves with a moderate Commission, according to the amount of a transaction. Having correspondents all over the globe they can promise satisfaction to all reasonable expectations in all business entrusted to them, and invite especially the farming public to give them a trial.

Letters addressed to them in German, French, Italian, or Spanish, will be answered in the same language.

ZORN & CO.,

502 Washington street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Fresh Cotton-Seed.

1,000 POUNDS FRESH SEA-ISLAND GOVERNMENT COTTON-SEED, "COFFIN BRAND," warranted. This is the best brand known.

This parcel of Seed has been selected by JOHN T. ZORN, a gentleman conversant with Cotton and Cotton Manufacturing, having resided for twelve years in Egypt and the East Indies, and become familiar with the article. He has brought this parcel of seed to introduce into California the BEST COTTON KNOWN.

The seed was carefully packed by C. V. Mapes, Esq., well known in the Agricultural World, and will be offered at more nominal prices (to induce the cultivation extensively), as follows:

One Packet of Four pounds\$3 50

Three do Twelve pounds 6 00

Six do Twenty-four pounds 10 00

Fifteen do Sixty pounds 20 00

N. B.—The Cotton from which this Seed was taken, sold in New York at \$1 70 per lb, being of a most superior quality.

COTTON-GINS.

Those who will want Cotton Gins the present year can also have the same imported to order, from \$50 upwards, according to size and power.

The Double-cylinder Saw-Gins.

For Short-staple Cotton, the best Gins now made. They have from 20 to 60 saws, in two rows, working in double action, and with admirable perfection, thus reducing the feeding space to one-half that of the old Gins, keeping the cotton in constant action, separating it freely from the seed, and avoiding clogging the Machine, which takes place in the single row of saws.

EXCELSIOR COTTON-GINS.

An ingenious improvement on the East Indian Churka (without Saw) for Long-staple Cotton, used for ginning the Government Sea-Island Cotton. These Gins nip the seeds perfectly clean from the bolls, and without tearing or "flocking" the fiber, and render more Cotton than the Saw-Gins, in its original length.

....ALSO....

Cotton and other PRESSES,

TOGETHER WITH

MACHINERY, GEARING, AND HARNESS,

Of every denomination, can be had at Manufacturers' prices.

Orders should be furnished immediately to secure them in season for this crop. Apply to—

ZORN & CO., Government House;

Or at the Farmer Office.

THE NEW STYLE HAT, COME AND SEE.

HATS! HATS!

JAMES C. COLLINS, AGENT FOR

G. ROSENBERG, EAGLE HAT STORE, New

Odd Fellows' Hall, 343 Montgomery street.

Our old friends and the public generally are cordially invited to call, and see our

New Spring and Summer Style of

SILK HAT FOR 1863.

We also keep on hand a full assortment of the latest style Men's, Boys', and Children's FANCY CAPS. Also, a full assortment of Boys' and Children's STRAW CAPS.

Our many years' experience, as well known manufacturers and dealers in this city will, we trust, secure to us a generous share of public patronage.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

JACKSON STREET,
A few doors above Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING.

MOST CONVENIENT TO THE

Steamers' Landings, Business Streets,

....AND....

Places of Amusement.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Reduction in Prices.

Fine Bathing Rooms attached to the Barber Shop.

WARM AND COLD SHOWER BATHS,

FREE TO GUESTS.

Thoroughly Renovated and Newly Furnished this Spring. EVERY ROOM OPENS TO THE LIGHT

and AIR. Every Room is furnished with a first-quality Patent Spring-Bed and Hair Mattress. The International offers to guests the greatest number and BEST FURNISHED FAMILY ROOMS; and also SETS AS GOOD A TABLE as any House in the City.

I am determined that the International shall be the most comfortable, best regulated, and in all respects superior to any like establishment in the State, and shall aim to merit a continuance of the popular favor it has enjoyed heretofore. It will be conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

F. E. WEYGANT,

Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE,

418 and 420 JACKSON STREET,

A few doors below Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

This fire-proof building possesses many advantages to the traveler for convenience. It is only half a block from the Post Office and Custom House, and about the same distance from the principal places of amusement.

The City Railroad Cars Pass a Door.

The House is conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES, which secures to our Guests QUIET.

The prices for Board and Rooms are very moderate—by the Day, Meal, or week. WE SOLICIT A CALL FROM ALL.

F. E. WEYGANT, Propr.

For the accommodation of my many guests I have taken and refurbished the International Hotel, and will carry on the two Houses in connection, so that citizens wishing to put up at either House, may take the Tremont or International Coach and be taken to either House, with their Baggage, FREE.

F. E. WEYGANT.

10

1863.

THRASHING MACHINES!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE IN RECEIPT DIRECT

from the Manufacturers of a superior lot of GENUINE

PITT'S, and C. M. RUSSELL & Co's

CELEBRATED

EIGHT AND TEN-HORSE

THRASHERS and SEPARATORS,

Home Miscellany

TROUTING.

WHERE, in many a struggling group,
Gnarled and crooked willows
By a chafing streamlet stoop,
And their yellow branches droop
Toward its tiny billows;
Near the banks are little whirrs,
Whirls of frothed water,
And—beneath those rings of pearls—
Treat delicious caught are!

Cannot must not name the where—
That to self were treason;
Would not whisper it to the air—
'Tis a secret none must share
In the troutling season;
But, by Isaac Walton's bones!
'Tis a spot delicious—
Drift-wood, stumps, foam-crested stones—
Everything auspicious.

Though the season's scarce begun,
Trout are there, I warrant;
Ticked by the April sun,
Playing hide and seek, they run
Up and down the torrent.
Meanwhile, for those gleamsome trout,
Mischief is preparing;
From that stream they must come out
Just to take an airing.

Taper rods, and tackle light
Flies—few hands can match them,
Worms in moss so red and bright,
Even a fancy schorle
Would leap high to catch them,
Trout baskets and landing-nets,
Light hand, true and steady—
All that confidence begets,
On my life, is ready.

Pretty sport to strike a trout,
Brilliant sport to play him,
Happiness to swing him out
(Twenty ounces, say about!)
Glory to display him!
Heaven! how beautiful he looks!
Naught that water swims in
Matches this monarch of the brooks,
Dressed in pearl and crimson.

In the spring-time of the year,
When the streamlet, brawling,
Dashes on, as winged with fear—
There unchafed by rocks, and here
In white cataracts falling—
Oft I wander by its side,
Listening to its wrangle,
As a clam at highest tide,
Happy, while I angle!

BESIDE THE WATERS.

BY MISS W. MAY.

"But Ellen—"

"No, Willard, I will not hear you. Only think now, if it was me."

The young wife placed one white hand playfully over her husband's mouth, but though her manner was sportive, there were tears in the deep, dark eyes, and her face looked sad and thoughtful.

"Here is our dear home, all our own; your practice is daily increasing; surely we do not need Rock Cottage, and did we need it, would it not be worth while to sacrifice a little for the comfort of Mrs. James and her fatherless children? It cost us nothing, you know, thanks to your kind old uncle; and now, Willard, will you not make out the deed at once, and so remove the great burden from Mrs. James's mind? I will work, oh, so hard to help you, if you only will."

"I know, darling, you will do all you can, and I love you all the more for this kindness of heart, but we are not really able to give so much. I am ready at any moment to pay back the five hundred dollars Mrs. James had paid toward the cottage, and she shall remain there, till some way opens to provide for herself and children. It is hard, Ellen, I know, but we have only our hands, and if anything should happen, this house will not support us."

"You talk, Willie, as if it was just the easiest thing in the world for Mrs. James to find employment in which she could earn a livelihood, but she is very frail, and those three poor little children, the eldest hardly seven. Ah, Willard, five hundred dollars will go but a little ways. But, with the house and garden secure, I dare say she will be able to support herself very comfortably. At what do you value the cottage?"

"Fifteen hundred, James was to pay. One thousand dollars is a great deal to give away, outright."

"But is it not a great deal more for a poor widow to leave the home where so many years of her happy married life have been spent, and go out into the world alone? Now you are going to consent, I see it in your eyes. That is a dear, good husband. I shall love you all the better, and surely God will not forget your work and labor of love."

Looking into Mrs. Haven's face at that moment, you would have forgotten the irregular features, the pale, thin cheeks, that had neither bloom nor fairness in them, for her heart, always gushing out in kind words and deeds, left its impress upon her face, and it was sweet and pure, notwithstanding its plainness. It was hard for the husband to refuse her any request, much less when his own conscience was strongly urging the act, and as he kissed the upturned face, and smiled fondly back into the loving eyes, he answered—

"Well, Ellen, I will make out the deed at once, and you shall ride over to the cottage with me, this evening, and I will tell Mrs. James it is you who must receive all the thanks, for it is your gentle pleading that has won me."

There was no lack of firmness, however, in the physiognomy of the young lawyer. He was a noble, true man, one always determined in the cause of right, and as equally determined against injustice in every form. Strong, self-reliant, he was eminently calculated to take a high place in his chosen profession.

He was just such a man as Ellen Haven, with her gentle, vine-like nature, needed for a support

and shelter, and for nearly two years he had been the pillar upon which she had leaned; two years, with scarce a frown upon the face of their wedded life. The home in which they had commenced their lives together, had been the first fruits of the young man's industry and economy; Rock Cottage having fallen to his portion in the will of a relative, before he had fairly attained his majority. It was an humble spot, but two fond hearts had commenced life together there, with just such bright hopes and joyful anticipations, as now hovered about the beautiful home of the young lawyer. The young mechanic had laid by enough to pay one-third the cost of the cottage, and furnish it neatly, and with health and strength to labor, he hoped at the end of five years to meet all the payments, take up the mortgage, and call it proudly his own. And with their young, strong hearts, life presented as many charms, and upon the hill-top of their aspirations the sun shone as brightly, and the air was as sweet and balmy, as upon those far-off mountains, upon whose summits men of greater wealth and influence raise their standard.

At the end of the first year everything seemed prosperous, but hardly a week before the first payment became due, his small shop, containing the implements of his trade, was burned to ashes. It was a heavy blow to the hopeful young spirits, but Mr. Haven kindly released him from the first payment till the ensuing year, and with a little less ambition than at first, he set about repairing his loss. But misfortune seemed to lie directly across his path. Before the close of the second year he had been crippled by a severe accident, and confined to his bed for many weeks. This had made such fearful inroads upon his health, that much of his time he was unable to labor, and with crushed hopes and spirits he had lingered on for the next five years, earning barely enough to support his little family; and then he had dropped down the burden of toil, care, and anxiety, and gone to rest. It had been four weeks, and Mrs. James had sent word that she was ready to vacate the cottage, and asked in such a sorrowful, pleading way, that Mr. Haven would, in kindness to her desolate condition, consider the sum already paid equivalent to the rent; and begged, if any way in which she could provide for herself and little ones, so that they might not be separated, should come to his knowledge, he would not forget her. Ellen wept bitterly over the heart-broken note, that was already blistered with tears, and then, out of the kindness of her nature, sprang up the pure and holy impulse, which, with unwavering firmness, she urged upon her husband's consideration.

He had promised, and now there were smiles instead of tears, and merry bursts of laughter broke over her sweet lips as she leaned over her husband's shoulder, and watched his swift pen filling out the long blank that was to carry such relief and joy to deserving hearts.

"And will you sign away all claim to Rock Cottage, my little Ellen? Think well before you answer. The money would buy you a great many delightful things, for which I hear you wish occasionally."

Mr. Haven placed the deed before his wife, and the pen in her slender fingers.

"It will purchase something for poor Mrs. James, that I am overflowing with, Willard, and that is, happiness. But where shall I write it? I never got on further in a deed than 'know all men by these presents,' for all my husband is a lawyer."

"Right beneath my name, Ellen. There are Rogers and Weston coming up the street, just in the right time. I will ask them in to witness the instrument."

Ellen traced her name faintly, beneath the bold characters of her husband, and as she laid down the pen, she brought her hands together, exclaiming gleefully—

"There! I never did so much good with my name before, in all my life. I am so glad Willard has done this."

"Then you acknowledge this to be your signature, Mrs. Haven?" asked the young man, who had entered the room at the call of his friend.

"You have done what few persons would have done, Willard, my friend, but I honor you for it; you will not lose your reward."

Rock Cottage looked very desolate to the little group who occupied the humble sitting-room that summer evening, with only the stars of heaven lighting up the dreary room. It was a neat, cheerful little spot outwardly, for all it was so small; just at the foot of the high bluff, that kept off the chill north winds, with its nicely kept garden running around it, the front filled with trees and shrubs, and a few choice flowers, that the hand of Mrs. James had stolen time to cultivate; the kitchen garden at the back, where was growing sufficient to support the little family through many months of the year, could they only call it their own. The piazza was latticed, and vines crept over it, making a cool, refreshing shade from the summer sun; and in the evening, the moonlight twinkled in among the leaves, and lay in broken shadows along the narrow floor. Mrs. James sat in a low chair by the window, with one little one in her lap and another nestled down by her side, while with her foot she touched the wicker cradle, to hush the youngest, the little Alice, over whose sunny head but two brief summers had come and gone, into slumber.

To a casual observer it might have been a sweet home-picture, but there was another waiting to complete the charm, and Mrs. James felt this keenly, bitterly. But there was another thought lying with leaden weight upon her heart that evening, as she held her treasures close to her, and listened to their soft, healthful breathing, that in the silence fell upon her ear. They must go out from the home that had sheltered their innocent heads. But whether? How many times had she asked herself the bitter question, and shuddered as the painful answer presented itself to her mind. How could she bear separation from those little buds of promise that were unfolding new beauties day by day, and gaining deeper hold upon her affections, as they came to her with childish words

of comfort. She had received offers from people with kind hearts to receive them into their families, one here, and another there, but they did not know with what a pang she listened to their kind words, and yet she felt it must be so. There was nothing but the small stock of furniture left, and much of that had been sold to procure necessities for her sick husband; and with her feeble hands it would be impossible to keep them together, and gradually she was trying to bring herself to realize the agonizing truth. Homeless. Alas! that all over this bright, beautiful earth, dotted with its palaces and costly mansions, of so many aching hearts this painful truth should be written.

We look wonderingly upon this mystery in God's Providence; we see the most deserving, to our narrow vision, the humble, devoted followers of His Son left to perish in the dark corners of His earth, while the wicked, the vile, and the ungodly stand in high places, and a little feeling of unequity would sometimes creep stealthily into Mrs. James's heart at this thought; but she tried to keep her faith bright and unwavering, relying upon those precious promises of that glorious hereafter, where everything would be made plain. How she longed to take the little flock in her arms and carry them safely to the bosom of the good shepherd, and know that they were forever safe.

"Are you crying, mother?" One little hand ran itself over Mrs. James's cheek, brushing away the tears that were falling silently over it. "Don't, mamma. You see that pretty bright star, looking right in upon us? Well, papa's beyond that ever so far, and he don't have to cough and shiver, and be tired and sick any more. He told me, one night when you was in the garden, that he wouldn't when he got up there. And I am your little man, ain't I, mother? You know I shall soon be big enough to take care of you—me and Fred. Now won't you light the lamp just a few minutes, so I can see your face. It is so dark here."

"Well, you rock little sister." Mrs. James patted the curly head of her childish comforter, as she arose to light the lamp in which the oil was burned low. Its rays reached every corner of the room, and the poor woman glanced about the familiar apartment with a sigh of anguish. At that moment a carriage paused before the gate, and a gentleman and lady came slowly up the walk.

"It is Mr. Haven, isn't it, mother, and we will have to go?" Mrs. James's heart sunk lower than ever, and it was with difficulty she could command her voice sufficiently to receive her guests. But Mrs. Haven chatted on in her pleasant, soothing way, and Mr. Haven's voice and manner were so full of kindness, a half hour passed before she could bring herself back to the cold, stern reality. At length the gentleman rose to depart, without a word relating to the cottage having passed between them. Mrs. James moved quickly to his side, and laying her hand upon his arm, said, in a broken voice—

"Mr. Haven, I am ready to go."

"Mrs. James, Rock Cottage is yours, your heirs and assigns forever, and here is the deed signed, sealed and delivered," placing the document in her hand, "and if you stand in need of friends, be assured you will ever find them in Mrs. Haven and myself." The young widow raised her pale face to his with a look of blank amazement.

"No, no, Mr. Haven, you have not done this. Indeed I cannot take it. I can never hope to pay you."

"Nor do I expect or wish you to do so; but you must accept it, and believe me when I tell you I was never so well satisfied with an evening's work in my life. But do not thank me, it is all owing to my dear little mentor here," looking tenderly upon his companion, who stood with tears dimming her dark eyes, and upon her heart the low words of Mrs. James fell like a solemn benediction, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

Mrs. James went back to the sitting-room, and opening the deed ran her eyes over its contents, and falling upon her knees, she buried her face in her hands. Not a word escaped her lips, but that silent prayer of thanksgiving just as surely reached the throne of the Most High.

"Mamma, mamma, what is it?" pleaded the eldest boy, lifting the bowed head in his hands, and gazing into her flushed face with an eager, frightened look. She caught him in her arms, and kissed him almost wildly. She lifted the sleeping child from its cradle, and strained it closely to her breast.

"Oh, it is life, and joy, and peace, my sweet children—you are mine yet, and now we shall never be separated."

(Concluded next week.)

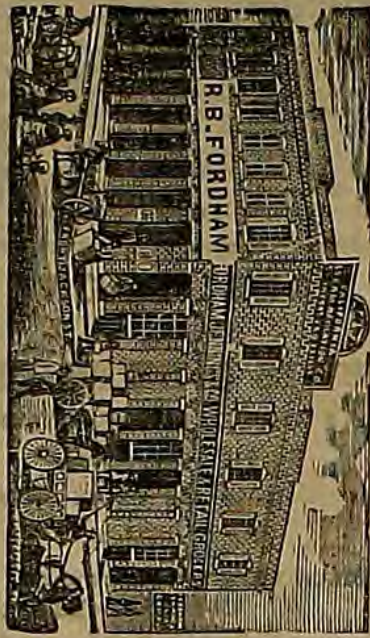
BOWEN BROTHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY
GROCERIES,
Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores,
OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.
Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared in SPECIALITIES, for our
FAMILY TRADE,
SUCH AS—
OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.
TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.
SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.
PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.
SPICES innumerable and for every use. **SIRUPS** of the very choicest.
BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated dairies; also, choicest Eastern.
SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc., or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.
BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury. **SPANISH OLIVES,** of superior quality.
HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.
LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES, Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.
These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessities, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage. Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.
Notice our address—
BOWEN BROTHER,
Corner California and Montgomery streets,
San Francisco.
BRANCH STORE—Hunter street, Stockton.

BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY,
FIRE AND LIFE.
OFFICE---Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
Capital Represented, over \$9,000,000!!!
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
ASSETS OVER \$5,000,000!!
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF NEW YORK:
Purely mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall be divided pro rata among the policy holders.
Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York.
Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.:
Residence in California Free of extra charge.
This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for one-half the annual premium.
Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.
The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.:
ASSETS, \$1,000,000!
DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS,
\$50,000!
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK:
ASSETS, \$1,600,000!
Letters of Credit for \$240,000.
Washington Fire Insurance Co.
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
Arctic Fire Insurance Co.
Security Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.
Phoenix Fire Insurance Co.
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Galvanized Iron Lift Pumps,
FOUR SIZES, 3, 4, 5, and 6 INCHES,
—WITH—
Stock's San Jose Patent Valves,
Better than any now in use, and
WARRANTED TO RAISE WATER 125 FEET.
Made and Sold only by
CHAS. C. ERNEST,
Corner of Main and Sutter streets,
10 STOCKTON.
Doane's Hay-Press.
THE Proprietor of this highly improved PATENT HAY-PRESS, offers it to the Public with the fullest confidence that it will be found the most efficient Press known. The weight of the Press, wheel, ironwork, etc., is about 1200 pounds; when built of oak 1400 pounds. This Press is easily worked by a wheel, tackle, and two blocks, with horses; and with three men, Ten Tons can be easily packed on trailers so as to be conveyed to the Valleys, over the Mountains. Bales are formed 2 feet 2 inches by 16 inches, weighing 250 to 300 pounds each bale. These Presses have been approved and purchased by BENSON & CO., ROGERS & MYERS, San Francisco; MR. MERRITT, Cache Creek and other who have reference can be made. These Presses can be purchased at the Manufactory, Corner of Clay and Drum streets, San Francisco; or address ELLIOTT PARKER, to whom the Proprietor is permitted to refer, and of whom Presses can be ordered. Price \$300. Hardwood, \$225.
Twenty-five Cents!
AMBROTYPES
---AT---
JOHNSON'S
First Premium Gallery.
No. 649 CLAY STREET...SAN FRANCISCO.
FOR 25 CENTS.
ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.
Photographs for \$3 per dozen.
Large-sized Photographs the same heretofore taken at TEN DOLLARS for the first copy, will hereafter be THREE DOLLARS only; extra copies, One dollar. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.
THIS IS NO HUMBUG.
We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work in our specialty.
Beware of Impostors!!!
The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it.
S. W. SHAW.
Portrait Painter.
Number 15, 3d floor, Mercantile Library building
Corner of Bush & Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

DR. KNOWLES,
DENTIST,
NO. 611 CLAY STREET, RABE'S BUILDING,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Office Hours: From 9 A. M., to 5 P. M.
ALL WORK IS WARRANTED. TERMS CASH WHEN WORK IS FINISHED.
PRICES LIBERAL.
ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING
For Decayed Teeth,
Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or more Shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane), at his rooms No. 633 (old No. 127) Clay Street, San Francisco.
Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary.
DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE
Cures the severest Toothache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price 50 cents per bottle.
ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and intends having none in future. His office has been established thirty-two years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.
JAMES PEARSON, M. D.

GROCERIES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, For Cash Only.



PERSONS, and more particularly Farmers, employing many laborers, when in the city, would save money by finding where they can get the best and most goods for the same amount. Having adopted the CASH system, I am prepared to satisfy, by the price of goods, any who may call, that it is to their advantage to buy of the undersigned in large quantities, and for cash only. Having also occasion every day to ship goods for the different landings, which is done free of cartage, there need be no fear of goods not reaching their destination. Orders for Groceries, or for any goods outside of the grocery line, accompanied by Cash, will be promptly attended to.

R. B. FORDHAM,
Corner of Front and Jackson Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Dealer in Flour, Oil, Tea, Salt, Wines, Provisions,
Wooden Ware, Tobacco, etc. 15

CELEBRATED PEACEMAKER STOVE, For Sale By A. P. BRAYTON & CO.,



No. 128 Sansome street, near Pine,
BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO.
General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STOVES, Tin, Iron, and Copper Ware, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

...ALSO...
SOLE AGENTS FOR
HALLER'S
Patent Airtight
FRUIT-JARS,

The only absolutely reliable Jar in use.
BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK, No. 128 Sansome street,
SAN FRANCISCO.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE SUBSCRIPTION-BOOK of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company to the amount of \$5,000,000, will be open at my office, 422 Montgomery street, from this date. Ten per cent of each subscription to be paid in cash, and the balance in installments during the next eighteen months. The liberal aid granted this Company by the United States Government, in bonds, lands, and timber, renders it unusually attractive for investment.

The division of the Pacific Railroad to be constructed by this Company, commences at Sacramento, passes through Nevada county, and terminates at Virginia Station, on the Truckee, near the State line—length, 135 miles.

Reports and maps prepared by Chief Engineer Judah C. P. Stanford, Esq., and other information, can be had at my office, or of A. P. Stanford, Esq.

It is not proposed to receive subscriptions beyond the sum of three million dollars, as that amount, added to the Government subsidy for this division, \$5,750,000, will nearly complete the Road. A. W. HEBB, Agent C. P. R. Co., San Francisco, Dec. 30, 1862.

A HOMESTEAD FREE! IN THE New City of COLLINSVILLE, SOLANO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, opposite ANTIOCH and NEW YORK, at the mouth of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers!

Has been regularly laid out, surveyed, and put upon record,

TITLE PERFECT
being
A PATENT
from the
UNITED STATES.
5,000
Building Lots!
500
TO BE GIVEN AWAY!
... OR ...

DISTRIBUTED FREE!
To such as shall first make application, and a GOOD, CLEAR DEED given at once (unconditionally), leaving it to the option of the party TO IMPROVE OR NOT; but it is expected that those taking one of the Gift Lots will use their influence in directing persons seeking a Home in California, to the NEW CITY AND COUNTY. By so doing, they will be the means of getting more to settle, than if they were to improve themselves.

Money Loaned To Such as Build Immediately on the Premises, at a Low Rate of Interest.

A glance at the Map of California is all that is necessary to satisfy any reflecting mind of the judicious selection of this magnificent site for a NEW CITY, and never subject to overflow from the flooding or rise of the river or bay in winter, as the wharf and warehouses were built at the time of the HIGHEST FLOOD LAST WINTER. The vast region of fine country around it is rapidly filling up, and if the uninterrupted navigation from San Francisco to Sacramento increases as it has done for the last five years, there is no reason why Collinsville should not become a

Great and Commercial City,
it being a midway stopping-place for the steamers daily from San Francisco to Sacramento. Already, at and around Collinsville, there is a large number of inhabitants. They have, also, a Post-Office, Store, large warehouse, and a

Magnificent Wharf,
Two Hundred feet long by One Hundred feet wide, which cost the present proprietors upwards of
\$10,000.

The Farming Country in Solano County can not be Surpassed,

Fine soil, springs of pure water, etc., etc. The climate is milder, both in summer and winter, than almost any other part of California.

A CITY with such a situation, surrounded by so magnificent a country, cannot but have
A GREAT AND GLORIOUS DESTINY.

A ferry is about to be established between this Port, Antioch and New York, making the distance only 35 miles, by land, to San Francisco, being a saving of

Over One Hundred Miles to those who Drive Stock to that Market.

Some persons, not realizing the immense rise on property in new cities, may say: "How can we afford to give away so many lots, not knowing how many will be actual settlers?"

Why, gentlemen, if by giving away five hundred lots, we can induce one hundred to settle, then the rise of our lots more than pays us for those given away, and those holding the remaining lots are the owners of a handsome property.

The Very Lots You now Receive may in less than Three Years be Worth Thousands of Dollars!

We would, therefore, say to those who desire to avail themselves of this liberal offer, to address us at their earliest convenience.

Farms of 5, 10, 20 or 40 Acres for Sale, in Immediate Vicinity,

at a low price to those who will make improvements during the coming year.

TO AGENTS.

Any person who will act as Agent, and get up an interest in their town, and send us the names of five mechanics, we will give them an extra lot. For Plan of the City, showing the location of Blocks and Lots, or Bills, or any other information, please call on, or address by mail, or express to

Collinsville Land Company.
OFFICE:
318 California Street, S. F., Cal.

Box No. 1016 Post Office San Francisco.
15
San Francisco, Dec. 30, 1862.

Literary Shrubbery.

THE NON-RESISTANT.

Winn Price, the pretty Quakeress,
I fell in love: who wouldn't?
I gently pressed her for a kiss,
But Price thought 'twasn't prudent.
"What if by force I take it then?"
I whispered, still persistent.
She sighed, "Twill be quite cruel, when
You know I'm non-resistant."

THE "NO CAND" MANIA.—The following is taken from the Rochester Union and Daily Advertiser: *The First Marriage.*—"And Adam said: This is now bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called woman, because she was taken out of man. Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife. They shall be one flesh." No cards.

DISAPPOINTED PICKPOCKET.—"Well, if this ain't mean! Here's this feller been goin' about with this here yeller chain, and when I pulls it out there's no watch on the end of it. The copod of these here flashy clerks is enough to break the heart of a poor fellow like me, as has to depend no his trade for a livin'!"

KINDNESS to domestic animals makes them love you, and even the hogs will give a grunt of pleased recognition when they see you. It promotes a kind disposition in the animals—makes them feel nice, and fatten easier.

SOMEBODY asks, "What are the proper duties of a Farmer's Wife?" That question was answered by a wise man a long time ago: "She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."—[Prov. xxx: 27.

"Tom," said a man to his friend the other day, "I think it is highly dangerous to keep the small bills of Eastern banks on hand." "Tim," said the other, "I find it more difficult than dangerous."

STEADY people should eat, but shouldn't talk. Their mouths will do well enough as banks of deposit, but not of issue.

If you are troubled with slipping while mowing or raking, have your boots half-soled with rubber, and the trouble will be obviated.

Those who walk most are generally the healthiest; the road of perfect health is too narrow for wheels.

Why is a lovely young lady like a hogs? Because she is something to adore.

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgements to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to read our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco,
vis-19

PACHECO

Foundry & Machine Shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO CALL the attention of the people of Contra Costa county the neighboring districts to their Foundry and Machine Shop and to their new and important improvement.

THE PACHECO BARLEY-MILL.

This is an invention of their own. A neat, compact, and economical Mill, capable of grinding SEVEN AND A HALF TONS of Barley in ten hours with an eight horse power. This Mill is believed to be the best yet invented and will be sold at the low price of \$55. An illustrated cut will soon be given in this Journal, and a finished model implement will be exhibited at the Fair for premium, in Pacheco, in September.

A NEW GANG PLOW.

This new invention of the undersigned will prove of interest to the Farmers, being capable of plowing from three to five acres per day. A model Machine will also be exhibited for Premium at the coming Fair.

The Proprietors of this Foundry are prepared to answer orders for

EVERY KIND OF CASTINGS,

Which they are confident will compare favorably with those from any Foundry in the State.

STANDISH & DALTON,
Pacheco, June 22, 1863.

TREADWELL & CO'S LIST OF MACHINES

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1863.

MOWERS:
WOOD'S MOWER—Improved, cast-steel cutting bar. FARMER MOWER, New Machine, well spoken of. BUCKEYE MOWER, " " Folding Cutting Bar.

COMBINED MOWERS AND REAPERS:
WOOD'S COMBINED SLEAF-RAKER, REAPER & MOWER, MANNY'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER, DUCKEYB do do do do, MCCORMICK'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER, EAGLE do do do do, KIRBY do do do do.

REAPERS:
WOOD'S SELF-RAKE REAPER, MCCORMICK'S SELF-RAKE REAPER, MANNY'S do do BURRALL'S do do, HUSSEY'S SELF-RAKE REAPER.

HARVESTERS:
HAINES' HEADERS, FARMER'S FRIEND HEADERS, WOOD'S SWATHERS, HEADERS.

STEAM THRASHER:
OWEN'S, LANE, DYER & CO'S Engines and Separators.

THRASHERS:
RUSSELL'S Genuine 33 and 36-inch Thrashers, SPENCER'S Genuine 30, 33, and 36-inch Thrashers, TREADWELL & CO'S 30, 33 and 36-inch Thrashers, PITTS' Pattern, do do do do, WHITMAN'S 4, 6, and 8-horse Thrashers, EMERY'S 2 and 4-horse Thrashers.

HORSE-POWERS AND STEAM-ENGINES:
Fitts, Smith's, Russell's, Whitman's, Field's, and Emery's Patent Sweep and Tread Horse-Powers. Steam-Engines suitable for Thrashing.

HAY-PRESSES:
GOVES, and INGERSOLL'S Hay-Presses.

EXTRA CASTINGS for the above Machines. Belting—Rubber and Leather—all sizes.

TREADWELL & CO.,
N. E. Corner California and Battery streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

WANTED.

WANTED—Purchasers for several FARMS and ORCHARDS, where the purchase-money can be made in produce in two or three years.

Wanted.
A MAN WITH \$3,000 or \$4,000 TO TAKE AN INTEREST in a very beautiful location in the country. A partner, where a Public House of A No. 1 character can be opened in connection with farming operations. The chance is a good one. For particulars call on the Editor of the FARMER.

\$6, \$8, or \$10,000 Wanted.

WANTED—In the Country, for one or two years, from \$10 to Ten Thousand Dollars, on security of four times the amount, interest payable promptly. Any one having money to loan, on good security, can find an opportunity by addressing G. E. B., this office.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

The sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass to excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they are especially upon the system of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their purgative properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow discomper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy vigor and strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. They produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, are free from any deleterious effects. Cures have been made which surpass belief, and they are not substantiated by two of each sealed position and character to be a faithful and reliable remedy. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent out the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my kindred, suffering fellow-men.

The Agents below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and services of their cures, of the following complaints: Constipation, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from indigestion, Nausea, Indigestion, and Laxation of the Bowels, and pain arising therefrom. Constipation, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require a purgative medicine. They also by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Deafness, Neuralgia, and Nervous Irritability. Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its passages.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other cheap medicine. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and you will get the real thing. No other can give you comparable relief in its intricate value or curative powers. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast, J. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento, and all dealers in medicine.

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

The Original P. P. Stewart!

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing
LARGE OVEN
Summer and Winter Air-Tight

COOKING-STOVE

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1859,

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the Addition of the celebrated Patent Double-sheet Bottom Flue.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, DURABILITY—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1839.

2d, MANUFACTURE—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, EXISTING CONTROL OF HEAT—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE—By which a compressed and lowering action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, BAKING—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER RACK—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine.

For sale by
CALEB M. SICKLER,
9-3m 422 Kearny, bet. Cal. and Pine sts. San Fran.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address EDITOR FARMER 20

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This report is the price paid by the dealer to the producer (Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.)

Receipts of Grain and Produce for the past week have been on the increase. The demand not equaling the supply, consequently prices are declining. Wheat, Oats, and Barley, of the new crop, are freely offered. The Interior and Coast demand for Barley has thus far drawn largely on our supplies, and kept the market steady. But for New Wheat there is no present demand other than milling, shippers having wholly left the market. Large crops and low prices are freely talked of. Hay arrives in sparing quantities, and the market rates are well sustained.

The new vessels under grain charter, it being doubtless the object of parties interested to let the market drop as low as possible before they enter, and in fact it would be difficult to buy any large quantity of Wheat at present, the ruling rates being under farmers' views, and rather than sell at present they will hold. Exports of California Produce the past week have been as follows: The bark Narramiss for Victoria took 300 bbl and 1100 qrs of Flour. The schooner Sarah for San Jose de Guatemala, took 3150 lbs of Flour. The ship Mary Ogden, the last of the fleet loaded with Breadstuffs of the Old Crop for Liverpool, took 23,760 sacks Wheat, 85 pkgs Tallow, and 24 bales Hay. The unfavorable reports and low prices ruling in China for Wheat and Flour, have caused a temporary suspension of shipments. Our China shippers tell us that much of that already sent will result in a heavy loss.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 13,174 sks, Potatoes 4844 sks, Flour 6258 qrs, Hay 529 tons, Barley 10,612 sks, Oats 1674 sks, Bran 1125 sks, Salt 159 sks.

Also, Coastwise: Beans 178 sks, Wool 428 bales, Barley 1059 sks, Wheat 693 sks, Bran 120 sks, Corn 51 sks, Oats 42 sks, Peas 65 sks.

Wheat	100 lbs	100 lbs	100 lbs	100 lbs
Shipping	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Milling	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Barley	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Oats	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Hay	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Flour	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Wool	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Potatoes	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Barley	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Oats	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Hay	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Flour	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Wool	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Potatoes	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Barley	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Oats	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Hay	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Flour	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Wool	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Potatoes	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Barley	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Oats	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Hay	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Flour	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Wool	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Potatoes	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Barley	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Oats	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Hay	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
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Potatoes	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Barley	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Oats	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Hay	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Flour	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Wool	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Potatoes	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
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Hay	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Flour	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Wool	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Potatoes	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Barley	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Oats	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Hay	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Flour	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Wool	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Potatoes	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Barley	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
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Flour	1.10	1.10	1.10	

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1883.

NUMBER 23.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
BY J. K. PHILLIPS & CO

No. 728 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson
SAN FRANCISCO

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, 250. For
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Three Great Mistakes of Orchardists.

The general remark of all who visit our markets and examine the various kinds of fruits, is: the fruit is smaller and poorer every year. Why is it? That there is a large amount of small and half-grown fruit, is evident from a casual visit to the markets or fruit stands everywhere, and the change of the character and quality of fruit from that of former years should elicit inquiry and earnest observation among the growers, until they shall feel the necessity of remedying the error and removing the cause of it—which can be done very easily; our Agricultural Societies should elicit discussions and help this work.

In our travels over the State and observing the care of fruit-trees, the systems of pruning, the condition of soil in orchard, and the overbearing of fruit trees, we do not only not wonder at the vast amount of poor fruit, but we wonder that there is any fruit at all in many orchards. The first and primary error is the early care and forming the fruit tree itself. In a dry country like ours and where strong winds prevail, it is of the utmost moment that all fruit trees be formed with low branches and full round or pyramidal head (trees with low branches also shield the ground and prevent the earth drying up around the surface roots); prune close, and keep the fruit as near the body of the tree as possible; this will secure to the full free flow of the sap, the fruit will be large and fine colored, and will mature well. (It must be observed in most orchards that the trees are grown with long and straggling branches, the fruit grown principally at the ends of the limbs; in such cases the fruit must be small and imperfect, whereas, had the trees been properly pruned, the fruit would have been formed upon strong fruit spurs on the body, or strong branches, and would have been much larger and better; besides, the manner of allowing the trees to grow prevents their forming fruit buds early in the summer and autumn for the coming year, and thus continues the process of half-grown fruit, year after year. This theme could be continued for columns—we hope our fruit-growers will think, talk, and write to us about it.)

The next grave error is, the neglect of cultivating the soil in the orchards, and in growing grain, vegetables, etc., among fruit trees. This is a very foolish error. There is no labor that makes a better return to the orchardist than the expenditure of money and labor in plowing and cultivating among his fruit trees—cultivation is so much more than irrigation. An orchard well and cleanly cultivated can never suffer from drought, and thereby to prevent cultivation is the very erroneous practice of planting rows of corn, peas, beans, and root crops between the trees in an orchard. Can any one for a moment suppose that such a crop can be grown in an orchard and not take from the trees what belongs to them? The more successful the grain or vegetables are the poorer the crop of fruit, invariably. Nature's laws cannot be violated with impunity; no orchardist can afford the enrichment of the soil from the fruit trees and give it to another crop without the serious result of the wrong done them; besides, the vegetable crop emits an atmosphere injurious to fruit trees, and produces bugs, borers, worms, flies, and a host of insects that come as avengers to torment and punish the author of the wrong in the love of his crops.

The third and last evil that we shall mention is, the overbearing of fruit trees. This great error has been so often written about that it has become trite, and yet our orchardists go on, year after year, the fruit growing smaller and smaller, and more beautifully—not miserably—less. Our orchardists, as a body, seem to be all "Rip Van Winkles," asleep over errors that are fast destroying the very sources from whence they look for future income and support.

Our orchardists not see disease in various forms now manifesting itself in their orchards? Can the eye to nature can go through scarce an orchard in our State and not see the disease, and they not act before it is too late? In future numbers we will point out some fine orchards where an exception, where nature and science are hand in hand in the labor performed,

and we shall point out orchards that stand as "land marks" of wrong practice and miserable neglect.

Our Rambles in the Country.—No. 6.

CLAYTON—CONTINUED

We called at the ranch of George Briggs. This is a stock ranch, quarter section. Mr. B. has 50 head of stock, of good grade; settled here in 1855; has an orchard of 300 trees, also 500 vines, principally Californian, in the orchard. Mr. B. practices cultivation, instead of irrigation; has a good locality, and will have a good farm.

Howard Nichols' Ranch: This is a quarter section also. Mr. N. has an orchard of 400 trees, 3 years old, in bearing; 1,100 bearing grape vines, and 500 newly planted; has 50 head good stock, and from his dairy makes 50 pounds of butter a month.

E. L. Stranahan: 140 acres; raises grain for home use; cuts 20 tons hay; has stock for farm and home use, orchard of 300 fruit trees, and vineyard of 10,000 vines of two years old, promising well; three acres fine corn, the white flint variety.

Mr. Stranahan has a good market house in Clayton, and supplies good meats for the people who love to live on the fat of the land. We regretted we did not see a brother of Mr. S., who has a ranch near by—also orchard and vineyard.

A. H. Campbell, has 150 acres, 60 acres grain, a few good dairy cows—about a dozen—100 fruit trees, 500 vines; all kinds of vegetables do well, potatoes and corn finely.

J. Marsh has a farm of 160 acres, part grain-land; does well; has an orchard eight years old, 500 fruit trees, and 3000 vines; all promise well. Mr. M. uses irrigation; it is evidently injurious.

Cloud & Hockabout—a quarter section—has a good stock of 50 head, and dairy stock to make for home use; 100 fruit trees, and 200 vines; will enlarge. This land needs a better system of cultivation; occupied four years.

Alonso Plumley has a farm of 160 acres; grows home grain; has a young orchard of 75 trees, 500 vines; has 75 head of cattle, 20 milkers; makes 250 pounds of butter a month.

It should be remembered by the reader that this description of farms is from those high up in the valleys of Mount Diablo, where the casual eye, as it turns to this dark mountain, would hardly suppose there was any cultivation. By the kind escort of friend Allen, we now made our trip to the mountain, and for the mines.

Our object was to visit the newly discovered Quicksilver Mines, some three or four miles from Clayton. After a good saddle ride over the hills (after we had called at several farms) we came to the location of the quicksilver claim, located by Messrs. Welch, Shepard, Clayton, Hockabout, and Allen, who are the Trustees—Mr. Welch, Superintendent. The mine lies upon a side or spur of the East Mountain, and for a long distance large boulders of scoria, which had, to all appearance been thrown from the bowels of the earth. The outside of the boulders was like honeycomb, the center more solid, and when broken showed clearly the cinnabar look, with drops of quicksilver. Some of this rock had been placed in a crucible, on a common stove, and the liquid quicksilver extracted from it, as we learn from Mr. Allen. We spent some time on the ground, and in the several tunnels began, and those working; but, as we before remarked, there seemed a want of knowledge in the manner of working, the tunnel being, as we think, too near the croppings. Some 500 feet lower down, would be more likely to strike good ore, if it is there. The workmen were Mexicans—only three at work. The whole mountain has the appearance of volcanic action, and the boulders lay round as if the eruption had once been terrific, but the stones must have laid there thousands of years. This work will never be successful without a well understood plan of labor, a liberal expenditure, and perhaps years of labor and research. We found some good specimens of cinnabar. Near to this company is also located Hastings Copper Mining Company. This is the Mount Diablo District; here is a tunnel of 150 feet, and signs of ore. Curious kinds of rock and ores are thrown out. There was no work going on when we visited it.

Close by is one of those very curious mineral springs, a salt and sulphur spring, oozing up from the earth, and the incrustations covering the earth from six inches to two feet thick, forming heavy cakes of substances, very hard, like flakes of lime. We know not its character. Probably its value is lost sight of in the pursuit of something richer.

The Reindeer Claim is close at hand. Messrs. Dow, Schloss, Green & Co. Tunnel, 75 feet, not working. The material drawn from this tunnel reveals curious quartz rock, handsomely veined, and marble, and strata of clay of different kinds, as also hard rock. Time required a return, and thus far our review of mines gave us only anticipations of what the future might reveal.

On our way to the mines we heard the cry of "fire!" and saw the miners running—it was the grass on fire; of this we speak in another place. On our return to Mr. Allen's, we were kindly re-

freshed by most excellent mountain wine, the proof that Mt. Diablo vineyards have treasures that are sure to pay the labor bestowed upon them.

We returned to Clayton to see and hear only of copper lodes, new veins, peacock color, etc., etc. Mt. Diablo will, undoubtedly, in future years reveal great riches, but how, where, and when, remains to be discovered by practical knowledge in mining, well directed labor, and, as we have said, a liberal outlay of money.

On our visit to the Mount Zion mine we called at the ranch of Messrs. Wm. Shepherd & Sons. This is only a stock ranch, 800 acres of fine grazing land, neat cottage-house, neat garden; no irrigation used; no orchard or vineyard yet; there is some of the finest vineyard land in the State in this ranch, a most admirable location for a large and prosperous vineyard. Their horses are from the Printer stock—of course must be good; about 2,000 American sheep crossed with Merino; this whole region is good for sheep.

Charles Clark, about two miles from Clayton, has a fine ranch of 500 acres; has only 75 acres in grain this year—Sonora wheat and corn; corn has done well. The soil is heavy, but deep and rich (wants thorough working); a young orchard of 700 trees, produced well; cuts 50 tons of hay; some good stock for home use; will plant 20 acres of vines. This can be made a noble farm.

L. H. Hastings has a farm of 320 acres, 4 miles from Clayton; has 125 head of home-stock, 12 horses, 100 swine, some fine horses half-Belmont and by Shakespeare; raised Sonora wheat, a heavy crop, 60 bushels to the acre. Soil various, some deep and rich, some clay, some red land; an orchard of 300 trees, a vineyard of 3,500 vines, planted in 1883, mostly California grape—some foreign. A new town is to be laid off here and called Hastings. Lots are already staked off; size of lots 100x125—who buys? Seriously, it is a good, healthy, and pleasant place, the soil is rich and fertile, and the terms liberal.

Mr. Diablo region can give one thousand farms to good farmers, and they will all get rich at farming, too!

Benjamin Jones has a fine strip of land, rich and fertile, of 160 acres; has an orchard of 200 peach trees, 100 apple trees, and 400 vines. The soil is heavy, yet rich; some new land, fine for the grape.

In all our examinations of farms, gardens, orchards and vineyards, not a day or an hour passed but what the sound of "feet" struck our ears, not the feet of coming horsemen or the cattle from a thousand hills—but mineral feet, that seem to walk into the hearts and affections of men—and women, too, without knocking. But amid all these excitements, we could not lose sight of the great advantages of all the Diablo region for orchards and vineyards, for real health of body and pleasure of mind. The climate of Diablo and its scenery is worth more than all its mineral wealth, and we most earnestly suggest to all who have the time to spare, to make a trip to Clayton and see the wild and grand scenery around the top of his Diabolical majesty.

Value of Blackberries for Wine.

The New York Tribune in an article on blackberries, has the following estimate of their value for wine:

Beside the object of raising blackberries for fruit, to eat or sell, there is another of equal importance. A very palatable wine or cordial can be made, which, if sold at the usual rates, will make the crop a very profitable one, for 80 quarts of Lawton blackberries, and 90 pounds of double refined sugar, will make a barrel of wine, such as has commanded \$2 a gallon for several years in New York. Now, if we count the wine at a wholesale price of only \$1 a gallon, and reduce the price of berries, the following would be something like the items of cost of wine: 2 1/2 bushels (80 quarts) of berries, for a barrel, at 60¢ \$5 00; 90 pounds of sugar, at 11¢ \$10 35; crushing and mixing 65 cents; total cost per barrel \$16.

The product of wine per acre yielding 100 bushels of berries, would be 40 barrels, costing, exclusive of berries, \$11 a barrel, and selling at \$1 a gallon, for \$1,200.

Upon this calculation, will the market ever be glutted, or will the cultivation of the crop, which costs no more than a crop of corn, exclusive of the picking, ever cease to be remunerative?

There is another thing in this connection. We have, we do, we shall send Ohio whisky to France, to be run through the stills upon the lees of the wine press, which we buy back at a high price under the name of brandy. From blackberry wine we can make a very superior brandy at less cost, and far more fit for medicinal purposes. We can also make blackberry sirup, if we have the fruit in abundance, that will cure all the summer complaints in the community, and save the lives of an army of children every year.

For sirup, no water is added to the juice and sugar. For wine, after the sugar is well dissolved by frequent shaking of the barrel, it is filled up with water and allowed to ferment, and then treated as all domestic wine should be.

Walter Brown's Monthly Wool-Circular.

New York, July 1, 1883.

The demand for Domestic Fleeces during the month of June has been somewhat active, and the stock actually in market not being large, the purchases made by manufacturers have been sufficient to reduce it very materially. Most of the lots which were pressing on the market have been taken at improved prices, leaving only regular parcels, which are held firmly at our quotations. The disposition of growers to hold the new Wool at extreme prices will, as a consequence, compel consumers to depend more than is usual at this season of the year on the Eastern markets for Domestic Wool. Manufacturing companies who have heretofore at the clipping season provided themselves with a year's stock, will probably now purchase, at most, not over four or six months supply. The purchasing season will be greatly protracted, and may continue through the summer and autumn, and in this event it will be no injury to either party interested.

The great haste with which the clip is usually disposed of does not benefit the grower, and might, this year, be a decided disadvantage to the manufacturer.

It will be especially important for buyers to avoid paying such extravagant prices for half-washed and badly handled Wool.

The farmers should be well compensated for not only for raising their Wool, but for washing it clean and putting it up honestly; and buyers and agents should discriminate more intelligently in favor of those who so handle their fleeces. The new clip is generally in good condition. The California spring clip is now arriving, and in excellent condition. We understand that the quantity of Wool raised in California will come short of the expected yield this season. Instead of eight to nine million pounds, which was generally expected, we shall have but little over five millions, which accounts to some extent for the good condition of the Wool. Manufacturers will do well to turn their attention to these Wools.

Pulled Wools have been rather quiet, and the stock in market is very light.

Foreign Wools have been somewhat active, and considerable of the finer grades has changed hands at improved prices. There is still a good selection in the market, which is cheaper to manufacturers than domestic Fleeces at the rates they are held in the West.

We have reported the following sales during the past month:

Fleeces, 720,000 lbs, 62 1/2¢; Pulled, 73,200 lbs, 63¢; 81,000 lbs California, 43 1/2¢; 2,000 bales Cape, 32¢; 38¢; 550 bales Mexican, 30¢; 40¢; 2,711 bales Mestiza, 24¢; 35¢; 35 bales East India, 100 bales Donkoi, 2,000 lbs Black Provence, 250,000 lbs Valparaiso; 20,000 lbs Persian 26¢; 100 bales Unwashed Syrian, 25¢.

In Boston, 815,000 lbs Fleeces and Pulled, 62 1/2¢; 40,000 lbs California (part), 45¢; 1,548 bales Mediterranean and Cape; 50,000 lbs Cordova, 100,000 lbs Valparaiso; lot of Scotch Odessa \$1 12¢ to \$1 25¢.

In Philadelphia, 260,500 lbs Fleeces, 65¢; 25,000 lbs Foreign, 35,000 lbs Unwashed African. In Providence, 129,400 lbs Fleeces, 70¢; 55,500 lbs Pulled, 68¢; 18,700 lbs Foreign, 35¢.

The imports of the past month, as published, are:

From Liverpool 1,249 bales, Marseilles 2,222, Buenos Ayres 629, Rio Grande 45, Matamoros 229, Montevideo 16, Algou Bay 573, Antwerp 252, Havre 128, Hamburg 46, Aspinwall 283, Valparaiso 1,170 bales. Total 6,842 bales.

PRICES CURRENT OF CALIFORNIA WOOL.
California, Unwashed Fleeces, in grades, 30¢ to 80¢.
California Washed Pulled, 50¢ to 70¢.

California Common Washed Pulled, 25¢ to 45¢.
California Washed Fall Clip, in grades, 30¢ to 50¢.

PROSPECTS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL STATE FAIR.—The Sacramento Union remarks: Arrangements have been made by the officers of the State Agricultural Society with the several steamboat, railroad, stage and express companies, for the free transportation to and from the Fair, of such articles as are designed for exhibition on that occasion. Such articles will be transported by the stages under this head as are previously placed in charge of Wells, Fargo & Co. The Steam Navigation Company have also offered to furnish free passages to the Visiting Committee. The members of this Committee are now out, and make encouraging reports of the prospects of a fine exhibition. One of the members sends word to the Secretary that the Wine-Growers' Association will exhibit an assortment of its productions.

TOBACCO CULTURE.—Of tobacco, Thomas Edwards, of Sutterville, has fifteen acres, now grown, and has entered it for the premium at the State Fair. It is in a thrifty condition, and will probably be hard to beat. Some four or five Chinamen are kept constantly employed in attending it. T. K. Stewart has two acres under cultivation, near Rabala's Tannery, planted on different kinds of soil, which is also doing well.

It is officially announced that trade is open to New Orleans under certain restrictions.

New York Wool Market.

The "Wool Grower and Manufacturer" published at Cleveland, O., in its issue of June 18, under the above heading, remarks:

"Our wool advices from the growing districts are very conflicting. At least twenty letters have been received at this office, and we have been shown some thirty or forty others, by various brokers and dealers, all of which are just no information at all. Many of the letters are written soliciting orders to buy, giving figures at which they (the writers) think they can purchase at. Correspondents write they can purchase in Southern Ohio at 42 to 50¢; in other parts of the same State at 55 to 70¢. Others from New York State, on the line of the Erie Railway, at 50 to 55 and 60¢, and from New Jersey and Pennsylvania at 45 to 60¢—and so on, and so forth. No sales are mentioned as being made at, any of the figures quoted, only that they think they can buy the best clips at the above quotations. Orders have been given to many of these correspondents, by the brokers, to buy at 50 to 55¢, but up to this writing no purchases have been effected.

"One windy grower in Ohio writes us: * *

"That we are just as sweet out here as manufacturers, and have learned to talk as long and as fast as any of you Yankees. You fellows down in York City may cry down wool as much as you please, but if you buy a pound of wool in Harrison county (Ohio) less than 75 cents, I will eat your hair. We are as firm here as the bars of a jail, and you can just mention to your Yankee readers that they can whittle sticks and talk soft sodder until your hair is white, but that no cheap lots can be had out here! The above is a specimen of the letters, and the others are nearly all of the same tenor, very firm in their views, and high in their expectations. By next week we may have something more tangible, but in the absence of any sales of moment, things are too mixed to arrive at anything accurate.

"The auction sale of California, advertised for next week, has been withdrawn, and the cargo shipped to London.

"The market has been moderately active for Domestic Fleece for manufacturing purposes, but other descriptions have been neglected. Prices show no particular change from last week, only a little less discrimination. For instance, 20,000 lbs double XX light old Ohio fleece sold at 70¢ (very cheap, and said to be below its value); 5,000 lbs extra Michigan at 72 1/2¢, and 15,000 lbs low ditto at 70¢. The last lots were dear compared with the first, which was a fine grade and a desirable parcel. The total sales of fleeces foot up 150,000 lbs, at 65 to 72 1/2¢—with the exception of the above lot at 72 1/2¢, it was mostly sold at 65 to 70¢; 40,000 lbs extra pulled at 65, 68¢; 70,000 lbs Mexican, 30¢; 200 bales Cape, some 400 Mestiza, 64 ditto, and 3 ditto Provence, on private terms; 10,000 lbs California, 43 to 45¢. * Foreign wools have a downward turn. Good Mestiza can be bought at 25 to 30¢. Cape wools are in large stock, and offered at 31 to 35¢. Mediterranean wools are in pretty large stock, and are freely offered without buyers. Purchases could be made at a very material decline."

Destruction of Fruit by Birds.

Whoever heard of birds eating sour apples or hard pears on the trees, except in California? What strange things are done in California!

There never has been a season, we think, when the birds have committed such depredations as the present year. Their mischief has become of a very serious character, and it is all-important that fruit-growers should be up and doing, and looking for a remedy for this evil, else fruit-growing in some localities is "done too."

In our recent visit to Stockton and vicinity, we were not only surprised, but astonished at the ravenous appetite of the birds. They were not as delicate in their taste as usual, taking only ripe cherries and luscious small fruits—but they virtually strip trees of apricots, peaches, pears, plums, and even sour apples and hard pears—no one could believe it until they see it. The blue-jay and the woodpecker are the depredators, and some orchards have lost a quarter, some half; and some orchards have suffered even a greater loss. We visited several orchards to examine the fruit, and saw large apples and pears eaten half off on the trees. Among the orchards we saw, were Mr. Alonso McCloud's, Dr. Holden's, J. D. Stearn's and West Brothers'; there were others, also. We hope orchardists everywhere will note such things and report to us, and all should cooperate to remedy the evil. Californians seem to have one trial after another—one evil cured, another comes. Several persons have remarked to us—"If these evils are to continue, we might as well give up and not try to raise fruit." We hope to hear from others, and we wish to ask of all—if they ever heard of birds eating sour apples before?

Advices from Jackson, Miss., the 25th, state that the whole of Gen. Sherman's army had left for Vicksburg, after the entire destruction of the Jackson Statehouse and the Governor's mansion. Only 2 buildings were left standing.

LETTER FROM PORT ROYAL—NO. 4.

Camp of 4th Reg't N. Y. S. V. Infantry,
Port Royal, S. C., June 5, 1863.

Copperheads.

All great convulsions in the social organism produce strange phenomena, and often, perhaps always, bring out prominently novel characters. In most cases those characters are somewhat analogous to others that have lived and acted before—are readily classified, and easily assigned to the species to which they properly belong.

As the present rebellion is the most iniquitous of any that has preceded it in the whole history of the human race, so it has cast up from the vilest dregs of human society a species of reptiles proportionably vile. They appeared at first floating upon the slimy froth that this agitation has thrown to the surface, from a point considerably below the bottomless pit. This is evident from the fact, that nothing over the earth, on the earth, or under the earth, has ever been heard of half as vile, degraded, and loathsome, in all the former convulsions of human society, as this species.

They were first discovered by their curious way of wriggling and hissing in the darkest recesses of the most pestiferous cesspools, used by Society, to cast away that which was too odious and baneful to be permitted to flow through the ordinary sluices, made and provided for such purposes. Gradually they began to crawl out, keeping as a matter of taste, as well as safety, the darkest and foulest localities. Supposing their movements were unnoticed, yet their trail could be seen as distinctly as that of the fly going from the ink bottle over a sheet of pure white paper; the terrible odor emitted by the least exercise, was like convulsing a sea of corruption.

Naturalists, as well as others, began to cast about for an appropriate name for this new reptile. The nomenclature of everything vile and odious was ransacked, but no clew could be found by which they could identify the species or their habits. In their searches they stumbled upon the history of the meanest of all reptiles, hitherto known to the world, and as they could get nothing lower than this species, they gave their name to these new comers, much to the damage of all respectable, worthy, and true Copperheads, and yet they all seemed to bear some resemblance to ane Judas, and Arnold.

They at once were wonderfully tickled at the respectable name accorded to them, and bizzed out their joy, but could not yet bear the light; in fact it has been found on closer scrutiny, that their eyes are so formed that they never can look upon the light, upon anything virtuous or good in itself, not even for a moment. The simple light of truth would kill them much quicker than the thunderbolt of heaven would an honest man. They fatten on corruption, glory in their shame, and greatly rejoice to know that the country, whose agitations have thrown them to the surface, is in peril, and would be glad, not only to sell it for a mess of pottage, but disgrace it afterwards, trail its glorious flag in the dust, and trample its honor, glory and fame, under their feet.

Their grandfather, Judas Iscariot, was a very respectable man when compared to them; for when he had betrayed his Lord, he had the manliness to feel mean, and the courage to go and hang himself, when he knew he ought to be hung. Also their elder brother Benedict, who wished not to disgrace his country, but only to sell it for 4s. 8d., or 4s. 9d., I do not remember which exactly, perhaps somebody does. Well, when Gen. Washington would not deliver up the country, in accordance with his contract, he left his country for his country's good. It was not until they had attempted to ruin, disgrace, and sell their country, that it was ascertained that they were really the direct descendants of Judas, and younger brothers of Benedict. True, the incubation has been long and all the eggs seem to have been thoroughly added; yet it is found they hatched out corruption in feeble hideous form, yet the very perfection of impurity and imperfection. Judging the rapid deterioration from their "grandpapa" Judas to the present time, if the rebellion had been put off a few years longer, those eggs would have brought forth scorpions in all its vast proportions.

It is true they have the impudence to pretend to be patriots, when it is well known that if all their patriotism, that the whole race could produce, could be gathered up and boiled down to a sufficient consistence to enable even one of them to look an honest man in the face for a moment, it would take as long to boil it as it would to empty all the waters out of Lake Erie, by dipping out one gill every Fourth of July. Their patriotism is intensified into an earnest desire to ruin and disgrace their country, and they cannot evade this logical conclusion.

The true genuine Copperheads have one good trait of character, they stay at home and mind their own business, unless interfered with, and live in a respectable, honest, sober, quiet Copperhead manner. But do these reptiles do anything like that? No, indeed! They thrive on corruption, fatten upon rascality, and grow rich on meanness. Even Nature herself abhors them, and when they exhibited the first signs of life, threw them away from her domain, as unworthy of a name or place there. After all, it is probable that they will retire as suddenly as they appeared, and with their "grandpa Judas," and brother Benedict, go to — to — their own place, where the thermometer is supposed to range considerably above 212 degrees. When I how easily one can breathe there! So much be!

I have purposely been very careful of the feelings of this species, have always treated them with exceeding tenderness, and spoken of them in a very gingerly manner; not, that they had any feeling, honor, or principle, themselves, but because it is quite confidently asserted in some quarters, that they have, or once had, friends! but that assertion should have a thorough investigation by those whose fair fame is so seriously and recklessly implicated.

There are many real Copperheads on this Island, none of the counterfeit kind, but real, honest, respectable snakes! not at all meddling with poli-

tics or war; nor do they desire or pretend to get above snakes, or to depart from snake society, bringing up their families in the way they should crawl!

It is a downright shame that this now lowest, basest, meanest, and most outrageously cruel, wicked, and loathsome of all reptiles in all creation, and out of it, should impudently assume a name so much above their intelligence, nature, worth, or standing. But we may rejoice that they are beginning to disappear—I was going to say skeddaddle, but they cannot do it, they can only crawl, and the crawl is only a wriggle in very small doses. A cold wind has quite recently passed over Connecticut and several other States, that started them all for their holes. One thing about them is quite singular—the holes into which they disappear are so very small, that the most powerful magnifying glasses are unable to discover them. Now, who would think they were so very small, and are growing smaller than any other thing ever created? J. BUTTS.

Tax System.

HUNT'S Magazine, in speaking of England's tax system records the following. Here are thoughts worthy a serious consideration. A tax on tobacco and strong drinks would yield an enormous revenue, and would check the too free use of both:

The United States are now unhappily compelled by circumstances to follow the English example of high taxes. The country is no doubt able to bear the load, but it ought to have the benefit of English experience, in laying that load upon the people, so that it may be most easily borne. If England is able to draw her revenue and not impair the productive powers of the country, the United States Government ought to be guided by the same principle. It is evident that the same rules will not in all cases apply here as in England, but the same general principle should be observed. Thus, we have seen in the above table that the rent of land yields the largest returns in England. In the United States the same state of things does not exist. The land is largely owned by the occupiers. The most prolific source of the English income tax would, therefore, here fail. Exclusive of the income tax, one-third of the whole English revenue is derived from strong drink, viz: £19,563,160 out of £59,422,849, and one-fourth the remainder is from sugar and tobacco, which are United States products. In the whole list there are no taxes upon objects of English industry, or the materials of their production. Yet her tax system began with taxes upon all those articles, like the United States tax law now in operation, and which is reported as yielding "alarmingly below the estimates." The stamp taxes will be found to yield better, because they are so easily collected, and require no vexatious local visitations. A large portion of the English stamp revenues are from legacies. It will require some time to develop those taxes here, but they are the most unexceptionable taxes that can be levied. Then, too, there is no reason why strong drink should not be taxed as high here as in England. The quantity consumed is as follows:

Domestic, gallons.....	60,000,000
Beer.....	100,000,000
Imported.....	4,000,000
Total.....	164,000,000

A tax of 50 cents a gallon would give a sum equal to the amount derived from the same articles in England. The duty on the imported liquors is \$1 to \$2 a gallon, and there is no reason why the whole should not pay at the same rate. Tobacco ought also to pay its \$30,000,000 as in England, and could be made to do so without detriment to national interests. In a word, there can be no difficulty in raising money enough by taxation for the purposes of government, if those taxes are only properly laid, and the right principles observed in regulating them.

VALUE OF ROOTS AND HAY COMPARED.—Dr. Loring, in the Agricultural Transactions of Massachusetts, 1861, says: "Without entering into any accurate calculation of the cost of keeping cattle on different kinds of food, we propose to make a short comparison of the amount of food furnished by the various crops used for feeding, from a given piece of ground.

"Taking 2 tons of hay per acre as the basis of calculation, and as representing the kind of cultivation which is employed, we may concede that an acre of ground will yield the following crops: hay, 2 tons; Swedish turnips, 18 tons; mangold wurzel, 20 tons; carrots, 25 tons; Indian corn, 70 bushels.

"According to the best experiments, the nutritive equivalent of hay being represented by 100, 100 pounds of hay are equivalent to 675 pounds of Swedish turnips, 382 pounds of carrots, and 70 pounds of Indian corn."

"The practical values, as obtained by experiments in feeding, are: hay, 100 pounds is equivalent to 300 pounds of Swedish turnips, 400 pounds of mangold wurzel, 250 pounds of carrots, and 52 pounds of Indian corn."

Dr. Loring calculates that an acre will yield three times as much food in turnips as in hay; 5 times as much in carrots as in hay; and about 2-1/2 times as much in corn as in hay; and that valuable as hay is as an article of food, and universal as its use here, there are crops which form a useful ally to it in the business of carrying cattle through the winter. The question is, which of these crops is the best for such a purpose—the most economical and profitable.

CHARACTER.—A very nice young lady, who was pretty, and carried a love of a parrot, called the other day at the Twelfth Corps (Washington) Hospital. She came from some praying contribution society, and demanded a tent for herself. This was denied her. "We have an experienced matron, who can take what you have to give," was the reply of the surgeon, whereupon our dashing young angel remarked: "Do you suppose I shall have anything to do with a woman whose character I do not know?" The doctor answered, "Do you think we can provide quarters for a female whose character we do not know?"

From the Atlantic Monthly.
WEAK LUNGS,
And How to Make them Strong.

(CONTINUED.)

EXERCISE.

MOTION is the great law of the universe. It is the first instinct of animal life. When it ceases, life ceases. The degree of life may be measured by the amount of normal motion. When the life-forces run low, the natural and most effectual method of invigorating those forces is found in motion.

The popular education of our children is a lamentable violation of this law. The young child left in freedom, keeps its nurse on the qui vive during every waking hour by its uncontrollable activity. The effort which our school-system makes to crush out this instinct, by compelling children to sit on hard chairs, bent over desks, motionless six hours a day, is, considered in its influence upon the vitality of the nation, the saddest of all possible mistakes.

A radical change in this respect is imperatively demanded by the growing intelligence of the people. The Germans—God bless them! having given more faithful study to the various problems of human development, have devised better modes. The Kindergarten, one of the many beautiful blossoms of the genius of that noble people, is being transplanted to this country. Wise parents, thank Heaven, and take heart. Miss Peabody's Kindergarten, in Boston, should be visited by the friends of education.

Nothing at this hour is so much needed in the development of the young as some system of physical training, which, under competent masters, may be introduced as a part of the daily drill into all our schools, public and private. The routine should be so arranged that study and physical exercise should alternate in periods not longer than half an hour throughout the day. For example: the school opens at 9 o'clock. The first half-hour is devoted to study and recitation. Let the second be given to vigorous training in the gymnasium under a drill-master, and to music. The third to study and recitation. The fourth to drill, in which those with weak stomachs form a class by themselves, with special exercises; those with weak chests another; those with weak spines still another; all classified and treated according to their several needs. The fifth half-hour to study and recitation. The sixth to declamation, singing, or culture of the vocal organs, in general and special ways. The seventh and eighth half-hours to study, conversation, etc. And again, in the afternoon an alternation of intellectual and physical exercises, the latter so ordered as to bring into play every muscle, and thus secure the symmetrical development of the body. Who can doubt that under this system greater progress would be made in intellectual culture than at present? The mind would find more effective tools for its work. But, with an incredulous shake of the head, the people say, "Yes, this is all very fine, but quite impracticable." If by this they mean that it is not practicable until the public conscience is better enlightened, I grant the force of the objection. But if they mean to say that, with a due appreciation of physical culture, such a school is an impracticability, I am confident they are mistaken. The order I suggest could be introduced in a week in any existing school, did the parents and teachers so will. I am happy to be able to say that such a school as I have described, possessing all the best facilities for classical and scientific instruction, and under the management of eminent educators, will be opened in an American city within the present year. The school has been determined upon from the conviction that only in beginning with the rising generation can the results of physical culture, or the system combining both physical and intellectual culture, in their natural relations, be thorough and satisfactory, and that the results of this experiment would do more than all that can be said or written to arouse public attention.

Sweetser says: "Were I required to name the remedy which promises most aid in the onset of consumption, I should say, daily gentle and protracted exercises in a mild and equable atmosphere.....Exercise, moreover, determines the blood to the surface of the body, rendering the cutaneous functions more active and healthful, and may in this way also contribute to the advantage of the lungs."

Dr. Parish says that "vigorous and free exposure to the air is by far the most efficient remedy in pulmonary consumption."

Dr. Pitcher states that "the consumptive Indians of the Osage tribe have their symptoms suspended during their semi-annual buffalo-hunts, but that these soon return on becoming again inactive in their towns."

Dr. Rush informs us that he saw three persons who had been cured of consumption by the hardships of military life in the Revolutionary War. The same distinguished authority affirms that "the remedy for consumption must be sought in those exercises and employments which give the greatest vigor to the constitution."

Dr. Chambers, physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "If we examine the history of those who have lived longest with consumption, we shall not find them to have been those who have lived indoors, hanging their lives on their thermometers." He gives the case of a friend of his, "who from his youth has had tubercular disease, but has kept his lungs, contested elections, sat in Parliament, but never allows any one to doctor his chest."

Lord Bacon asserted that "there was no disease among pupils that gymnastics and calisthenics could not cure." And Galen declared "him to be the best physician who was the best teacher of gymnastics." While Dryden, long ago, sang—

"The wise for cure on exercise depend."

Consumptives are advised to ride on horseback, to make long journeys in the saddle. This is doubtless one of the most valuable exercises. There are numerous well-authenticated instances of cures by its means, even in the advanced stages of the disease. But many persons cannot avail themselves of its advantages. In our cities, not

one physical invalid in ten, especially among women, can command facilities for daily horseback-riding, still less can they take long journeys.

Hunting, fishing, and mountain-air are advised. But how can many who reside in towns and cities, and who most need muscular training, secure such recreations?

Walking is very generally prescribed, and is doubtless the most available of the exercises named. But in the case of women, the present mode of dress seriously interferes with the ease and physiological benefits of this exercise; and few would exchange the long skirt for the short one with pantalets or Turkish trousers. And yet this change is indispensable to the best results.

While I would encourage all out-door exercises and amusements, it is evident that exercises which can be introduced into every house, which may be practiced by persons of both sexes, all ages and degrees of strength, and which possess such fascination as shall make them permanently attractive, are greatly to be desired, to meet wants not otherwise supplied.

Many exercises have been advised with reference to general health and strength. I submit a series possessing peculiar virtues for the consumptive. To him all exercises are not equally profitable. Ten movements of a sort adapted to his special needs are worth a hundred not so adapted. He has a narrow chest and drooping shoulders. This distortion results in displacement of the lungs. And yet he may have legs and hips comparatively vigorous. Ten movements concentrated upon those muscles whose deficiency permits the drooping of the shoulders, will be more valuable than a hundred for the legs. There are several hundred muscles in the human body. In every case of consumption certain groups of these muscles are defective. Restoration of the lost symmetry calls for those exercises which will develop the defective groups. Prescribing a walk for a patient whose legs are already vigorous, but whose arms and shoulders are contracted and weak, is like prescribing a medicine because it is a medicine, without regard to the nature of the malady.

A blister applied to the chest relieves pain within. It accomplishes this by drawing blood to the surface, and thus subtracting from the congestion at the point of disease. If the blister were applied to the foot or leg, it would not sensibly relieve the congestion in the chest.

If, instead of applying a blister, we use exercise as the remedial measure, and by drawing blood into the muscles we would relieve the congestion within, the importance of subtracting from the vessels which bear the blood to the diseased part is not less than in the case of the blister. For the relief or cure of disease in any of the chest organs a few well-directed movements of those muscles about the chest which lack circulation will accomplish more than hours of walking.

The intelligent physician, in prescribing muscular training, will not say, simply and generally, "I advise you to exercise," but he will indicate the particular exercises applicable to the case. He will first thoughtfully ask, "What group of muscles is defective?" When he has answered this question accurately, he is prepared for a second: "What exercises will bring into direct training the defective group?" When these points are settled he can direct the training wisely. To recommend horseback-riding—good as it is—for all consumptives, is not a whit more discriminating than to prescribe a particular variety of food for all invalids. The medical man who has a general formula for a certain class of patients, is hardly more thoughtful than the vender of the "all-healing ointment."

Little or no attention has been given to the vital subject of exercise as a curative means. In many cases treated by Ling's methods, when skillfully applied, the results have been so marvelous that medical men who had not studied the philosophy of the Movement Cure, have attributed the rapid improvement to Animal Magnetism. They could not conceive that muscular exercise alone could produce such wonderful results.

Symmetry of body and mind is vital to health. Its loss in the mind leads not unfrequently to insanity, its loss in the body to numberless maladies. The great defect in our system of education lies just here. There is no discrimination between the members of a class, part of which needs one kind of culture to produce symmetry and health, while another part needs quite another. The gymnasium, where all perform the same exercises, may be charged with the same radical defect. In a school for thorough mental or physical training, pupils must be classified and trained with reference to their individual needs. This principle underlies the successful treatment of consumption. He who would contribute to its cure by exercise—the most efficient of all possible remedies—must not say to his patients simply, "Exercise, exercise, exercise," but he must distinctly mark out those exercises which are precisely adapted to the case of each.

As an additional reason for discrimination in prescribing physical exercises for consumptives, it may be mentioned that in almost every patient belonging to this class there are complications with other diseases each of which requires consideration.

EXERCISES POSSESSING PECULIAR VALUE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Most consumptive invalids are indisposed to exercise, and particularly indisposed to employ their arms. Many attempt training of the shoulders and chest, and abandon it in disgust. But in the systematic performance of the exercises other persons are interested, the patient cannot withdraw. Besides those exercises in which others participate have social attractions, to which consumptives, as a class, are peculiarly susceptible.

For example, a consumptive young lady has brothers who assist her in certain prescribed exercises. These are to be executed twice a day, at hours when the brothers are at home. There is an affectionate interest in the group with reference to the pleasant duty. It is not forgotten. Suppose the brother is the patient, the sisters or mother will act as assistants. In every family such exercises are sure of the proper attention. I need scarcely say that, if the patient undertake to exercise alone, with dumb-bells or some similar means, it will soon grow tiresome, and be abandoned.

Moreover, it is a matter of no small moment, that other members of the family—who are not unlikely to be predisposed to the same malady—will thus secure a series of profitable exercises. I must add my conviction, that by no other variety of training can the efforts be so accurately directed to the muscles, whose weakness permits the distortion of chest, which is often the exciting cause of the malady.

With a good sized room, and open windows, the air may be pure, while the exercise will prove the occasion of a thorough ventilation of the house. I cannot here undertake to say how often these exercises should be employed, nor in what cases; they are given merely as suggestive. A complete series of "Mutual Help Exercises," adapted to the treatment of the consumptive, includes a large

number, many of which are not only valuable, but cannot fail to deeply interest all concerned.

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California Notes.

BY ALLEN R. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
FOURTH SERIES.

No. 14 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of July 24, '93.

XIII.—VI.—MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.

The Indians of San Buenaventura Mission in Santa Barbara County, 23 April, 1881.—Continued.

The Indians of San Buenaventura mission still living number not far from 150 souls—they live in the rancherías of Ajay or Ojai, Saticoy and Puma and acknowledge old Luis as their head man, chief or Alcalde—they are very thrifty and dirty generally, but some of them keep themselves very tidy. They are similar to the Indians still living in the upper part of Santa Ynez valley and other parts of Santa Barbara county. There are two of them near Santa Barbara town (north of it), one at the Cieniguitas and another at the Canada Marie Ignacia of the Patera farm, two others near Sta. Ynez mission, called Akachuma and Kulawassa. In these places they live apart from the white people in their own huts and houses, and are very jealous and suspicious of strangers. Some of their old-fashioned, oval, conical straw hats, capable of holding from one to five families, are still used by them, while others are adobe hats abridged or straw covered. They still live on muscles, acorns, fish and grass-seeds as their ancestors did, in default of frijoles, corn, etc. A Saticoy Indian we found making a few of boiled wheat and clams. These small clams are of delicious taste when properly cooked; they are very plentiful on the sea shore, where the San Buenaventura and Saticoy rivers empty into the ocean. These Saticoy Indians had the pure Indian nose, mouth, hair, eyes, etc., the same as other Indians of California; old Luis and several others were, however, small made people, like many of the Aztec Mexicans. We know several of the old Mission Indians of Santa Barbara county who can read, and use their own Spanish prayer books.

The valley of San Buenaventura or Miscanaka, is separated from that of Saticoy by a steep sierra, nearly impassable for horsemen except in certain passes; it must be over 2000 feet high.

At the Mission this ridge comes nearly down to the sea. The mission valley is about a mile wide at the mouth, but narrows for a few miles further up and then widens out. Going south you meet a narrow, shelving plain, sloping to the sea, and keeping on the Los Angeles road for seven or eight miles, this plain grows wider, until it is seen stretching across the Saticoy river and along the ocean for over thirty miles; a dead flat plain, coming down to the sea. These plains and valleys run up laterally to the eastward, the hills rising abruptly from the plains in a highly singular manner, and covered with a rich coating of fine grass, sustaining great herds of cattle and other stock. The Saticoy valley runs up from the sea towards San Fernando Mission for over fifty miles, and contains abundance of excellent soil, good water, and a healthy, temperate climate—the only drawbacks of this country are the scarcity of timber and the plague of grasshopper-locusts—a long side species of the migratory locust. But it can sustain a numerous population, as everything grown in the United States can be grown there.

The Indigenous Bee of California.

This Bee is mentioned in Padre Bozcanos' account of the San Juan Capistrano Indians. We had never met with it before, but near Saticoy we fell in with several colonies of them. They are of the size and figure of the domestic bee, but the body is coal black—the head, throat, and legs covered with white down—the wings are downy, transparent. I saw some of them carrying on their legs what seemed to be wax and bee-bread, from the abundant mustard pastures adjacent. They make a small, even-worked hole (of the dimensions of their body) in the ground, and set up a great bee-noise about the hole and his red when he passes them. We got into the midst of several colonies, but none of them stung us or our horse, though we stopped right in the midst of them for half an hour. They are said to sting sometimes—the sting seemed to be the same as that of the domestic bee, and they were very spiteful when caught, but could not get through our gloves. Each of their holes is separate from the other by several inches—there will often be a hundred holes within the circle of two or three yards. We could ascertain nothing of their underground life. A colony of them occupies about twenty feet in diameter, and they are generally met with on the high roads. They are very abundant on the Saticoy plains. The Californians say they make honey, and underground they make their cells, together with wax, where they lay their eggs and breed—the Indians and natives catch these bees and squeeze out their honey-bags—they say they sting badly.

The Mission Garden.

We found the old Mission garden with a very rich soil and plenty of water flowing through it—directly in front of the buildings on the high hill. It is about 600 yards square, and contains many fine old olive trees, the fruit of which is very large and of excellent flavor. Some of the trees have been picked this year, and also an attempt made to manufacture oil. There were four large palms in the garden—apparently the date-palm. They are said to have been growing here at the time of Vancouver's visit in 1792. Indigenous palms grow abundantly in San Diego county. We found the said-to-be date-palm, similar to the San Buenaventura ones, growing at Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo—they also grew at San Gabriel and San Diego Missions. There were also fine pears, some apples; several varieties, two large soft-shelled walnut trees, and several other kinds of fruit-trees. These nuts and fruit of the same species as those from France and sold in our country stores—the priest had some of them and we found them excellent—the nuts seemed to be 40 years old.

The Mustard plant (black seed) abounds in all

this vicinity as thickly as it does near San Jose mission and city—on the plains near by, it hides completely horse and rider. The tradition of the Indians and the country people is that it was first planted by the priests at this mission, ante 1800, and from this center, it has overrun the districts of all the old mission lands where the soil is rich; it prefers always the best and strongest soils. We entirely believe, from its abundance near San Buenaventura, that nature confirms tradition. Indigenous species of cactus (two kinds) are also found in the hills immediately south of the Mission. Large groves of cottonwoods (poplars) were found scattered over the Saticoy bottoms, free from all underbrush.

At San Buenaventura commences the southern dry, woodless, denuded plains and sierras of Southern California, and also a new fauna and flora.

His Mightiness, the God of Day.

As we were riding over the Saticoy plains, with the full moon at our back, the God of day setting over the island of Santa Rosa in all his glory, exhibited a large spot near the middle, towards the northeast—it seemed to be a balloon floating before its disc. This occurred at half-past 6 p. m., of 23d April.

The Geological Formations.

While passing on the sea beach, south of the Rincon, we met with abundant evidences of recent volcanic and dynamic changes. Indurated clays and sandstones, highly silicated and petrified, abounded. On the sea beach they were abundant. Large slabs of claystones, sandstones, and cemented rubble, were found, in which the remains of molluscous shells were imbedded, preserving, often, their natural colors—mostly a bright orange. Some were entire while others were in a broken comminuted state and mixed up with water-washed pebbles. They were all highly silicated and hard as flint. The shells seemed to be of living species and the change seems to have occurred on the present line of the beach, probably below the water and then heaved up. The stratifications of the clay-stones, of different colors, were perfectly preserved in the most beautiful manner.

At the Saticoy sheep corral, the sedimentary clay slab formations (two to four inches thick) were found so thin that the sheep had broken through the layers, making it look like steps—each layer seemed to have sand between them.

On the Upper Saticoy valley, the bluffs on each side, and the high hills showed there had been immense land slips, showing earthy and sandy precipices of from fifty to three hundred feet, and making travel on horseback extremely laborious and difficult. In many places, rocky formations were exposed of red, yellow, etc.; in others pure white soil intermixed with depositary lines of water-worn stones of all sizes. The valley seems to have been the area of immense upheavals, depressions, and deluges of watery currents of tremendous force. It is on a parallel with San Fernando, the Tejon, the Mohave, and the Colorado Chiquito. All the rivers, in the wet season, convey heavy solutions of soluble silicates of clay, lime, sulphur, etc., and no doubt the compounding of these salts on sulphur, phosphorus, silica, and other secret chemical forces of volcanic nature produces the cemented looking compactness of the dry river bed in the summer, of this district, and also of the gold-mine districts of the Sierra Nevada. All kinds of volcanic products are found in the vicinity: asphaltum, sulphur, amber, quartz, flint, jasper, lava, basalt, etc., needing a thorough geologist to classify them. It would well repay such visitors. The amber was used by the priests for paint.

The Great Basin and its physical sedimentary lines similar to those of the valley of the Upper Colorado.

The same causes that upheaved the ruins of the Great Basin, and depressed the bed of the Upper Colorado and affluents, with their strongly marked lines of pluvial flowings, seemed to have troubled the Saticoy country and all the borders of the neighboring coasts; and doubtless upheaved the Santa Barbara channel islands. A question may be raised here, which has not been propounded before, in connection with these Salt Lake and Colorado water marks, at least, to our knowledge: May not the Salt Lake country have been the upper part of the Ancient Colorado? May not the Great Basin have been an immense reach, shallow lagoon, or deep lake? May it not have been elevated like the crater of a volcano, and its rim—southern rim—raised the beds of the Upper Colorado affluents and sent their waters rushing down to the gulf? The waters of the present Great Basin evaporating afterwards, excepting the Great Salt Lake, and Humboldt, Carson, Truckee and other lakes. We must remember the entire southern rim of the Great Basin has been very imperfectly explored—no one has yet traced its connection with the Colorado country. The Great Basin is only one quarter of the distance between the Pacific and Atlantic. It only commences 150 miles in a straight line from the coast of California.

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THE LARGEST AND BEST HOTEL IN BENICIA, and located in the immediate vicinity of the Landings of the Steamers. The Stage, for all parts arrive at and start from the American Hotel. A first rate Livery Stable is connected with the Hotel, and the best of Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, can be had at all times, at very reasonable charges.

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Board per week.....\$8 00 Rooms.....\$1 00 to \$4 00
Meals....." 50 Lodging per night 20 and 75c
A Carriage will always be in attendance to convey passengers to and from the Steamers to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

N. BENEDICT.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

TOMALES.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the public that he has opened the above named new and commodious Hotel (bedrooms hard finished), and is now prepared to accommodate the traveling community in the best manner and upon the most reasonable terms. Connected with the Hotel is a first-class Stable where the cars of patrons will be carefully attended to.

LEANDER SAWYER. GEO. H. CLARKE.

SAWYER & CLARKE,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Pure New York, Boston, and New Jersey

CIDER,

Cider Vinegar.

The Trade may rely upon a pure article, of a very superior quality. For sale by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case, at prices unprecedentedly low.

Corner of Front st. and Broadway,
SAN FRANCISCO.

17-2

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY JULY 31, 1863.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

How to send Money by Mail.

As many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times) we recommend that they take a piece of card: open the layers of the card, insert the coin, and thus inclosed it will come safe and promptly.

The semi-annual period of the year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. The sum to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amount is very large, and we hope they will remember this.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the old States and Europe.

True rapid advances in the cause of Horticulture in California must attract our friends abroad, and could they but look in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their beautiful also, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To all and all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their advertisement to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of these articles named, or for any articles of merchandise, for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business to the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be so explicit as to specify as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special Column.

Times of Holding Fairs for 1863.

State Agricultural Society—at Sacramento, September 26, and continuing five days.

San Joaquin District—at Stockton, commencing September 22, and continuing four days.

Bay District and Contra Costa County—at Pacheco, September 21, for five days.

Santa Clara Valley—at Santa Clara, commencing September 16, for four days.

Twentieth Volume of the Farmer.

We shall issue No. 1 of the Twentieth Volume of the FARMER on the 7th day of August, and in order that we may accomplish more and more good with each Volume, we hope our friends over the State and abroad, too, will give us their kindly influence, and send us a goodly list of names of their friends for subscribers to our New Volume. May we not expect this at the hands of our friends?

We hope, also, that those who are indebted to us, will at this particular time send in their dues at once, as we have improvements we desire to make with every new volume. We trust this brief notice will be kindly responded to.

Help for the Fair time.

Every grain-grower should prepare handsome sheaves of wheat, barley, and oats, of all their best varieties. Such specimens show the grain to good advantage, and they also add much to the appearance of the Hall. Every farmer can do much to aid in this matter, if they will only try. Farmers should take pains to prepare their best specimens in all branches of their business; they should also have every article correctly labeled; this adds to the interest very much.

Farmers, orchardists, and gardeners, can always add to the general interest by the preparation of the details of their manner of cultivation. Everyone can do something—none should fail to aid.

HARBOR DEFENSES.—The loyal people of the Pacific Coast will be gratified to learn that strong and substantial earthworks are immediately to be constructed at various places in and about the city of San Francisco. One battery will be located on or near the corner of Beale and Harrison streets, which will pretty effectually command the upper portion of the harbor. Then on Yerba Buena, or Goat Island, there are to be two fortifications which will render the central portion of the bay secure against the attacks of any hostile armed vessel, which has run the gauntlet of Fort Point and Alcatraz. With three strong and well constructed earthworks at these points, and mounted with such guns as are now here and ready for use, little apprehension need at present be felt of damage to the city, from vessels which have entered the inner harbor. General Wright orders these batteries to be constructed, and appoints his able and experienced engineer and staff officer, Major Williamson, to conduct and superintend the work.

Dissatisfied with the Management.

In our travels over the State, we meet with "lots of people" who are grumbling and growling about the Agricultural Societies, the Managers, Committees, etc., etc. Some of these complaints come from a class of people that are never pleased, and wouldn't be if they were to be hung—though others might, to get them out of the way; but there are complaints well founded and well grounded. There is in all the different Societies such a difference of opinion in regard to the management of the Premiums and the Plans of the Fair, that the managers themselves are often in "hot water" and don't agree among themselves; and how can they agree when the most of them are utterly unacquainted with agricultural matters and wholly unfitted for the place they have assumed?

The idea of reconstructing the Federal army and giving it into the command of "John Chinaman" as Generals, would not be more absurd than filling the offices of an Agricultural Society with men who cannot tell a carrot from a Swedish turnip, or a Berkshire pig from a donkey—men who, in their proper sphere of action, are good men, gentlemen, and excellent citizens—but as managers of an Agricultural Society are wholly out of place; and such men, if they wish the real prosperity of the institutions they are called to serve, would resign as quickly as a good and true Union man should resign, if his name was placed on a Copperhead ticket; and this illustration we hold to be a good one, for no man who feels himself to be wholly ignorant of the duties that would devolve on him but would resign, unless he had some selfish or sinister motive, the same as a Union man must have to join with and labor for a Copperhead ticket; and our Agricultural Societies can never be in a prosperous condition until this change is made. We say these things, because we do desire the prosperity of such societies, and any one with half an eye, can see and hear the complaints on all hands in reference to the bad management of these societies in time past.

We think we are safe in saying that if an examination is had of the list of officers of every society in the State, not one-fifth of the active officers are agriculturists. We only need ask this simple question: Under such management, can prosperity be attained?

San Joaquin District Fair.

We call public attention to the circular of the President and Trustees of the San Joaquin Valley District Society for the year 1863.

We have spent some time among the farmers in this district, and shall visit many more of them, and we are glad to record that we find a very general interest in behalf of this Society and the coming Fair, which they all say shall be the best Fair they ever had, and the best Fair in the State for the year 1863.

The San Joaquin district has always done well, and the efforts and plans of the directors have always been crowned with success. The people of the district are united, and they cooperate with a hearty good will one with the other. They resolve the Fairs shall be good, and this accomplishes the work.

Dr. Holden, the President, and his co-laborers, have got their harness on and are at work, although they make the Doctor pull most of the load—the President, everybody knows is a worker; however, there are a goodly lot of working men and a goodly lot of good men to help on the things that make it successful.

We hope every farmer in the district will take hold, lend a helping hand, make ready now to do something in behalf of the coming Fair—and the ladies, also, who have done so much in all the past years for this Society, must be in earnest again, and make the San Joaquin Fair the best one this year, again.

Travelers to the "Big Trees."

There is now quite a desire among the people to visit the "Big Trees," and every day parties are going and coming. Visitors to the Calaveras Trees, take "Dooley's" line of stages at Stockton, at 6 A. M., to Morphy's, distance 75 miles; reach Morphy's same evening at 7 o'clock; price \$8. They can take tickets through to the Trees, 15 miles more, price \$3.50. This line is A. No. 1—good, careful, and courteous drivers.

The same line of stages run from Morphy's to the Grimes Hotel, thence by the Sonora stage to Coulterville, so that visitors can go from the Big Trees to Coulterville, then take saddle, visit the Yosemite Valley, and the "Mariposa Big Trees" also, and return.

Those who desire to go to the Yosemite, via Mariposa, should take Fisher & Co's line of stages; also leave 6 A. M., for Mariposa, 110 miles—through in a day. Thence travelers to the valley take saddle, and go via Big Trees; a pleasant ride among the grandest scenery in the world; distance of 50 miles.

Travelers from the Sacramento Valley take Fisher & Co's stages at Sacramento to Stockton, 50 miles, price \$9, and the Mariposa stage to Mariposa.

Fisher & Co. have a line of stages that connect at Hornitos for Visalia; distance 225 miles, price \$14. Thus travelers are well provided with means of travel.

Another Depredator in the Garden.

We have seen in many gardens in and around Stockton, a new depredator, in the shape of a small, round beetle, a changeable, glossy-backed bug, the size of an ordinary fly. These are seen on vines, plants, corn, roses, and even fruit-trees; they literally cover them and eat voraciously; but touch them, and they fall to the ground, and like the little "trained canaries," they keel over on their backs and seem to be dead. We recommend all who are thus troubled, to spread cloths under their plants, vines, or trees, shake them, and the bugs will drop off easily; then take up the cloths or sheets by the corners and carry your bugs to feed the chickens, turkeys, or ducks—they will not let one escape. This is a good and easy way to get rid of them.

The Coal Mines of Mount Diablo.

Some little time since we visited these several leads, but had not time to write out our notes as we desired, having been constantly on the move.

Leaving the busy little town of Clayton, the route immediately becomes interesting by reason of several vineyards and orchards, that give to the scenery a very pleasant contrast with the dry and seared pastures on the one side, and the wild and grand uplifted peaks of Diablo, that rear their black heads over and above, while along the sides of the mountains are often seen excavations and neglected tunnels, the result of prospectors after coal, or copper, or some hidden treasure. No one that looks from a distance upon dark Diablo would ever conceive of the broad and pleasant valleys, or of the orchards, gardens, and fruitful fields, that are hidden among the many hills high up—many valleys, miles in extent, and of as rich land as can be found in any part of the State, and far superior to valleys that are in high repute. We found several fine farms, of which we have spoken, and others that we had not time to visit, that are laying the foundation for future success and prosperity.

One mile and a half from Clayton we came to the abandoned coal mine, that was known as the Peacock Vein. It was owned by Messrs. Parrott & Co., Bankers. The shaft had been sunk 300 feet. The coal proved too soft, or broken and fine for use, and the mine was abandoned—the result, "a heavy loss." The large stock of "slag" or screenings at the mouth of the tunnel, was burning still, and had been for a long time. Joel Clayton, Esq., was the agent of this coal mine. [Query: Would not a further effort be rewarded with success?] One mile from the Peacock the summit of this elevation is reached. From this high point a grand view is obtained. The whole of the Suisun Valley and Bay, the singular windings of the San Joaquin River, and valleys broad and picturesque to a vast extent, will almost claim the attention for hours. It is a most beautiful point, from which our artists should sketch. We wonder this grand view has never yet been seen on canvas.

A little further on we came to the busy scenes of labor. First Carbondale, and the Cumberland Hotel, kept by J. C. Myers, Esq., of whom we spoke previously. Mr. Myers has a neat and comfortable hotel, where 50 to 60 miners board. Mr. M. can always entertain strangers with comfort and courteous attention.

A little way from the Cumberland Hotel we came to the Cumberland Coal Vein, which has been worked in 1,200, and left when the Black Diamond Vein was struck. A vast amount of the screenings lay at the mouth of the Cumberland burning. It has now been on fire two years. The Cumberland and the Black Diamond are now consolidated into one company, and are being worked vigorously and most prosperously by the owners—Mr. Sturgis of Martinez, and Messrs. Eastman, Marquier & Co., of San Francisco. The Cumberland Vein was opened about four years since, and the Black Diamond more recently, and on the 14th of June, 1861, were consolidated.

The main tunnel of the Black Diamond is 1,500 feet into the mountain. It was worked 265 feet before it struck coal. The vein now working is very good coal. The vein is four feet and two inches thick. A new or side shaft has been made 440 feet. The company are now breasting for coal. The mine is well ventilated by wind or air passages, and furnaces at the end, which causes a draft to the fire, and keeps up a good circulation through the mine, and prevents the gases from endangering the health or life of the miner. Forty men are now employed, and sixty tons a day has been the amount of coal mined, but now with the new tunnel, and an increased number of miners, 100 tons will be the daily product of this company. The coal is brought from the tunnels by cars, on a track laid the whole length of the tunnel—1,300 pounds being the weight of each load. Miners excavate on an average three car-loads a day. They get one dollar a load; this makes three dollars a day wages. The miners are principally Welshmen. The cars of loaded coal run from the tunnel to the warehouse, which is below the track on the side hill, and the cars are emptied into large screens, the coarse coal passing into the warehouse, the screenings falling outside. This is wheeled away as waste and lost, for as soon as the rains fall on it it takes fire, and will burn for years, the amount of these screenings being in large bodies of thousands of tons. These screenings are good for blacksmiths' use and furnaces, and it seems a pity to lose so valuable an article; yet for want of a railroad to place it in the market at a little expense it is lost. The freight by wagon to the landing would eat up its value.

The good coal from these mines is taken by teams, three and a half tons at a load, and carried to New York landing, thence shipped to San Francisco, where it sells at \$9 a ton, and is now sold as fast as it can be mined. The quantity of powder used in the tunnel for blasting is large. The company have a magazine in the hill for safety.

We feel a deep interest in the success of such enterprises. These are part of the resources that will make our State rich within herself, and independent of all other nations. We went over all parts of the works, and was most kindly and courteously waited on by B. Jones, Esq., the superintendent of the mines and laborers.

Asker Tyler is the general superintendent of the company's interests, and manager for them, and we much regretted his absence at the time. There are many other rich veins of coal, which we had not time to visit, shall do so before long, and report them.

Among those lower down is the Union Claim, owned by Stephen Whipple and others. Their tunnel or shaft is 300 feet deep. The coal is drawn to the surface by an engine. They turn out about 40 tons a day good coal.

The Manhattan vein is owned by Messrs. Comstock & Adams. They have a tunnel 1,000 feet, three years at work, getting out good coal, and are now putting up new houses.

There are also the Clark veins, the Independent Mine, the Eureka, and the Pittsburgh leads. These are all on the Clark leads.

Another vein is principally owned by Shattuck & Hilliers, of Oakland. They are working with good prospects. The vein promises well.

These veins, named after the Black Diamond, all send their coal well to Antioch. It costs \$1 1/2 to \$2 a ton freight, from the mines to Antioch.

Mount Diablo tells well for our State. The future will reveal wonders.

Raising Cotton, and a Serrile Race.

The Alta California has for some time past been publishing a series of ponderous essays, on the subject of cotton, and professedly designed to enlighten the benighted denizens of California on the subject of growing a cotton boll. The writer of the essays alluded to is evidently one who vegetated in the "Sunny South," and if not one of the "natural aristocrats," apparently believes that the labor of cotton growing can only be performed by the "nigger" or some serrile race. Hence as he sees no show for getting the said "nigger" into California, his essays culminate in the proposition that hordes of "coolie" Chinese must be imported into California, or we cannot grow the imperial cotton! If this is true, 'tis pity. If this is true, and a desirable result, then would it be an advantage to introduce genuine slavery into California; for "the same arguments presented in favor of using the cheap labor of an inferior and necessary serrile race, were and have been advanced to plant and maintain the institution which has resulted in such direful consequences to the American nation." If cotton can only be raised by such means, better that a boll should never be grown in free California. But, happily, the fact is palpable that it can be profitably grown in California without such means. We have heretofore published sufficient to demonstrate this, and it is unnecessary at present to recapitulate. But we may remark, that erroneous ideas in regard to the raising of cotton have prevailed to some extent, and it seems the desire of some writers to continue these errors, or to throw a great deal of mystery around the matter.

Because planters in the Southern States, owning vast domains, have thought it indispensable that they should control large numbers of slaves to half cultivate their thousands of acres, it seems to be assumed that cotton can be grown in no other way; when in fact there is no reason why an ordinary farmer with free labor cannot grow in much greater perfection than the large slave-owner, a proportionate crop of cotton for his ordinary farm, as well as to grow a crop of corn or tobacco; and we believe his percentage of profits will be as great, if not greater, from the better facilities for supervision and the employment of intelligent free labor.

It has been already demonstrated that cotton can be profitably grown by free and intelligent labor, even when in direct competition with slave labor, which would not now practically be the case.

In western Texas, cotton has been grown successfully, for years, with great profit, the superior condition and quality of their crop when brought to market, enabling them to command the highest prices.

With the enhanced price of cotton now, it would be a profitable crop anywhere that the plant will grow, even against the disadvantage of its being a new enterprise; and these disadvantages are so soon overcome, that when increased production shall reduce the price, it would still be as profitable, if not more so, than other crops usually raised by farmers.

Cotton is being quite extensively cultivated in the old States by free labor, and considerable will be grown in California this year; all sufficient to overthrow the bugaboo raised up that only a serrile race can successfully cultivate the imperial plant, and to dispel the great mystery attempted to be thrown about the simple art of cotton-growing.

TURPENTINE AND ROSIN MANUFACTURE IN CALIFORNIA.—The Marysville Appeal says: "Since June 5th John Hart, of this city, has made 1,030 gallons of turpentine, and 125 barrels of rosin. J. W. Jacobson, also of Marysville, has manufactured up to the 22d July, over 1,000 gallons of turpentine, and upwards of 100 barrels of rosin.

Mr. Jacobson is the pioneer in this business, and was the first to produce the amount required to entitle him to the premium offered by the State, for the first 1,000 gallons of turpentine, and 100 barrels of rosin. He first began the business at Placerville over a year ago. This interesting manufacture, now fairly initiated in Yuba county, is paying its way handsomely, and already employs fifty or sixty men, most of whom are gathering pitch in Yuba and Butte counties, as we have heretofore described. Mr. Hart has two stills running constantly. Mr. Jacobson has one, and J. L. Gibson is about to start another at Forbestown. The turpentine and rosin find a market at good prices, with the large dealers in Marysville. They are of superior quality. The business of manufacturing them will be extended from time to time, and will soon be one of the most important industrial interests of this section." In connection with the above, it is proper to state, that the first ten barrels of pitch were made by Messrs. Hicks & Lambert, of this city (the celebrated Axle-grease Manufacturers), for which they are entitled to the State's bounty.

Summer Followed Land.

Wherever we go, and wherever we find a heavy crop of wheat, there we hear the grower say, "that was on my summer followed land."

We are glad to report this "coming good sense of the farmers!" For that is what is said by the farmers themselves. They say they are surprised they have put off doing right so long.

Go where we will this is evident. The most prosperous farmers are those who have practiced the "summer follow" system. We shall give facts to sustain these views.

Fighting at Charleston.

Heavy fighting has been going on at Charleston. A rebel dispatch says on the 18th, "The Ironsides, five Monitors with five gun and mortar boats, assisted by two land batteries, fired furiously at Fort Wagner all day." After a persistent bombardment of eleven hours the enemy assailed Wagner desperately and repeatedly. The 22d, the enemy commenced shelling again. Our loss is 1,850 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss, including prisoners, is about 2,000. Nearly 800 were buried under a flag of truce.

It appears that the rebels attempted to drive our forces from James' Island. The attack was sudden and unexpected; but General Terry met and repulsed them with great slaughter. The gunboat Pawnee, which supported the left flank, grounded, and a rebel battery opened on her, firing 50 shots, 39 of which struck her. She was quickly hoisted off, opening upon the rebels and putting them to flight. The bombardment of Fort Wagner was renewed on the 22d, the Ironsides cooperating with the army. During the day Fort Wagner was silenced for some time, and a charge was made by our troops. After a desperate struggle they were obliged to fall back. Our loss is quite severe, and will probably reach a thousand. Details of the charge of the 22d, made on Fort Wagner, show most desperate fighting by General Strong's brigade. Scarcely a field or line officer escaped without being wounded, and many were killed. In the meantime nearly the whole rebel force concentrated upon the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) regiment. They fought heroically, and only retired when the others did. Col. Putnam, in command of the storming party, after taking part of the fort, and planted the flag on the parapet, sent to General Strong and Seymour for reinforcements; but both these generals had been wounded. In the meantime his party were being decimated by rebel grape, and when Stevenson's brigade had received orders to advance it was too late, as our gallant men had been forced to retire.

A rebel dispatch of the 24th says, "The bombardment was renewed early this morning, with rapid and continuous firing, until a flag of truce went down at 9 o'clock. The attack was renewed again this evening, the enemy occasionally firing at Cummings' Point, and Sumter replying heavily. The firing is still going on. The casualties this morning are three killed and six wounded. A dispatch the 25th says: Regular firing from Fort Sumter and Battery Wagner at the Yankees on Morris Island was kept up all night and continued all to-day. The Yankees occasionally responded from their batteries on Morris Island. The Monitors and the Ironsides were lying outside and took no part. The Yankees have two batteries on Morris Island, and have strengthened their position. No casualties are reported to-day. Another Monitor arrived to-day, making six in all.

Letters from Morris Island say the assault on Fort Wagner, on the 18th, was made about dark, after a terrific bombardment, and in face of the fire from the rebel forts and batteries. Our force held a portion of the fort for nearly two hours, and would have captured it had Gen. Stevenson's force come to their assistance as ordered, or had the attack been made an hour earlier. While in the fort the troops of both sides were exposed to the fire of both Federal and rebel batteries, which continued to play upon it. It was nothing but confusion, and darkness obliged our forces to get out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. Banks' official dispatch announcing the fall of Port Hudson, says that we captured 20 pieces of heavy artillery, complete batteries, numbering 31 pieces of rifled artillery, a good supply of projectiles for line and heavy guns, and 45,000 pounds of powder, 5,000 tons of arms, and 55,000 pounds of small arms' ammunition, besides a small amount of stores of various kinds. Over 5,500 prisoners fell into our hands.

A cavalry expedition from Charleston, Va., cut the Virginia and Tennessee railroad at Williamsburg, captured that place after a severe fight, taking 120 prisoners, 2 pieces of artillery, and 700 stand of arms. Our loss was 65 killed and wounded—the enemy's loss 75 killed, and a large number wounded. Our troops were fired on by the citizens from the houses, and the town was totally destroyed. The expedition reached Fayetteville, after a hard march of 300 miles.

The rebel steamer Merrimac, built by the British last year, was captured by the gunboat Ironsides, while attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington.

A rebel dispatch from Morton, Miss., July 21st, states that the Federals had destroyed the track between Jackson and Brandon. Gen. Grant's reported shipping troops down the Mississippi for the purpose of attacking Mobile. Pemberton's corps will be organized immediately and placed in the field.

The Richmond Whig says that Jackson, Miss., has been left in the hands of the Federals, with all the rolling stock of the New Orleans and Jackson and Great Northern Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads, the motive power consisting of two engines. The loss is incalculable. A Federal cavalry raid from Newbern, reached Rocky Mount on the Wilmington and Weldon railroads, on the 20th, and destroyed two miles of the track, and burned the bridge over the Neuse river, thus cutting off communication for some weeks.

Dates from the city of Mexico to the 11th, state that the Council of Notables have declared that the Mexican Nation, through them, disavowed an Empire as their form of Government, and have proclaimed Maximilian of Austria as Emperor. Should he decline they implore the French Emperor to select a person in whom he has full confidence to occupy the throne. The proclamation was immediately made public, and a courier posted to Vera Cruz, whence it was sent by a French steamer to Havana.

A large fire took place at St. Domingo in the early part of the month, destroying \$500,000 worth of property. The neutral English steamers, Fannie, Alice, and Alabama, with cotton from Mobile, had arrived at Havana. An extensive conflagration occurred at Havana on the 24th, it was estimated that \$4,000,000 worth of sugar was destroyed.

Russia's reply to the Polish question has been received. It is believed to assent to the six powers named by England, France and Austria, but proposes an amnesty instead of an amputation. The Polish Government, however, refuses to agree to the six points of the three Powers, and will issue a manifesto to the people.

A lady asked a minister if she might pay attention to dress and fashion without being proud. "Madam," replied the minister, "wherever you see the tail of the fox out of a hole, you may be sure the fox is there also."

The Stockton Agricultural Warehouse.—We call attention to the new advertisement of Messrs. Jones & Hewlett, of Stockton. This house has been so long known by the liberal and open plan of doing business, and established so high a reputation, that it is only needed for us to call attention of the farmers of San Joaquin to the fact of their new arrivals and standard goods, which they may be supplied. New settlers in the coast should at once call and see Messrs. J. & H. and make their acquaintance.

CELEBRATION.—Preparations are making for a grand Union Celebration in this city, on the 6th of August—the Thanksgiving day appointed by the President. Meetings of the citizens have been held, and committees appointed to arrange matters. Owing to the impossibility of the Fire Department turning out, there will be no procession; a national salute will be fired at sunrise and sunset. At 3 o'clock p. m., a Mammoth Mass meeting will be held in Union Hall. It is expected that the residences, stores, and public buildings, will be illuminated.

Hon. John J. Crittenden died at Frankfort, Ky., at half-past 3 on the morning of July 26, of general debility, aged 77.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is One Dollar for five lines, or less of space in no particular type, for one insertion; and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This is believed to afford the cheapest and best medium for reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. Wherefore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Saddles and Harness.—All such who desire to send their business advertisements in this paper, and we can send the news for them.

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin Desert, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

ONE FARM about 20 miles from Stockton—valuable.

ONE FARM capable of great improvement and valuable, in Contra Costa County, near Pacheco.

A GOOD RANCH in Santa Cruz County—a good bargain.

A FINE FARM AND VINEYARD in the region of Mr. Dulio—can be made valuable.

Several **STOCK RANCHES** in various parts of the State, from \$1,500 to \$25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlements can be had. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S

Fourth Annual Fair,

...AND...

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

TO BE HELD IN THE

CITY OF STOCKTON.

...ON...

Tuesday, September 22d, 1863,

CONTINUING FOUR DAYS.

PREMIUMS

Amounting to

Over Six Thousand Dollars!

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

E. S. HOLDEN.....President.
J. S. SABLE.....Vice President.
W. H. BRIGGS....." "
J. C. REID.....Secretary.
M. L. BIRD.....Treasurer.
GEO. WEST.....Director.
SAMUEL FISHER....." "

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS WILL AWARD

SPECIAL AND LIBERAL PREMIUMS

TO ANIMALS AND ARTICLES

From other Districts and the State at large.

If placed on Exhibition and recommended by the Committee. They will also award SPECIAL PREMIUMS

TO ANY AND ALL ARTICLES

not enumerated in their Schedule of Premiums, that may be placed on exhibition, if deemed worthy.

E. S. HOLDEN, President, JOHN C. REID, Secretary, and M. L. BIRD, Treasurer, may exhibit Articles or Animals, but will not compete for premiums.

CASH can be had in the place of Silver Plate, Books or Diplomas. SILVERWARE or DIPLOMAS can be had in the place of Cash Premiums.

Hon. T. N. MACHIN

Will deliver the Annual Address.

Experienced Judges, selected from the State, will preside over the Horse and Cattle Departments, to award premiums.

THE GRAND ANNUAL BALL

Will take place on FRIDAY NIGHT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

No Animal will start for the Society's Purse while other persons than the Judges and Members of the Press are in the stand.

Punctuality in the commencement of the performance will be strictly required.

Parties desiring stalls for animals, or room in the Hall for articles, will confer a favor both upon themselves and the Managers by notifying the Secretary of their wishes at the earliest date.

Order of Exercises.

Tuesday, September 22d.

At 10 o'clock a. m. the Hall and Cattle Grounds will be opened for exhibition.

At 12 o'clock m. the Cattle and Horses will be ordered out and paraded for a grand display.

At 3 o'clock p. m. a Running Race, single dash of a mile, free for all 3 year olds, 2 or more to start..... \$20

At 4 o'clock p. m. Trotting Race, one mile, free for all 3 year olds, to go as they please, 2 or more to start. 20

At 5 o'clock p. m. Steeplechase, Running Race, single dash of a mile, free for all horses and mares, 5 to start..... 15

All horses competing for the above prizes must belong to this District.

Wednesday, Sept. 23d.

Members of the various committees will please report themselves at the office of the Secretary, in the Hall, at 10 o'clock a. m. to read reports for their various duties.

At 9 o'clock a. m. will commence the Grand Exhibition of Cattle; after which the Horses will be paraded.

Society's Premiums for speed of Horses will be determined as follows:

At 11 a. m. a Running Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares..... \$50

At 2 p. m. a Trotting Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares..... 15

At 3 p. m. a Trotting Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares..... 25

At 4 p. m. 3 year olds, Running Race, single dash of a mile..... 25

At 5 p. m. the President of the Society will deliver the Opening Address at the Hall.

Thursday, Sept. 24th.

From 8 to 10 a. m. the Hall will be closed to all except the Committee of Award and superintendents.

At 9 o'clock a. m. Dragoon Races and Teams will be tested.

At 10 o'clock a. m. at the Cattle Grounds, a Grand Parade of Cattle will take place; after which the Horses will be paraded.

At 12 p. m. Horses and Saddle Horses:

Best Span Carriage Horses in Harness..... \$30

Best Span Roadsters, in Harness..... 20

Best Single Horse in Harness..... 10

Best Saddle Horse in Harness..... 5

At 1 p. m. Running Race, single dash of two miles, free for all horses and mares in or out of the District..... 100

At 2 p. m. Trotting Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares in the District..... 50

At 3 p. m. Trotting Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares in or out of the District..... 100

At 4 p. m. Trotting Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares in or out of the District..... 100

At 5 p. m. Trotting Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares in or out of the District..... 100

At 6 p. m. Trotting Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares in or out of the District..... 100

At 7 o'clock p. m. precisely, the Grand Annual Ball will open.

PREMIUMS OFFERED.

The following are among the *Præsent* Premiums offered by the Society. These, however, are but a small portion of the very large number offered, and which can be seen in the "Large Poster" distributed over the State, to which reference is made.

Among the list are the following extra valuable Premiums, IN OR OUT OF THE DISTRICT:

APPLES.
Best collection of Apples, 50 named varieties.....\$25

PEARS.
Best collection of Pears, of 50 named varieties.....\$25

GRAPES.
Best collection of Grapes, of 50 named varieties.....\$15

Farms, Orchards, Vineyards, Field Crops, Etc.

For the best and 21 best Cultivated Farm, a book*, also the same for Improved Farm, Vineyard, Nursery, Orchard, Kitchen Garden, and Flower Garden.

Best 10 acres or more of Wheat, Barley, and Oats, best 5 acres of Rye, best 5 acres or more of Buckwheat, Potatoes, and Celery, each a book.

Best 5 acres of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, each \$25.

Prepared Smoking and Chewing Tobacco 50 lbs. each \$10.

10 lbs of Rice and 50 lbs of Cotton, each \$20; 50 lbs of Flax and Hops, each \$10; 5 acres of Broom-corn, \$5; sample, \$1.

10 acres of Chinese Sugar-cane \$10, 10 gallons of Molasses from do \$5, 10 lbs of Sugar from do \$10; acre of Hungarian Grass and Alfalfa Grass each \$5; 10 lbs of Sugar from Sugarbeets and half acre of Flax, each \$10; 1 lb of Flax Cotton \$20; acre of Hemp and 50 lbs of Hemp each \$10, half acre of Beans \$5; half bushel of Grass Seed, cultivated, for each kind \$5.

Competitors in the foregoing must give notice before 1st July.

Premiums on all kinds Agricultural Implements and Domestic Manufactures and Mining Implements range from \$25 down. Also, Liberal Premiums in Horticultural Department: Floral, Ladies' Home Work, Palatings, etc; on various Wines, Preserved and Dried Fruits, Cabinet Ware and Essays.

The Stock Premiums embrace Thoroughbred Cattle of the approved breeds, with Grade and Fat Cattle, and Herds; also, thoroughbred Horses, and Horses for all purposes; with swaghtakes; also, Jacks, Mules, Improved Shaggy, Cushman Goats, Fleeces Wool, Swine and Poultry, for all which the prizes are liberal. Special Prizes for Pigeon Shooting, for which, and for numerous details, see large posters.

*Note.—Those who receive Premiums of Books, will be entitled to their choice of either of the following named: Daddy Horse Book, Youatt on the Horse, Daddy's Cattle Doctor, Youatt on Cattle, Milch Cows and Dairy Farming, Youatt & Martin on the Hog, American Farm Book, Dixon's Ornamental and Domestic Poultry, American Poultry Year, Randall's Sheep Husbandry, Anderson's Farmer's Encyclopedia, Fruit Culture, J. Pink Allen on the Culture of the Grape, Harshbath on Grapes.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

...OF...

And will Sell Cheaper than any House

in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS.

CHIMNEYS,

WICKS.

CAMPENE,

BURNING FLUID,

ALCOHOL,

TURPENTINE,

COAL-OIL,

KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL,

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

MACHINERY OIL,

RAPESEED OIL,

CHINA NUT OIL,

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled,

POLAR OIL,

SHARK'S OIL,

NEATSFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

John T. Zorn.

A. Kapp.

ZORN & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, AND

Commission & Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

502 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO;

11 BECKMAN STREET,

NEW YORK.

AGENTS for a number of Manufacturers in the Atlantic States and Europe; purchase and sell any kind of Goods on Commission; attend also to Collections, Remittances, Insurances, etc.

FOR

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

They have the very best facilities, under an arrangement with Mr. Chas. V. Mages, the well known Agricultural Implement Agent, New York.

They invite an inspection of their Samples, Price-Lists, and Pattern-books, of

HARDWARE, BRITANNIA, BRASS, AND TIN-WARE.

ZORN & CO. do a Commission Business exclusively, connecting themselves with a moderate Commission, according to the amount of a transaction. Having correspondents all over the globe they can promise satisfaction to all reasonable expectations in all business entrusted to them, and invite especially the farming public to give them a trial.

Letters addressed to them in German, French, Italian, or Spanish, will be answered in the same language.

ZORN & CO.,

502 Washington street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Harness.

Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, & C.

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N B—

We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

v192

EVERY FAMILY

SHOULD HAVE A

Sewing Machine,

And EVERY ONE Buying a SEWING MACHINE

SHOULD BUY THE BEST,

As it is the MOST ECONOMICAL, and is

ALWAYS SATISFACTORY.

An Examination will prove to any one that

WHEELER & WILSON'S

With its numerous Improvements

IS THE BEST

Of all the various kinds of

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

Ever offered in the Market.

It is Unequaled

In its simplicity and ease of management,

AND THE STITCH

—Alike on Both sides— all acknowledge to be

THE ONLY PERFECT

Stitch for ALL Family Sewing.

EVERY MACHINE,

From the lowest price to the highest price,

IS GUARANTEED.

Before purchasing, call and examine, or

Send for a Circular

From the OFFICE,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

H. W. WADSWORTH,

AGENT,

v19-20

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE.

FRENCH CHINA,

TABLE CUTLERY,

CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a Very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the

VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are o

The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,

(Formerly the Jerome Company)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.

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CALLAHAN & SANDERSON,

WHOLESALE

Crockery and Glass

WAREHOUSE.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FURNISH-

ING HOTEL AND FAMILY SUPPLIES.

No. 418 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

15

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

Proprietors.

Bee Keeper's Directory.

Home Miscellany.

CHARITY.

When you meet with one suspected
Of some secret deed of shame,
And for this, by all rejected,
As a thing of evil fame,
Guard this every look and action,
Speak no word of heartless blame,
For the slanderer's vile distraction
Yet may soil thy golden name.

When you meet with one pursuing
Ways the lost have entered in,
Working out his own undoing,
With his reckless and sin,
Think, if placed in his condition,
Would a kind word be in vain?
Or a look of cold suspicion
Win thee back to truth again?

There are spots that bear no flowers,
Not because the soil is bad,
But the summer's genial showers
Never make their bosoms glad;
Better have an act that's kindly,
Treated something with disdain,
Than by judging others blindly,
Doom the innocent to pain.

BESIDE THE WATERS.

BY MINNIE W. MAY.

[CONCLUDED.]

"I do not see any way—indeed I do not."

"Well, mother, if you tell me so, I must try and give it up, that is all."

The sorry tones of the speaker would have told you at once he was disappointed in the cherished hope of his heart, his words were so full of half-concealed regret. His was a young, hopeful face, upon which not more than nineteen years had written their impress—a little pale and delicate, as if its owner was hardly strong enough to cope with the storms and trials of a troublous world. It bore a striking resemblance to the thoughtful face at his side, and the sorrowful look that lay upon the one was reflected by the other, for the mother-love was strong in the lady's heart, and it had caused her a severe mental struggle to give the discouraging answer to her son's eager, hopeful question. It was a cheerful room in which the two were conversing in a subdued whisper, and everything about the neat house and grounds bespoke the taste and refinement of its owner. The sunshine stretched itself out upon the carpet, and lighted up the walls and the plain, substantial furniture, and at length crept around to the white-draped bed, upon which reclined a man still in the prime of life. His eyes were closed, but the varying expression upon his face told that he was not sleeping. He was a noble-looking man, though sickness had paled his cheek, and mingled silver threads with the dark brown hair that lay upon the pillow. For all the years had dealt hardly with him, they had not stolen the kind, generous expression which had once characterized the face of the young lawyer, Willard Haven. It had been five years since the fatal stroke had fallen upon him, rendering him nearly helpless, and, though he had been ambitious almost to a fault, and his course thus far had been a continued season of success, he bore his reverses with a degree of fortitude that was sometimes surprising, even to himself. While he had been thus prosperous, he had not given a thought to dark hours that might open in his future, but moved on in a sense of security, living just within his income, as is too frequently the case, and so when sickness or death smites down the head, the family are left destitute, when a little provident forethought would have enabled them to continue on in ease and comfort. The blow had fallen suddenly. Mr. Haven had been employed upon a case requiring all his energies, and he had toiled early and late, giving the subject his undivided attention, till brain and nerve were stretched to their utmost tension. But the evidence was so strongly against his client, all his efforts to being the aggressor to justice proved unavailing, and when the trial was over, his overtaxed frame gave way, and during the severe sickness that followed, his limbs became paralyzed. But though his bright career was thus early brought to a close, and years of helplessness might be appointed him, his life was spared, and with hearty full of thankfulness the little family remembered this, and no murmuring word ever passed their lips.

Mrs. Haven was ill-fitted for this trial. It was hard to rouse her timid, dependent nature into the active exertion that became necessary, and it was not till the way before her began to look dark, that she brought herself to realize that upon her energy and strength now depended the support of the family. They had several years before removed from the pleasant spot where their early married life had been spent, and purchased a home near the thriving metropolis, where Mr. Haven's success seemed so secure. This remained to them, with its neat, tasteful furniture, and that was all. The long illness had taken everything else, and Mrs. Haven often glanced a little fearfully into the future. The eldest son at once sought a clerkship in the adjoining city, and his small salary, joined with what Mrs. Haven received from a small class of pupils in music and drawing, enabled them, with the use of the most rigid economy, to live quite comfortably.

But the heart of Charles Haven was not in his work. It was mere drudgery to him, and as the years passed it grew more and more distasteful. He had been nearly fitted for college when the sad stroke had fallen upon his father, and it cost him many struggles to give up his cherished plan; but now that his brother and sister were growing older, his sister already taking his mother's place, a little hope sprang up in his heart, secretly cherished at first, but on this afternoon he had made it known to his mother, and the pale, sad little woman's heart ached to give the answer that was next to crushing out life itself from her darling, loving son. She could not sit and watch the disappointment that had gathered over the young face, without the tears coming in between it, and

so she arose softly and went up to her son's chamber, and kneeling down by his bed she poured out her full soul in prayer to God for help in this dark hour of trial.

"Charles, dear boy, come here." Mr. Haven's voice had lost its deep, full tones, and there was a perceptible quiver in it as he addressed the young man, who sat with his head leaning upon his hand, and his eyes fixed vacantly upon something outside the window, which it was quite evident he did not see. His father had been watching him intently for some minutes, and he knew it was no ordinary sorrow that had clouded the youthful brow.

Charles drew a seat to the bedside, and clasped the thin hand that was outstretched to him, closely in his own.

"My son, something is troubling you—will you not tell your father? I cannot bear that you should keep all the trials and perplexities that come upon you from me. It is through kindness to my helpless condition, I know; but perhaps I could sometimes help you."

"It is nothing, father, believe me, but just a little weariness of mine that has caused me momentary pain."

The searching eyes looked beyond the quiet exterior which Charles assumed to bide the deep feeling, and he said, as he turned his head upon the pillow—

"Then you will not confide in your father?"

"Why yes, father, I tell you everything that is worth hearing; but this—it will hardly be right—I wish I had not said anything to mother. I only got a little dissatisfied with my present life, and longed to go back to my books. I may as well tell you how it happened, but do not let it trouble you in the least, for I shall soon get over it. You see Mr. Farrar has taken quite a fancy to your boy, thinks he is a genius most decidedly, calculated to take a high place in the professional world, like his father before him. I have conversed with him occasionally, and he knows my present occupation is not wholly congenial, how much I love study, and what your early plans were in regard to my education. He has kindly offered me a situation where I could nearly pay my expenses in college for the first and second years, and he is confident with a few weeks' study I could be ready for examination, and then he is pleased to picture a brilliant future for me. I must own to feeling a little elated with the prospect at first, but now I think it all over I see it is quite impossible. Mother is too slender to take upon her so much care, and Fanny is already doing all her strength will allow. Upon Carroll will depend the real work; he is just as you were, I know, strong and wide awake, while Fanny and I are more like our mother. But it will not do to take him out of school yet. I am sure we have everything, father; I do not complain."

"No, my son, you have been a faithful child, and I pray God that some way may open to you, though I cannot now give you any real hope. Oh, this poor, helpless arm—it is hard, hard!"

"Now, father, if you go to talking in that discouraged way, I will never tell you my secrets again. We have you still with us to counsel and comfort us, and the way is opening brighter, now that we are all getting old enough to help."

"Help, brother Charles? What was that you were saying? I just caught your last word, but I am quite sure it is me that is the help!" and the young girl commenced smoothing out the bank bills she had crushed up in her hands, and strewing them down one by one upon the bed.

"There, father," she said, delightedly, as the last note fluttered down, and she stooped to kiss the white cheek, "I earned every cent of that myself—thirty-five dollars. It cost me some trial of temper and patience, but now that I am getting accustomed to dealing with so many different dispositions it will be very easy."

"Help?" echoed Carroll, who had bounded into the room at the moment his sister began to count her treasures—"you talk about helping—that is nothing to what I have done, for all I am such a little fellow."

He approached the bedside, carefully untying the corner of his pocket handkerchief, and the small silver coins that glistened in the little fat palm looked very large to his childish eyes.

"Stole it, did you, little boy?" asked his brother, mischievously, turning around and gazing full into the bright face.

"No, sir, earned it every cent this afternoon, doing errands. I am going every Wednesday and Saturday. You may have it, father. He took up his father's hand, and carefully depositing the money therein, closed the fingers over it.

"You are all helps, my dear children—one ought never to murmur with such blessings about him!"

Charles went out of the room and out into the garden. He was not quite happy. There was a feeling of unrest in his heart that he would have gladly torn out, and as he walked up and down in the cool shadows of the trees, his disappointment swept over him again with cruel power.

"The dream is over," he said, half aloud—"I should have known better than to have indulged it for a moment; and so I must go back to my old place, and toil on, week after week, lifting and tugging, and weighing and measuring, that the veriest fool in Christendom might do. It was the first thing that presented itself, and I was thankful enough for it then, but now the years stretch on in such unvarying monotony. I have not enough ambition in my employment to rise above a mere grocer's clerk. I believe I might make something if I could only have a chance, but as it is I shall sink into a mere cipher, and no one in the world be the better for my having been in it."

The bitter waves rose higher and higher over the young man's soul, as he allowed his thoughts to sweep over the whole of his life experience.

And while he paced up and down the garden, two ladies passed up the walk. He saw that his sister opened the door to admit them, and that was all; his mind was too much occupied to give them a passing thought.

Mrs. Haven came down from her son's chamber with a feeling of calm and holy peace. There was

a striking resemblance in the two, into whose faces she gave an eager look as she entered the parlor. The one was just past the prime of life, and the other just entering the threshold of womanhood, with a face pure and fresh in its youthful beauty. The elder lady arose as Mrs. Haven entered, and held out her hand in a cordial way.

"Mrs. James," was all she said, but in a moment Mrs. Haven was back in Rock Cottage, and the pale, sad widow stood before, while the years that had passed by lay like a dream upon her.

"Is it possible?" burst involuntarily from her lips. "I am glad to look into your face once more, and see that the years have dealt kindly with you since last we met."

"Very kindly, Mrs. Haven, and it is all through your blessed instrumentality. My daughter, this is our sweet benefactress, whose name was almost the first you were taught to lip."

"Is this the little Alice who lay sleeping in the cradle on an evening we both remember, so many long years ago? Such remembrances make me feel very old."

Then a pleasant conversation sprang up between the ladies, and each told the other of the joys and sorrows that had fallen to their lot in the years that had come and gone. Mrs. James had been truly prosperous. Her only brother had returned from an eastern voyage a wealthy man, and he had supplied her bountifully, while she could now look upon her sons, noble and enterprising in their early manhood, with a degree of pride that was not unfounded. They had both taken the right start in life, and were now doing a flourishing business in the city, near which Mrs. Haven was residing; and it was by accident Mrs. James, while on a visit to them, learned the residence of her benefactor, for whom she had been upon the search for several years.

"My dear Mrs. Haven," she said, as she clasped her hand at parting, "the blessings that have resulted from your generous act you can never know here, but they are written beneath your name in the kingdom of Heaven. We have never ceased to pray for you, night and morning. Tell your good husband this, and how sorry I am for his affliction, and give him this token of my remembrance," and she placed a small sealed package in Mrs. Haven's hand. There were tears in the lady's eyes, but her countenance was radiant with joy, and as Mrs. Haven closed the door upon her retreating form, she felt that she had not lived quite in vain.

She went quickly to her husband's apartment, and hastily breaking the seal, placed the contents before him. Mr. Haven glanced his eyes over it casually; then a cry of amazement broke from his lips. He looked it over again and again.

"Effen, do you know what this means? It is an order on Blackstone Bank for nearly four thousand dollars. It must be a mistake some way."

"You remember Rock Cottage, husband? Truly we have not sown in vain, for even in this life we have received a two-fold reward. Charles, dear boy—God be thanked that this way has opened so clearly for him. But Willard, I can hardly credit my senses after all—is it a reality?"

"Yes it is, dear wife—bless you for the kind thought that prompted our action. Had we retained Rock Cottage, it would now be worthless, or the money long ago spent; but here it is, principal and interest for the twenty-seven years. It once made Mrs. James comfortable and happy; and now, oh, what will it not be to our dear children? Truly, 'blessed are they that sow beside all waters.'"

There was a silent prayer of thanksgiving going up from the hearts of both parents, while Fanny stood holding the slip of paper in her hand, gazing upon it, as if trying to take in the real truth. At length a glad shout broke from her lips, and with a swift bound she was out of the room and down the garden walk, with her arms about her brother's neck.

"Oh, Charles, my brother, no more days of toil for you, no more weary hours, with silent struggles for something higher, nobler, that will cry out within you—I know, for I have felt it so many times. Only look at this!" and she placed the mysterious order before his eyes.

"Why, it does not mean our father, Fanny?"

"But it does; sit right down here beneath this tree, and I will tell you all about it."

And the wind caught up the soft tones of Fanny's voice, and bore them to the young man's ear, as they sat under the cool shadows of the old maple that summer afternoon; and seldom do words carry with them such peace and joy as now filled the heart of Charles Haven. He could again indulge the old bright dream, and this time it did not fade away.

1863.

THRASHING MACHINES!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE IN RECEIPT DIRECT from the Manufacturers of a superior lot of GENUINE

PITT'S, and C. M. RUSSELL & Co's

CELEBRATED

EIGHT AND TEN-HORSE

THRASHERS and SEPARATORS,

BOTH BELT AND GEARED.

These Machines are of the latest and most approved Manufacture, and acknowledged to be the best Machines ever offered to the Public.

...ALSO...

4, 6, 10, and 12-Horse

16 and 22-foot Stackers.

FARMERS are especially requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

DE WITT, KITTLE & CO.,

9

Sanjome street, near Pacific.

BOWEN BROTHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY

GROCERIES,

Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores,
OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared as SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.

TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety,
PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.

SPICES innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest.

BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated Dairies; also, choicest Eastern.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep

none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc., or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury. SPANISH OLIVES, of superior quality.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES,

Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessities, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—

BOWEN BROTHER,
Corner California and Montgomery streets,
San Francisco.

BRANCH STORE—Hunter street, Stockton.

BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY, FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICE—Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Capital Represented, over \$9,000,000!!!

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ASSETS OVER \$5,000,000!!

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF NEW YORK.

Purely mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall be divided pro rata among the policy holders.

Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York. Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for one-half the annual premium.

Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.

The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, \$1,000,000!

DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS,
\$50,000!

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK:

ASSETS, \$1,800,000!

Letters of Credit for \$240,000.

Washington Fire Insurance Co.
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
Arctic Fire Insurance Co.
Security Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.
Phenix Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.

Board of References:

FRED'K BILLINGS, Esq.
HENRY CARLTON JR.,
of W. T. Coleman & Co.
ANDREW B. FORBES, Esq.,
of Forbes & Babcock.
JOHN H. REDINGTON, Esq.,
of Redington & Co.
J. D. KITTLE, Esq.,
of Dewitt, Kittle & Co.
J. P. FLINT, Esq.,
of Flint, Peabody & Co.
LOUIS McLANE, Esq.,
of Wells, Fargo & Co.
O. B. POLHEMUS, Esq.,
of Alsop & Co.
JONATHAN HUNT, Esq.,
San Francisco.

BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,
AGENTS.

Galvanized Iron Lift Pumps,
FOUR SIZES, 3, 4, 5, and 6 INCHES,

—WITH—

Stock's San Jose Patent Valves,

Better than any now in use, and

WARRANTED TO RAISE WATER 125 FEET.

Made and Sold only by

CHAS. C. ERNEST,

Corner of Main and Fulton streets,

STOCKTON.

Doane's Hay-Press.

THE Proprietor of this highly improved PATENT HAY-PRESS, offers it to the Public with the fullest confidence that it will be found the most efficient Press known. The weight of the Press, wheel, ironwork, etc., is about 1200 pounds; when built of oak, 1400 pounds. This Press is easily worked by a wheel, tackle, and two oxen, or by a horse, and with three men, Ten Tons can be easily packed in a day. The Press can be easily taken apart, and carried on mules so as to be conveyed to the Valley, or the Mountains. Bales are formed 2 feet 2 inches by 4 feet, weighing 250 to 300 pounds each bale. These Presses have been approved and purchased by DEWEY, CROCK and others to whom reference can be made. Extra Farmers, to whom the Proprietor is permitted to refer, and of whom Presses can be ordered. Price \$300. Hard-wood, \$225.

Twenty-five Cents!
AMBROTYPES

...AT...

JOHNSON'S

First Premium Gallery.

No. 649 CLAY STREET...SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR 25 CENTS.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for \$3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs, the same heretofore taken at TEN DOLLARS for the first copy, will hereafter be THREE DOLLARS only; extra copies, One dollar. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG. We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work at our speciality.

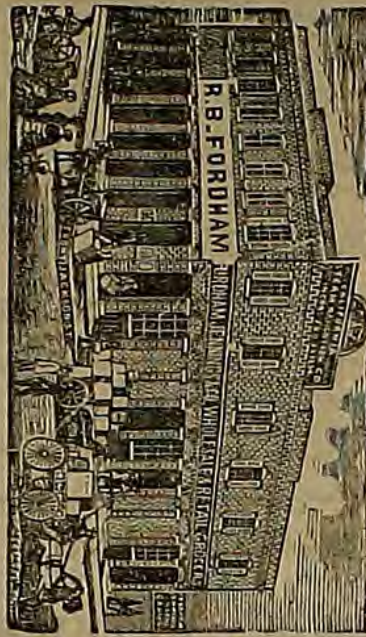
Beware of Imposters!! The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flagstone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it.

S. W. SHAW.

Portrait Painter.

Number 15, 3d floor, Mercantile Library building
Corner of Bush & Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

GROCERIES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, For Cash Only.



PERSONS, and more particularly Farmers, employing many laborers, when in the city, would save money by finding where they can get the best and most goods for the same amount. Having adopted the C.A.S. II system, I am prepared to satisfy the price of goods, any who may call, that it is to their advantage to any of the undersigned, in large quantities, and for cash only. Having also occasion every day to ship goods for the different landings, which is done free of cartage, there need be no fear of goods not reaching their destination. Orders for Groceries, or for any goods outside of the grocery line, accompanied by Cash, will be promptly attended to.

R. B. FORDHAM,
Corner of Front and Jackson Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Dealer in Flour, Oil, Tea, Salt, Wines, Provisions,
Wooden Ware, Tobacco, etc. 15

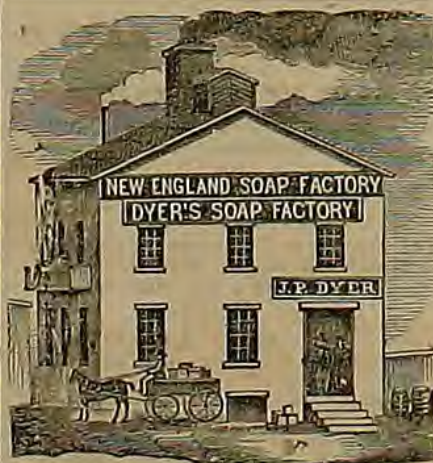
CELEBRATED PEACEMAKER STOVE, For Sale By A. P. BRAYTON & CO.,



No. 128 Sansome street, near Pine,
BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO.
General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STOVES, Tin, Iron, and Copper Ware, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

...ALSO...
**SOLE AGENTS FOR
HALLER'S
Patent Airtight
FRUIT-JARS.**
The only absolutely reliable Jar in use.
BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK. No. 128 Sansome street,
SAN FRANCISCO



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company to the amount of \$3,000,000, will be open at my office, 422 Montgomery street, from this date. Ten per cent of each subscription to be paid in cash, and the balance in installments during the next eighteen months. The liberal aid granted the Company by the United States Government, in bonds, lands, and timber, renders it unusually attractive for investment.
The division of the Pacific Railroad to be constructed by this Company, commences at Sacramento, passes through Nevada county, and terminates at Virginia Station, on the Truckee, near the State line—length, 115 miles.
Reports and maps prepared by Chief Engineer Judah, showing the route of construction and estimated revenues, and other information, can be had at my office, or of A. P. Stanford, Esq.
It is not proposed to receive subscriptions beyond the sum of three million dollars, as that amount, added to the Government subsidy for this division, \$5,750,000, will amply complete the Road.
A. W. DEE, Agent C. P. R. Co.
San Francisco, Dec. 20, 1862.

A HOMESTEAD FREE!

IN THE
New City of
COLLINSVILLE,

SOLANO COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA,

opposite
ANTIOCH and NEW YORK,

at the mouth of the

San Joaquin and Sacramento
Rivers!

Has been regularly laid out, surveyed, and put upon record.

TITLE PERFECT

being

A PATENT

from the

UNITED STATES.

5,000

Building Lots!

500

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

...OR...

DISTRIBUTED FREE!

To such as shall first make application, and a GOOD, CLEAR DEED given at once (unconditionally), leaving it to the option of the party TO IMPROVE OR NOT; but it is expected that those taking one of the Gift Lots will use their influence in directing persons seeking a Home in California, to the NEW CITY AND COUNTY.

By so doing, they will be the means of getting more to settle, than if they were to improve themselves.

Money Loaned

To Such as Build Immediately on the Premises, at a Low Rate of Interest.

A glance at the Map of California is all that is necessary to satisfy any reflecting mind of the judicious selection of this magnificent site for a NEW CITY, and never subject to overflow from the flooding or rise of the river or bay in winter, as the wharf and warehouses were built at the time of the HIGHEST FLOOD LAST WINTER. The vast region of fine country around it is rapidly filling up, and if the uninterrupted navigation from San Francisco to Sacramento increases as it has done for the last five years, there is no reason why Collinsville should not become a

Great and Commercial City,

it being a midway stopping-place for the steamers daily from San Francisco to Sacramento. Already, at and around Collinsville, there is a large number of inhabitants. They have, also, a Post-Office, Store, large warehouse, and a

Magnificent Wharf,

Two Hundred feet long by One Hundred feet wide, which cost the present proprietors upwards of

\$10,000.

The Farming Country in Solano County can not be Surpassed,

Fine soil, springs of pure water, etc., etc. The climate is milder, both in summer and winter, than almost any other part of California.

A CITY with such a situation, surrounded by so magnificent a country, cannot but have

A GREAT AND GLORIOUS DESTINY. A ferry is about to be established between this Port, Antioch and New York, making the distance only 35 miles, by land, to San Francisco, being a saving of

Over One Hundred Miles to those who Drive Stock to that Market.

Some persons, not realizing the immense rise on property in new cities, may say: "How can we afford to give away so many lots, not knowing how many will be actual settlers?"

Why, gentlemen, if by giving away five hundred lots, we can induce one hundred to settle, then the rise of our lots more than pays us for those given away, and those holding the remaining lots are the owners of a handsome property.

The Very Lots You now Receive may in less than Three Years be Worth Thousands of Dollars!

We would, therefore, say to those who desire to avail themselves of this liberal offer, to address us at their earliest convenience.

Farms of 5, 10, 20 or 40 Acres for Sale, in Immediate Vicinity,

at a low price to those who will make improvements during the coming year.

TO AGENTS.

Any person who will act as Agent, and get up an interest in their town, and send us the names of five mechanics, we will give them an extra lot.

For Plan of the City, showing the location of Blocks and Lots, or Bills, or any other information, please call on, or address by mail, or express to

Collinsville Land Company.

OFFICE:

318 California Street, S. F., Cal.

Box No. 1015 Post Office San Francisco.

Literary Shrubbery.

PICTURES IN THE FIRE.

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." And Norah evidently thought so.

"Sweet Norah, come here, and look into the fire; Perhaps in its embers good luck we may see; But don't come too near, or your glances so burning Will put it clean out, like the sunbeam machree!"

"Just look 'twixt the bars where the black sod is smoking;

There's a sweet little valley with rivers and trees, And a house on the bank quite as big as the quire's— Who knows but some day we'll have something like these?"

"And now there's a coach with four galloping horses, A coachman to drive, and a footman behind,

That shows that some day we will keep a fine carriage, And fly through the street with the speed of the wind."

As Dermont was speaking, the rain-drops came hissing Down through the wide chimney. The fire went out;

While mansion, and river, and horses, and carriage, All vanished in smoke-wreaths that whirled them about.

Then Norah to Dermont this speech softly whispered— "Twere better to do than to idly desire;

And one little hat by the roadside is better Than a palace with servants and coach—in the fire."

TALKING TO CHILDREN.—It usually turns out just so.

The superintendent of a Sunday-school was questioning his pupils concerning the address made to them during the previous session.

"Children, what did Mr. Phony tell you this morning?"

No answer was made.

Can't any of you tell me what was said? Susie, can't you remember?"

Susie, a bright little one of seven years, arose, and with one finger in her mouth, bashfully lipsed out:

"Bleathe, thir, he talked and he talked, and he shed ath how he loved oth, and he talked—and we all thought he wath agoin to bay thumblin', but he didn't say nothin'!"

SLIGHTLY MIXED.—Accidents will happen in the best of families. A very curious baby story comes to us from New Jersey. A mother and her daughter were confined on the same day, each having a little son. In the bustle of the moment both babies were placed in the same cradle, and to the confusion of the mothers, when the youngsters were taken from the cradle they were unable to tell which was the mother's and which the daughter's son—a matter, which of course, must ever remain a mystery. The family is in the greatest distress over the affair.

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H. & L. AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgements to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to read our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply.

And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
Nassau and Minna streets, San Francisco.

S. Standish. H. M. Dalton,

PACHECO

Foundry & Machine Shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO CALL the attention of the people of Contra Costa county, and the neighboring districts to their Foundry and Machine Shop and to their new and important improvements.

THE PACHECO BARLEY-MILL.

This is an invention of their own. A new, compact, and economical Mill, capable of grinding SEVEN AND A HALF TONS of barley in ten hours with an eight horse power. This Mill is believed to be the best yet invented and will be sold at the low price of \$25. An illustrated cut will soon be given in this Journal, and a finished model implement will be exhibited at the Fair for premium, in Pacheco, in September.

A NEW CANG PLOW.

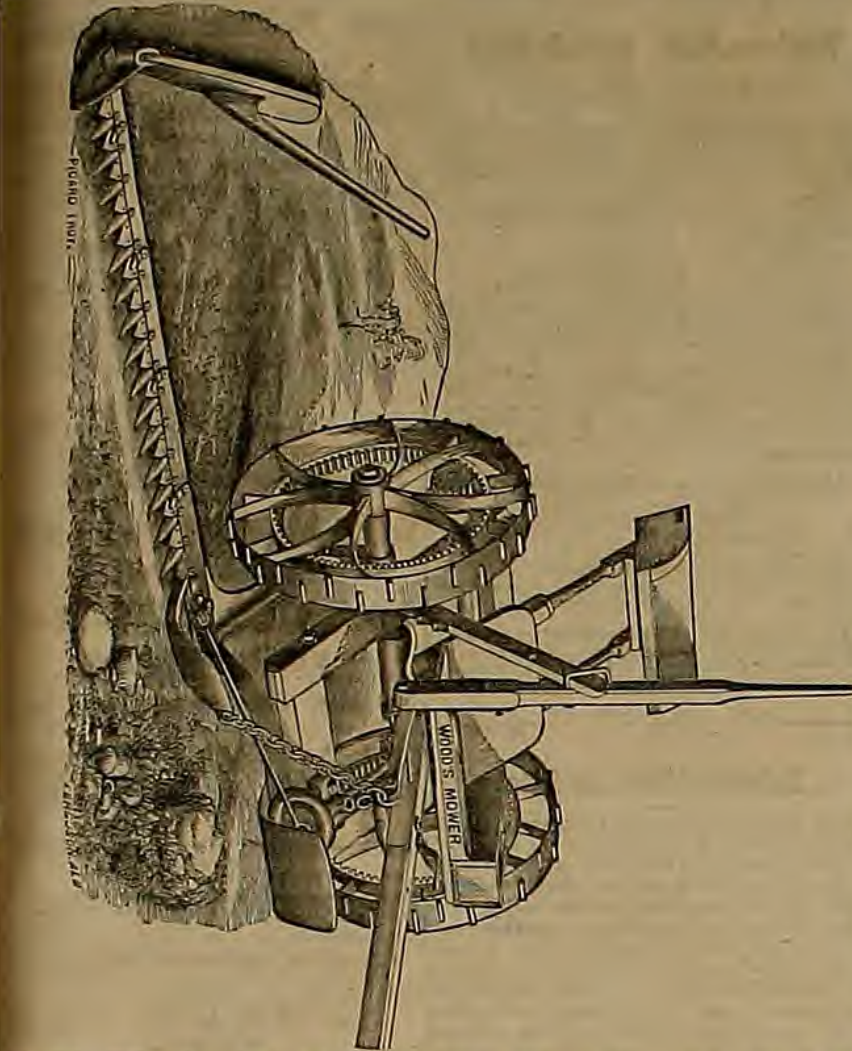
This new invention of the undersigned will prove of interest to the Farmers, using capable of plowing from 10 to 15 acres per day. A model Machine will also be exhibited for Premium at the coming Fair.

The Proprietors of this Foundry are prepared to answer orders for

EVERY KIND OF CASTINGS,

which they are confident will compare favorably with those from any Foundry in the State.

Pacheco, June 22, 1863. STANDISH & DALTON.



TREADWELL & CO'S LIST OF MACHINES

FOR THE

HARVEST OF 1863.

MOWERS:

WOOD'S MOWER.—Improved, cast-steel cutting bar. FARMER MOWER, New Machine, well spoken of. BUCKEYE MOWER, " " Folding Cutting Bar.

COMBINED MOWERS AND REAPERS:

WOOD'S COMBINED SLEPKER, REAPER & MOWER, MANNY'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER. MCKORMICK'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER, BUCKEYE do do do do. HUSSEY do do do do.

REAPERS:

WOOD'S SELF-RAKE REAPER, MCKORMICK'S SELF-RAKE REAPER. HUSSEY'S SELF-RAKE REAPER, BURRALL'S do do do do.

HARVESTERS:

HAIN'S HEADERS, FARMER'S FRIEND HEADERS, WOOD'S SWATHES, HEADERS.

TEAM THRASHER:

OWEN'S, LANE, DYER & CO'S Engines and Separators.

THRASHERS:

RESSELL'S Genuine 33 and 36-inch Thrashers, SPENCER'S Genuine 30, 33, and 36-inch Thrashers. TREADWELL & CO'S 30, 33 and 36-inch Thrashers, PITT'S Pattern, do do do do. BRITMAN'S 4, 5, and 6-horse Thrashers, EMERY'S 2 and 4-horse Thrashers.

HORSE-POWERS AND STEAM-ENGINES:

For Smith's, Russell's, Whitman's, Field's, and Emery's Patent Sweep and Tread Horse-Powers. Steam-Engines suitable for Thrashing.

HAY-PRESSES:

GOVE'S, and INGERSOLL'S Hay-Presses.

EXTRA CASTINGS for the above Machines: Belting—Rubber and Leather—all sizes.

TREADWELL & CO.,

N. E. Corner California and Battery streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Purchasers for several FARMS and ORCHARDS, where the purchase-money can be made in produce or three years.
ALSO—Renters for FARMS and DAIRIES, where tenants can earn a Home and a fortune. Apply at the FARM OFFICE.

Wanted.

A MAN with \$3,000 or \$4,000 to TAKE AN INTEREST in a very beautiful location in the country, where a Public House of A No. 1 character can be opened in connection with farming operations. The chance is a good one. For particulars call on the Editor of the FARMER.

\$5, \$8, or \$10,000 Wanted.

WANTED.—In the Country, for one or two years, from \$5 to Ten Thousand Dollars, on security of four times the amount, interest payable promptly. Any one having money to loan, on good security, can find an opportunity by calling on G. B. B. this office.

10,000 SONGS.
Five Cents Each.

The Colon Right or Wrong.
Rites to a Railroad Keeper.
Money dear, I'm thinking of You.
New York Fire Zouaves.
Little Ben tonight.
Our Flag is Marching On.
John Brown Song.
Angels of the Vale.
Fort Donelson. Dear Old Flag.
Ere I die, were the Green (at Ball Run).
Dewey's Avengers. Mad're Land.
Flag of Our Union.
Back Me to Sleep, Mother.
Cassius, with his Whiskers.
O, Grassy Breeds. Ever of Thee.
We'll never turn our backs on Dixie.
Burch for Our Union.
Twenty Years Ago.
Old Feller at Home.
Nattie Moore.
March, March, Played Out.
H. O. H. I'll come Home.
Cahill's Stood the Press. Billy Patterson.
The Landing Time in Scrabble, Annie.
Lillian's Beauty. Irish Stranger.
Love He still in my Dreams.
Love Lyrics. Hazel Dell.
Love me like Him for his Mother.
Blossom Again. Gideon's Band.
Road Runs from Home. Auto Plum Gum.
Hard Times come no More.
Remember on St. Helena.
The Girl I've loved Me. For Love of Thee.
Flowers blossom's Side. River Rose.
Every June. Gallant Hower.
Every my Home. The Lost Child.
Vital America. Darlin' Old Sock.
Sweet June. Willie. We have missed You.
The Mighty Hoar. Listen to the Mocking Bird.
How long you can think of can be found at my place.
For a List.
Send postage stamps by Mail and any Song will be sent to you orders.

228 Montgomery street,
Opposite the Race House, San Francisco.

G. B. B. continues to Design and Engrave on Wood, and the advantage of an experience of 15 years.

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

The Original P. P. Stewart!

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing
LARGE OVEN
Summer and Winter Air-Tight

COOKING-STOVE

—FOR—
Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1859,

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the Addition of the celebrated Patent Double-sheet Bottom Plate

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:
1st, DURABILITY.—Lasting, with proper care, at least 20 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1838.

2d, MANUFACTURE.—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY.—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY.—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the cost of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT.—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, EXTRA CONTROL OF HEAT.—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE.—By which a compressed and lowering action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, BOILING.—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET.—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WASTE BACK.—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine. For sale by

CALEB M. SICKLER,
9-3rd 422 Kearny, bet Cal and Pine sts. San Fran.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address EDITOR FARMER

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer (Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.)

July 30.
The grain and Produce Market presents few, if any changes since our last report. Receipts have been liberal, but not large. Our local trade and milling demand have kept the Wheat Market steady and the disposition of farmers to get larger prices causes receipts to be less than usual at this season of the year. Barley and Oats are in good supply, the latter grain having improved the last day or two in price in consequence of an export order on the market. Hay is well sustained, all that offers finds ready sale. Potatoes are very dull and low prices continue to rule.

Exports of Produce have been very light; the bark Architect, for Victoria, took 3500 qrs Barley and 550 qrs Oats; schooner Eliza, to Tahiti, took 700 bbls and 544 qrs Flour, and by the steamer Constitution, via Panama for N. Y., 448 bales of Wool.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 17,613 qrs, Barley 7,322 qrs, Oats 4,414 qrs, Potatoes 47,443 qrs, Hay 500 tons, Onions 300 qrs, Flour 5104 qrs, Bran 854 qrs, Cornmeal 132 qrs, Salt 1300 qrs, Beans 200 qrs.

Also, Coastwise: Barley 1100 qrs, Wool 69 bales, Beans 100 qrs.

Wheat, 100 lbs. 1.50
Shipping 1.50
Milling 1.50
do new 1.45
Barley, old 1.35
do new 1.30
Oats, old 1.25
do new 1.20
Corn 1.15
do new 1.10
Beans 1.00
Potatoes 1.00
Squash 1.00
Wool, 100 lbs. 1.50
do new 1.45
do old 1.40
Hay, 100 lbs. 1.25
do new 1.20
do old 1.15
Onions 1.00
Flour 1.00
Bran 1.00
Cornmeal 1.00
Salt 1.00
Beans 1.00

Wool, 100 lbs. 1.50
do new 1.45
do old 1.40
Hay, 100 lbs. 1.25
do new 1.20
do old 1.15
Onions 1.00
Flour 1.00
Bran 1.00
Cornmeal 1.00
Salt 1.00
Beans 1.00

Wool, 100 lbs. 1.50
do new 1.45
do old 1.40
Hay, 100 lbs. 1.25
do new 1.20
do old 1.15
Onions 1.00
Flour 1.00
Bran 1.00
Cornmeal 1.00
Salt 1.00
Beans 1.00

Wool, 100 lbs. 1.50
do new 1.45
do old 1.40
Hay, 100 lbs. 1.25
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Flour 1.00
Bran 1.00
Cornmeal 1.00
Salt 1.00
Beans 1.00

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BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.
DATES TO JULY 30.

DISPATCHES of the 28th, published this morning, report that the battle of Thursday was an attempt to cut Lee's army in two, successful so far as to entirely cut off Ewell's corps from communication with Lee.

The Times has the following from the Army of the Potomac, dated Virginia, July 29th: This army to-day occupies, practically, the same line as it did two months ago. The recent active movement will be necessarily followed by a period of comparative inaction, during which it will be recruited and recuperated for the next month. The cavalry will go East, fighting as before. It is stated that Longstreet and Hill's command, after passing through Thornton's (not Chester's) Gap, encamped between Culpepper and Gordonsville. Ewell's command covered their rear and flank by guarding the Blue Ridge Passes. The bulk of this army is now moving down the valley, and detachments threaten our lines. Yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock, our pickets were driven in near Cannaville. The indications to-day are that our outposts are liable to be forced in at any moment by superior detachments of rebels. There is but little sickness among our men, being more liberally supplied with rations than ever before, which, taken with the recent Union successes, has created a general good feeling in the army. A large number of officers have recently been detailed to bring on the drafted men. It is stated that Lee's army will reoccupy its former position south of the Rappahannock.

July 28: Gold, 127 1/2.

On Thursday last, while the 3d and 5th Army Corps were lying at the mouth of Manassas Gap, this side, information was received that Longstreet was sending a brigade of his corps forward, in order to possess himself of the Gap. Gen. Spotswood, commanding the Excelsior Brigade, with 800 men, was ordered forward. The commanding General supposed the rebels to be only in small force on and behind the crest of the hill, one mile from the Gap, between it and Front Royal, and therefore this brigade would be sufficient to dislodge the enemy. About a quarter of a mile from the crest of the hill was a stone wall, and behind this there was a small rebel force. Gen. Spotswood appointed Gen. Anderson to the command. Our troops, amid a shower of rifle bullets and artillery fire in their front and flank, rushed forward, and with the bayonet drove the rebels from their position, and sent them scampering over the field. The rebel loss was not less than 500 killed, wounded, and missing. We had no artillery, though the rebels were fully provided. They took refuge behind a stone wall. Our little force pushed on to the wall, when, from behind it rose a whole brigade of Georgians, with two regiments of North Carolina sharpshooters with six pieces of artillery. That night our soldiers bivouacked on the battle-ground, and the next morning marched into Front Royal. In this fight, in the opinion of military men, the rebels outnumbered us at least six to one, but they appeared completely fagged out.

The Times' dispatch from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, the 28th, says the position of the rebel army was as follows: On Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, the advance of Hill's and Longstreet's corps had reached Culpepper; their columns were well closed up, and their entire corps must be concentrated there before this time. Of this movement there can be no question. Ewell's corps it is understood here, will still occupy the Shenandoah Valley, where it is guarding the fords on the Shenandoah and the rear of the rebel army.

John Morgan with the officers captured with him, arrived at Cincinnati July 28th. 156 of his officers who had been confined there, have been sent to Johnston's Island, Lake Erie.

A Lexington, Ky., telegram says a large force of rebels attacked our force at Richmond, compelling them to fall back to the Kentucky river. The Federal troops were rapidly concentrating, insuring the safety of Lexington.

A severe fight occurred on the 16th, at Elk Creek, Kansas, between 2400 Federals with 12 guns, under command of Gen. Blunt, and 5000 rebels under Gen. Cooper, which resulted in the complete rout of the latter, with a loss of 60 killed, 20 wounded, and 100 prisoners. Our loss was 10 killed and 30 wounded. We captured a quantity of commissary stores and a piece of artillery. A telegram from Gen. Shackelford, dated near New Lisbon, Ohio, July 26, says we have succeeded in capturing Gen. John H. Morgan, Col. Clarke, and the balance of his command, amounting to about 400 men. A detachment of the 9th Michigan cavalry forced Morgan to an engagement, near Salineville, in the morning, and after an hour's fight, the rebels fled in the direction of New Lisbon. At 3 o'clock p. m., they were overtaken by Gen. Shackelford, and all captured. In the morning's engagement, from 20 to 30 were killed and 50 wounded.

On the night of the 19th instant, a large side-wheel steamer, trying to run into Charleston, was chased by the Canandaigua, and other outside blockaders, and finally headed off and driven upon the shoals by the Catskill, which was then anchored abreast of Fort Wagner on picket duty. The boat was fired by her crew, and is now a total wreck. The chances of success to such enterprises have been materially lessened by our occupation of the main ship channel.

The Charleston Mercury's account of the late attack on Fort Wagner admits that our forces held a position in the fort for over an hour, under the most gallant fire. 200 of our men were captured, and 600 of them were buried by the rebels. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 100. The account says the bombardment was terrific, but the men were fully protected by bomb-proofs.

Mayor Opyke has vetoed an ordinance passed last week to pay conscripts \$300, on the ground of its vagueness and illegality.

A letter from Winchester, Tenn., on the 8th, announces the capture of Huntsville, with 300 prisoners, and 1200 horses, by Gen. Stanley.

A letter from Jackson, Miss., the 12th, says the library of Jeff. Davis has been captured, comprising several bushels of the private political papers

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1883.

NUMBER 24.

The California Farmer.
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
BY J. K. PHILLIPS & CO.

No. 725 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson
SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For
a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis.
City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 15¢ a number, in
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ness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

All letters in business connected with the office should
be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

CIRCULAR

Boards of California State Agricultural Society,
Cor. of Sixth and M streets, Sacramento, July 29, 1883.

Dear Sir: The unprecedented development of
Mineral wealth on the Pacific Coast within the
last year, is one of the wonders of the age, and
has led to revolutionize the material and com-
mercial interests of the world. Yet we all feel
that there is something wanting—a demand to be
supplied, in order to give to this industrial pur-
suit, both at home and abroad, that character of
reality, of permanence and stability, which its
merits deserve. The State Board of Agricul-
ture, desiring to supply in part this desideratum,
are making an effort to collect together specimens
from all parts of the Coast, and build up at their
rooms, a Cabinet of Minerals, worthy of the richest
Mineral District on the Globe, and which shall
be to the capitalist and to the laborer a tangible
advertisement, and a real sample of our unequalled
Mineral wealth, and of the rare opportunities of
permanent and profitable investment and certain
and bountiful reward of labor.

You will see at once that this is an undertaking
in which every industrial pursuit, and every in-
dividual resident on this Coast is interested, and
hence, with a confidence that you will cheerfully
respond, we call on you and invite you, to con-
tribute to the success of the enterprise by for-
warding to the undersigned, in time for the en-
closing State Fair, September 25th, such specimens
from your mines, or from any mines in your local-
ity, as will best illustrate the character of such
mines.

Please forward with such specimens a statement
of the location, extent, probable or positive yield,
and any other important facts connected there-
with—also the name of the individual or com-
pany owning the same, and whether donated to
the Society, or contributed for exhibition at the
Fair only. When received they shall be neatly
labeled with the name of the individual or com-
pany donating or contributing the same, and other
facts forwarded, and carefully preserved for the
examination of the curious, the scientific, or
operative, now and hereafter.

All specimens may be forwarded through Wells,
Fargo & Co., or other express companies, from
any portion of this Coast, as arrangements have
been made with them and the different stage com-
panies, and the Steam Navigation Company, for their
conveyance free of cost.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
I. N. HOAG, Secretary.

[We are pleased to publish the above, and hope
it will receive a proper response. We would also
be glad to publish all other doings of this or other
Societies, could we be furnished with the same
by the Secretaries or other officers.]

Seeds, Cuttings, Etc., by Mail.

We have been furnished with the following official
circular, by which it will be seen that such a con-
struction is put upon the postal law in regard to
packages sent by mail, as to be of great benefit
to agriculturists.

Post Office Department, Appointment Office,
Washington, July 6, 1883.

Box: The fifth sub-division of the 42d in-
struction under the new Post Office law is hereby
amended by striking out the word "twelve" and
inserting the word "thirty-two" before the word
"pieces," so that it shall read as follows: "The
weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots, and
etc., to be franked, is limited to thirty-two
pieces."

By order of the Postmaster General,
ALEX. W. RANDALL,
1st. Asst. P. M. Gen.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, July 7, 1883.

At the suggestion of the Post Office Department
the above order should be published as ex-
pressly as possible, you will confer a favor on
the Department, and on the farmers of the
country, by giving it a place in your paper. It
will be seen that the right to send the usual
weight of seeds, cuttings, etc., under the frank of
the Department, has not been abridged.

Very respectfully yours,
ISAAC NEWTON,
Commissioner.

Books Received.

From A. Roman & Co., Booksellers, Montgom-
ery street, we have received the following new
works for sale by them:

The Natural Laws of Husbandry.—By Justus von
Liebig. This is a new work by Liebig, edited
by John Blythe, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in
Queen's College, Cork, and published by Apple-
ton & Co.; of nearly 400 octavo pages. As this is
an important work to agriculturists, to give some
idea of it, as well as furnishing good agricultural
reading, we copy the preface. The editor re-
marks:

"In the following work Baron Liebig has given
to the public his mature views on agriculture,
after sixteen years of experiments and reflection.
The fundamental basis of the work is still the so-
called Mineral Theory, which holds that the food
of plants is of inorganic nature, and that every
one of the elements of food must be present in
the soil for the growth of a plant. The discovery
of the remarkable power of absorption possessed
by arable soils has necessarily led to a modifica-
tion of the views regarding the mode in which
plants take up their food from the soil. As the
food of plants cannot exist for any length of time
in solution in soils, it is clear that there cannot
be a circulation of such solution towards the roots,
but the latter must go in search of food. Hence
the great importance of studying the ramification
of the roots of plants, and the mode of growth of
the different classes of plants cultivated by man.
The first chapter is devoted to the consideration
of the growth of plants, of the formation of their
roots, and of their power of selecting food, and
the part played by the mineral matters which are
absorbed.

"If the food of plants is not in solution in
the ground, we can conceive that those portions
of the soil traversed by the numerous root ramifi-
cations will be more or less exhausted of food
elements, whilst the immediate neighboring por-
tions are still rich in them. If, therefore, a suc-
ceeding crop is to grow equally well on all parts
of a field, there must be a thorough mixing of the
exhausted and of the unexhausted portions of
soil. This is effected by mechanical means, by
manures, or by certain chemical compounds.
Hence the necessity of becoming acquainted with
the nature and properties of the soil and subsoil.
The second chapter is devoted to this subject.

"The soil consists of arable surface soil and sub-
soil. In the former is accumulated the nutriment
of plants chiefly cultivated for the food of man.
This accumulation is affected by the absorptive
power of the arable soil for mineral matters, by
which soluble salts are removed from solution,
and even chemical decomposition of the most
stable compounds is brought about, and the bases
or acids are retained by the soil in a firm state
of combination. It is the presence of food in the
soil in this state of physical combination which is
alone available for the nutrition of plants. On
the abundant or scanty supply of food in this
state depends the fertility or sterility of a soil.
In fertile soils food is present also in another form,
in which it is not immediately available for the
nutrition of plants. It exists as chemical com-
pounds which are not soluble in water, or acids
until rendered so by the action of powerful chemi-
cal agents, or to a much smaller extent by the
much slower process of the decomposing action
of the weather. When the food is eliminated by
disintegration (by fallow and mechanical opera-
tions) from this inert state of chemical combina-
tion, it passes into that of physical combination
with the earthy particles before it is absorbed by
the plant. Each kind of soil has its own absorp-
tive power for causing the food to pass into a
state of physical combination. When manure is
applied, its greater or less dispersion throughout
the soil will depend on this power. In general it
is absorbed and fixed by the upper few inches of
the soil, a smaller quantity penetrates to the lower
layers, and scarcely any at all to the deep layers
and subsoil. Hence when a subsoil is ex-
hausted, manure cannot restore its fertility. From
this peculiar property of soils of arresting the
circulation of solutions of the food of plants,
arises the necessity of employing means for the
distribution of food, and for the uniform mixture
of the different layers of the soil. The manner in
which this is effected by mechanical operations, by
organic matter, by manures, by certain chemical
salts, etc., is pointed out in chapters second, third
and twelfth.

"The quantity of food in a state of physical com-
bination in any fertile soil is only limited. Con-
tinuous cultivation without replacement of all the
mineral matters removed in the crops destroys fer-
tility, either by causing the absolute loss of the
assimilable food, or by altering the proper relative
proportions between the different elements of food,
to such an extent that the due growth of all parts
of the plant is altered. For the successful growth
of a plant in all its parts, every element of food
is required. Not one substance has any superior
fertilizing power over another. The average crop
of an unmanured field is always regulated by that
element of food which is present in minimum quan-
tity. The effect of manure when beneficial is

merely to increase the relative proportion of this
minimum element. If the minimum matter was
known in each case, its direct application would
be sufficient to increase the fertility of the soil.
But as in general this point is not ascertained, the
application of farm-yard manure is certain in
producing a fertilizing effect, simply because it is
a complex mixture containing all the food ele-
ments of plants, and consequently whilst supply-
ing other matters which are not immediately
wanted, it also furnishes the minimum substance.
In chapter fourth, is discussed the question of this
altered composition of the ground by cultivation.

"In chapter eleventh, the fact that not one of the
elements of food by itself possesses any superior
nutritive value over the others is further discussed.
Nitrogenous food, like all the rest, must be present if
a plant is to grow properly, but no excess of this
element of food will of itself produce more
abundant crops. The analyses of soils show that
they abound in nitrogen. Were all other sources
of this element wanting, there would still be a
continued supply provided for in rain and dew,
and in many processes of oxidation going on at
the surface of the earth. Probably, wherever we
have a generation and circulation of carbonic acid,
there is also a provision for the formation of ni-
trogenous compounds. When nature thus pro-
vides for a supply of nitrogen without the aid of
man, it is likely that exhaustion of all other ele-
ments of food in the soil will take place by culti-
vation before this occurs with nitrogen. The in-
efficiency of the mass of nitrogen in the soil cannot
be attributed to its existing in two forms, in one
only of which it is assimilable. This is proved by
experiments with soils and with farm-yard ma-
nure. When the nitrogen of the soil is not avail-
able, some other cause must be sought for than its
existence in a state in which it is sparingly assimi-
lable. This cause will be found to be the absence
of some other elements of food, which, upon being
supplied, will at once render the seemingly inop-
erative nitrogen at once energetic.

"The diminution of the amount of available food
elements in the arable surface of the soil, by the
cultivation and sale of corn, necessitates the res-
toration of the removed mineral matters. This is
effected to a limited extent by foreign manuring
agents, but chiefly by the formation of manure by
means of fodder plants. By the system of rota-
tion, green crops which draw their nutriment from
the subsoil are introduced between the cereals.
By the deep penetrating roots of the former, the
mineral matters of the subsoil are absorbed, and
in the form of manure are transferred to the arable
surface soil. But if this process continues, and
the corn and cattle are still sold, and no replacement
from without is made of the lost mineral matters,
the time will arrive, sooner or later, when the
subsoil becomes exhausted, and the surface soil
having no longer a reservoir from which to draw
supplies by means of fodder plants, is also unable
to bear remunerative crops. This natural pro-
gress of the system of farm-yard manuring is fully
discussed in chapter fifth. The reader must not
suppose that the condemnation passed on the sys-
tem of farm-yard manuring is meant to apply to
farm-yard manure itself. The latter is a type of
valuable manure which cannot be replaced in
every respect by any artificial mixtures in use.
The remarks of the author only apply to the fal-
lacious hopes entertained of keeping up perma-
nently the fertility of the soil by manure obtained
by the system of rotation, whilst we still continue
to sell the corn raised by such manure without
bringing back to the soil any portion of the min-
eral matter sold with the corn and cattle.

"The excrements of man contain all the mineral
matters not only of the corn, but also of the cattle sold
from the land. Could we restore these excrements
to the soil, a perfect circulation of the conditions
of life for plants and animals would be established,
and our fields would be retained in a permanent state
of fertility. This problem has been solved by the
Chinese and the Japanese. Chinese rural life, as it is
described by travelers, as well as the report of
the Japanese system of husbandry given in Ap-
pendix G. by Dr. Maron, would scarcely lead us
to wish for the improvement of agriculture upon
the plan of these Orientals! The requirements of
modern civilization would not permit the purchase
of manuring matter, however valuable, at the
cost of all domestic comfort. The sewers must,
we fear, still receive what would be offensive to
our English senses. But can the contents of these
sewers not be made available? The great mass
of water which necessarily accompanies at present
the fertilizing matters, renders them of com-
paratively little value when compared with the
expense of transport. But how to separate and
concentrate these matters from the water is a
problem which is at present occupying the ear-
nest attention of scientific and practical men. The
solutions hitherto proposed are far from satis-
factory. The future of agriculture is, however,
intimately connected with the right solution of
this great sewage question.

"In conclusion, I have only to state that the
foreign weights and measures have been, when
necessary, translated into their equivalents in En-
glish, but have been left unaltered when the point

was only one of comparison, which could be
equally illustrated by the foreign weights."

Faith Gartney's Girlhood.—This is a book of
348 pages, by the author of "Boys at Chequassett,"
and as its title explains, a portrayal of the most
eventful years in the life of woman. The spirit of
the work is good, testifying to a certain reward
for rectitude and virtue in this life, and the style is
smooth, flowing, and graceful. It is one of the
kind that it were better there were more of them.
The preface, however, will best convey an idea of its
contents:

"I began this story for young girls. It has
grown, as they grow, to womanhood. It makes
no artistic pretension. It is a simple record of
something of the thought and life that lies between
fourteen and twenty.

"I dedicate it, as it is, to these young girls, who
dream, and wish, and strive, and err; and find,
perhaps, little help to interpret their own spirits
to themselves. I believe and hope there is noth-
ing in it which shall hinder them in what is no-
blest and truest.

"May there be something that shall lift them—
though by ever so little—up!"

What to eat, and how to Cook it.—This is a new
work by Pierre Blot, "late editor of the 'Alma-
nach Gastronomique,' of Paris, and other gas-
tronomical Works," containing over one thousand
receipts, systematically and practically ar-
ranged, to enable the housekeeper to prepare the
most difficult or simpler dishes, in the best
manner. It may be thought there were already
plenty of cook books; but as this is an age of progress
the science of cookery should not be left behind, and
a professor of the science issues this work, to show
it keeps pace with the general advance.

What will increase the Price of Grain?
What can be done, say the grain-growers, to in-
crease the price of grain? The answer is very
simple—a better "home market," or demand from
abroad. At present the differences in the price of
gold so affects the price in shipping, England excepted,
that no remedy can be applied. *Things will have
their run*, but, if all good loyal men will take hold
and make greenbacks at par, then all can be cer-
tain that grain will rise, and shipping abroad
will begin again.

Therefore, farmers, prove your fidelity to the
Union, by doing all in your power to bring green-
backs up to par.

Grain will do to Keep.

We desire to see the growers of every product of
earth realize the best price, and not have any
fiction or speculation about it.

At the present low rate, we should advise grain-
growers that have good storerooms, to hold on.
A few more of good Union victories, and green-
backs at par, wheat will bring \$1.75; that is the
figure. Let our farmers but remember this: The
rebellion crushed, greenbacks at par, wheat will
sell at \$1.75.

A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG HORSE.—When in Stockton
we made a pleasant call at the residence of O. R.
Bowen, Esq., of the firm of Bowen Brothers, of
Stockton, also Bowen & Bros. of San Francisco—
a very pleasant residence a little distance from
Stockton—a home designed for comfort with all
its surroundings, gardens, etc., and the materials
for happiness within that insured its presence
there. While inspecting the surroundings we saw
a beautiful young colt, sired by Dr. Holden's
Prince, a Black Hawk of the famous David Hill
stock. This animal had all the fine points that
denote a horse of extra value and merit. He is
neat and clean jointed, fine fore arm, deep broad
chest, and handsome head and neck, well ribbed
up, broad solid quarters, soft loose skin, clear
limb, clear fiery eye, a face dappled or mottled
black in color, with quick and smooth step, yet
perfectly gentle—a perfect pet; he is valuable,
and richly worth, though but a colt, a round thou-
sand. This colt is named Anawanda Chief, after
a noble chief, of one of the tribes of braves in
the early history of New England. Mr. Bowen
can well be proud of his pet. We learn that the
sire of this colt Prince has been sold by Dr.
Holden for the sum of \$3000, and he is very cheap
at that to the purchasers.

THE WANTS IN THE MINING INTERESTS.—To many
persons who shall go into the new mining dis-
tricts, where prospecting is going on, and where
tunnels are being bored, and shafts dug, it will
readily be perceived that there is a great want of
the right kind of knowledge, to secure success in
all the enterprises undertaken. The following
truth can be made self-evident, that one scientific
man to plan, and one week's well directed labor,
is worth more than a whole year's income from a
badly managed mine.

Tobacco Culture.—There are two fields of to-
bacco, containing 25 acres each, in this (Contra
Costa) county, says the Gazette, besides many
others of smaller dimensions, all in a flourishing
condition. A large quantity of seed was distrib-
uted from this office in the spring, and what re-
ports have reached us are of a very favorable
character. For the crop raised by Messrs. Stout
& Peden last season, we understand sixty cents a
pound is offered.

Our Celebration at Lake on the Fourth of July,
1883.

MR. EDITOR: As we are expected "to do good
and to communicate, etc.," I will now attempt to
give you a rough sketch of what we did at Lower
Lake on the 4th. We met under an oak grove to
celebrate the great anniversary of Independence.
Three beautiful banners of the Stars and Stripes
were waving near us. When the meeting was
called to order, and Mr. Parsons read the Decla-
ration of Independence as signed by our forefath-
ers, and Mr. Dodson delivered an address to suit
the occasion, some appropriate songs were sung,
and the audience went to dinner, which was gra-
tuitous; some toasts were read, and one query:
"When does a Secessionist become a Unionist?"
Answer—"When he commits matrimony." Toasts
—"The Ladies of Lower Lake, may they shorten
their skirts and lengthen their lives of usefulness."
"The Bachelors, may they show their patriotism
and loyalty by choosing better halves to preside
over the kitchen." As these were all that were
written by your correspondent, I forbear to men-
tion any others, though there were some very good
ones read and delivered. A few more songs were
sung, when it was announced that a letter had
been sent here from Mrs. H. H. C., which was
called for, and read by your correspondent. It
was full of stirring patriotism, and closed with an
earnest exhortation to temperance; it was follow-
ed by another from Mrs. O. N. C., an earnest ap-
peal to the hearts and consciences of the citizens
of Lower Lake in temperance, when the meeting
broke up and all dispersed to their several places
of abode.
ROSA.

Horse Hill, July 29.

Boundary Line—Discoveries.

Is running the boundary line between California
and Nevada, Surveyor General Houghton and
party appear to have discovered one of the most
inviting valleys to be found in the State. It is
one too which has never before been heard from.
By his description it is situated 32 miles north of
Smoke Creek, which is north of all the emigrant
roads into the State. The party named it Sur-
prise Valley, which is appropriate, as the men
must have been greatly astonished to find such a
valley in that region. It is fifty miles long, from
eight to fourteen broad, and contains three lakes,
two of which are not so very much smaller than
Lake Tahoe. It is represented as containing large
bodies of fine agricultural land. Grass, clover,
and wild rye, were found growing luxuriantly.
Fine timber in abundance covered the mountain,
which bounded the valley on the west. It was
unoccupied, the surveying party being probably
the first white men who were ever in it. From
the description given of the Indian movements in
that section, it is evident that whenever white men
settled in Surprise Valley, the possession will be
disputed by the Indians. But one of the results
of the survey is not so very amusing to our
friends in Nevada Territory. Last winter, it will
be recollected, the acting Governor threatened to
organize the county of Esmeralda and appoint the
county officers, and thus take possession of Au-
rora, the county seat of Mono, in this State. So
ferce were the threats that the Governor sent over
a Commissioner to adjust matters and avoid a
collision. It will also be remembered that a year
ago last winter the Sheriff of Plumas county was
resisted by the people of Honey Lake Valley, on
the ground that they were citizens of the Terri-
tory of Nevada. They went so far as to arm and
take possession of a kind of fort, from which they
bid defiance to the Sheriff. In the event several
shots were fired, and we believe, one or more men
wounded. Roop county has been held to be in
the Territory; and Roop, after whom it was
named, has represented said county in the Terri-
torial Legislature. The boundary line, as run by
the Surveyor General of the State and the Com-
missioner appointed to act for the Territory, runs
from six to eight miles east of the most easterly
point of Honey Lake, and leaves Susanville, the
county seat of Roop county, between 35 and 40
miles within the State of California. Every set-
tlement in Honey Lake Valley is found to be in
the county of Plumas. This is rather a serious
joke after what occurred last winter and the winter
before. Had California demanded the possession
of Honey Lake Valley, there would have been rea-
son and right in the demand. When the line is
run, Aurora will doubtless be found, as heretofore
claimed to be, within the legal boundary of the
State.—[Union.]

WEATHER REPORT.—Dr. Logan, of Sacramento,
in his Weather Report for July, remarks: "Two
heated terms during the month have caused the
temperature to range considerably above the aver-
age, confirming the already established fact, that
July is our hottest month. Notwithstanding, we
have had occasional spells of cool and cloudy
weather, and on the 12th a sprinkle of rain was
experienced. It has rained four times in July
during the last ten years, and in 1860 the fall ex-
ceeded half an inch. The river attained its sum-
mer-level, of three feet above zero, on the 23d,
and will likely remain at about this point until
the early rains of winter are received."

Sheep Husbandry. — 2

(CONTINUED)

In our last week's issue we called attention to the immense increase of importations of wool since January last, as compared with former years, showing that the number of bales received in the first five months of the present year is equal to the whole number of bales received in the two years of 1860 and 1861, and nearly equal to the whole imports in 1862, which were by far the largest on record. This increased importation shows conclusively the confidence of wool dealers in a greatly increased demand, in consequence of the falling off in the cotton supply. In order that wool-growers may not be misled, it may be proper to state that the large proportion of imported wool is exceedingly coarse, and only suited to the manufacture of carpets, blankets, and other extra heavy coarse wools. It is confidently believed that the high rates for exchange, and the increased tariff on worsted goods, will enable the American manufacturers to produce them profitably hereafter, provided the wool best suited to the purpose can be obtained; and the question is, shall it be imported, or will the American farmer produce it? The wool required for worsted is that which will make the smallest and strongest thread with the least nap, from the smallest amount of stock. No wool is so well adapted to this as the long sound staple article, clipped from the "Leicester" and "Cotswold" breeds, and the yearling wethers' wool from these breeds is far superior to any other. Combining takes out what is called "noils," (Noil) is the short fibers of wool separated from the long by combing.) If the staple is weak it will break at the tender part, shortening and reducing the length by the amount broken off, and increasing the "noils," which is of far less value than the long wool. At the present time the great want in this country is wool to make warps. Plenty can be found for filling, but warp-wool is scarcely to be obtained at all. It cannot be imported from Europe, as the scarcity of cotton will compel them to a larger use of worsted warps, and wool adapted to this purpose will command a much higher price than any other. The high rates for exchange will further operate to prevent the importations of warp-wool. In the manufacture of worsteds in England, forty years since, no cotton-warps were used. In Bradford, the great worsted city of Great Britain, and of the world, as late as 1844, there was not a single factory using cotton-warps, and only a few cotton-warps were used in Halifax and vicinity in the production of "lastings." The yearling wethers' wool is what constitutes the famous "hog" wool of England, which is nothing more or less than the yearly wether lambs' wool, and the best in the known world for the production of worsted fabrics. When the demand is great the yearly wethers' wool cannot be found in sufficient quantity, and it is therefore mixed with the wool from the older sheep. Ewe's wool is never used for warp. It is short and weak, and lacks the curl and beard of the yearling wethers' wool. A yearling ewe's fleece is, however, as good as a yearling wethers', provided she has no lambs. If she comes in with lamb the first year, the fleece is weakened and unfitted for worsted-warps. Suckling the lamb impoverishes the mother, and loss of condition in any sheep weakens the staple and greatly increases the amount of "noils," or broken and short fibers.

In order to secure first class wool, sheep should always be kept in an improving condition. It is an established principle in animal economy, that those who take the best care of stock, no matter what kind it is—horses, cattle, hogs, or what not, universally secure the largest profits, and to no class of stock does this principle apply more strongly than to sheep. In this lies the superiority of the English wether. It is always kept in an improving condition, fattening for the market, and never allowed, if by any means it can be prevented, to lose flesh. It is almost impossible to keep up the condition of ewes. Their health will be variable, and their fleeces equally so—stinted in growth—bottom coated, or felted, with a weak place in the staple, which grew when the sheep was out of condition.

As we have before said, the "Leicester" and the "Cotswold" are the breeds best adapted for producing the wool most required at the present time. Their carcasses are large, and the wool of long staple, which renders them more valuable, both for the fleece and mutton. Let the farmer bear in mind, however, that it is the yearlings and the wethers that will pay him the greatest profit. The wethers, if well cared for, will be very large, producing heavy fleeces, and making as good mutton as the famous "Southdowns" of England. We saw a notice in one of the daily papers, but a few days since, of five wethers having been sold in this market for \$55, and of 21 wethers for \$231. Many of the farmers in our country, after securing a good flock of sheep, allow them rapidly to deteriorate by breeding in, and by disposing of the lambs and keeping their old ewes. This is more frequently the case where farmers have a good market for lambs.

It will be well to bear in mind that the fleece of a sheep deteriorates every year, and the wool from ewes, with two lambs, is scarcely worth half as much as the fleece from a yearling or wether. Fleeces from a yearling wether have frequently been sold in England for as much as two lambs from an ewe, together with her fleece, while the wether had greatly increased in value during the year, and the ewe had decreased. Ewes should be kept until two years old before coming in with lambs. The increased weight of wool, the increased size of the ewe and lamb, and their improved condition, will more than compensate for a year's patient waiting. Breeding from too young deteriorates as much as breeding from too old. To keep a flock in a thriving condition no old ewes should be kept, and the rams should be changed often, taking care, in all cases, to obtain them from some other flock, and to breed from no ewes less than two years old. The fleeces will be larger, the wool better, and will consequently bring a better price. Wool adapted to the pro-

duction of worsted will hereafter command a higher price than any other, as we have the strongest assurances, from parties well informed upon the subject, that the manufacture of worsted goods will at once be commenced in several parts of New England upon a large scale, and with skill and capital which will, it is confidently believed, insure success.

It has been suggested to us that it would be well to condense our articles on "Sheep Husbandry" as much as possible, in the hope that they will be copied by other papers, and thus be more likely to reach the farmers throughout the country, and especially in the West, for whose benefit they are intended. We have shortened the present article in accordance with this suggestion. Our information is obtained from parties who have the reputation of being as well informed as any in America on this important subject. The object is to show that "Sheep Husbandry," if followed with reasonable judgment, has always been profitable in this country, and that, in future, the demand cannot fail to be far greater than ever before, both for wool and mutton, at much higher prices, making it safer and more profitable than any other branch of agriculture in the Northern and Western States. And, furthermore, that there can be no good farming without sheep.

Breaking Colts.

As there are always different ways leading to the same point, so there are different ways of breaking a horse; and if you allow me, I will point out a method that has during my experience, of 25 years, in every kind of horsemanship, always worked to perfection.

I always succeeded best, by putting on the halter as soon as the foal was born. It is a very foolish custom of most of our farmers to expose their colts to all weathers, and especially directly after the birth, to the change from the heat of the sun to the cold night air of May and June. To put the mares with their young offspring entirely on pasture, is the ruin of many a horse; in fact, the death of one half the colts who die before the age of two years, may be traced to exposure. Want of stabling, if it does nothing else, is the origin of a rough coat during the whole life, but very seldom of a tough animal. I claim that he who has not the necessary conveniences for raising a colt comfortably and decently, will, if he keeps a just account, always find that his four year-old colt costs more than it is worth.

A mare with a sucking colt ought to have a spacious loose box; but I have besides in one corner, a apartment for the colt alone, as I have very often found it the case that the colt is injured by the rolling, etc., of the mother. In order to lead the colt in and out of his little box, I need the halter, and therefore teach the colt its use. At night, and even on stormy days, I never take the mares out of the stable, and this is the time when I begin to halter-break, and go gradually forward until the colt is broken for all work, at the age of three years. The first requirement for a trainer is to know the points of the horse. I go a little farther. The trainer must be an anatomist; the function of every bone and muscle should be perfectly familiar to him. Everybody must have frequently observed that even the most sluggish animal has moments of excitement, during which he looks quite a different looking creature. With head erect and curved neck, he steps proudly, with perfect, elegant action. It must be the object of the trainer to give to his pupil permanently this appearance, and this can be done only with time and patience. Nobody will deny that the strength of the muscles are increased by exercise. We therefore send our children to gymnastics and dancing schools, but we take care the task is not too trying for them. The same thing must be done for the horse; he must have just enough work to fatigue, but not overstrain him, and by reasonable exercise he increases in stature and strength.

The trainer must be a man of judgement. Everybody wishes the horse to curve the neck, and carry the tail well; but few horses do this in a state of nature, and consequently they must be taught. Let us look at a colt. The first motion it makes is to bend the neck in a downward curve in order to reach the udder. When on pasture it follows the example of the mother, and begins to pick a little grass. Again are the muscles that bend the neck downward brought into action. On a fine day the colt is suddenly harnessed, and a check-rein raises the neck to the highest degree. Naturally the muscles become fatigued and ache, the colt becomes uneasy, and finally vicious, under bad treatment. Now if the colt is put every night in a stable, and has to eat out of a crib just so high that the neck must be curved and elevated, a great deal is gained for future training. All my colts are very gentle, and when four weeks old will raise the feet to the slightest touch, allow themselves to be cleaned thoroughly, and approach me like dogs to get tibis, and I have raised 100 colts in my life.

No colt is born vicious; and if the tendency to such character is inherited it can easily be subdued. Frequently you hear people say, "My horse drives on one rein," and seldom do they succeed in having the fault remedied, because the cause is unknown. It lies in the neck, as may be seen by the following remarks: Colts have not always the same position before birth. Some have the head bent toward the right side, and some toward the left. Thus the right or left maxillary gland becomes accustomed to the pressure of the under jaw, making the neck more flexible on that side than on the other.

The shape of the under jaw is, in many cases, the cause of viciousness in a horse. By examination we find they are either very far apart, or more or less narrow. The former offers no difficulty, because the gland is embraced without being touched. The same might be the case if the under jaw be so small as not to touch the gland. But the difficulty is found in the average size. Here we must, with skill, reduce the pressure to the minimum, which is obtained by constant

practice, and gradually bringing the neck to the proper position when at work. The position is correct when the five lower cervical vertebrae are as nearly perpendicular as the shape of the horse allows, and the sixth bone forms the curve, and has for this purpose a peculiar form, as the skeleton will show.

We all know that our muscles are most pliable in youth; it is the same with a horse. The trainer therefore has less work when he begins at an early period. To put the neck in this beautiful shape can be done only with the lunge, or in the saddle, the lunge, however, does the work quicker. I have seen many a horse in the stable, with the reins so adjusted that the neck and head were in perfect position; but as soon as the horses were brought out they showed uneasiness, became restive, and sometimes vicious. We must work by degrees, and teach a horse to move at any gait in this position. True, it is very difficult for a person to handle a lunge who does not understand it; he is sure to ruin the inside shoulder, and by changing sides both shoulders become stiff; whilst proper management develops their action to the highest point of perfection, and therefore gives greater speed; it even improves the action of the hind feet, for we know that that horse is the fastest which brings these most forward, and the lunge teaches this, if it is of the proper length.

Let us observe a horse going in the circle. First you will see it is the outside foot which propels the body forward, but only so far as the inside foot is placed under the body, in a bent position to receive weight. From this the horse learns these two things—to bend the haunches, which is very essential in a saddle-horse, and to put the inner foot as far forward as the length of the muscle allows. Also, the horse must be exercised alternately to the right and left, in order to strengthen every muscle equally, and to avoid injury. Any turn which a horse may be obliged to make, is only part of a circle; if it knows how to balance its own and the rider's weight, will be able to make the shortest turns with ease and elegance, and without fear of accidents. In lunging, however, the buckling of the reins, and indeed, the whole management, is so difficult, that I would never advise a tyro to try it. There should always be two men who understand each other, and the horse perfectly. One holds the line and is the principal teacher; the other carries the whip, and keeps the horse at the full length of the line, and he has no easy work.—[Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.]

Judging the Age of Poultry.

Few housekeepers, and few cooks are as good judges of the age of poultry as they ought to be. We all know, when poultry comes upon the table, whether it is tender or tough; and there should be no difficulty in knowing just as certainly whether a chicken, duck, goose, or turkey, is old or young when it is offered for sale. Now, the following is offered as a rule by which poultry can be safely judged, which, if read over a few times, and then laid away for reference when needed, no person need purchase old, tough poultry unless from choice.

If a hen's spur is hard, and the scales on the legs rough, she is old whether you see her head or not; but the head will corroborate your observation. If the under bill is so stiff that you cannot bend it down, and the comb thick and rough, leave her, no matter how fat and plump, for some one less particular. A young hen has only the rudiments of spurs; the scales on the legs smooth, glossy, and fresh-colored, whatever the color may be; the claws tender and short, the nails sharp, the under bill soft, and comb thin and smooth.

An old hen-turkey has rough scales on the legs, callosities on the soles of the feet, and long, strong claws; a young one the reverse of all these marks. When the feathers are on an old turkey-cock, he has a long left or beard, a young one but a sprouting one; and when they are off the smooth scales on the leg decide the point, beside the difference in size of the wattles of the neck and in elastic shoots upon the nose.

An old goose when alive, is known by the rough legs, the strength of the wings, particularly at the pinions, the thickness and strength of the bill, and fineness of their feathers; and when plucked by the legs, the tenderness of the skin under the wings, by the pinions and the coarseness of the skin.

Ducks are distinguished by the same means, but there is this difference—that a duckling's bill is much longer in proportion to the breadth of its head than the old duck. A young pigeon is discovered by its colors, smooth scales, tender, collapsed feet, and the yellow long down interspersed among its feathers. A pigeon that can fly has always red colored legs and no down, and is then too old for use.

HARDENING OF THE BRAIN.—Softening of the brain is not unfrequently the result of overtasking that delicate and wonderful organ. Southey, the poet, died of the disease, and it is sometimes produced by sensual excess as well as mental labor. But according to a distinguished modern anatomist, hardening of the brain is more common than its opposite. Nothing can be more easy than to inundate the organ of thought. It can be done either by soaking the contents of a dead man's cranium in alcohol, or by the introduction of liquor into the skull of a living subject, in the form of drams. In short, drunkenness sometimes hardens the brain during life as effectually as a bath of fourth proof spirits could solidify it after death. Hyarth, celebrated physiologist, declared that he could distinguish in the dark, by the resistance it offered to his knife, the brain of a drunkard from that of a person who had lived soberly; and when he found a hardened brain in the dissecting room, was accustomed to congratulate the students in his class on obtaining a specimen so thoroughly prepared for preservation and for the purpose of demonstration.

Steel is hardened by being heated and then plunged into cold water. Brass is annealed (or softened) by the same process.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

WASH FOR APHTIDES.—Take half a pound of the strongest smoking tobacco, boil it in 2 quarts of water until it is reduced to 3 pints, then dilute it with 9 quarts of water in which root has been previously mixed. Then add about a quarter of a peck of quilllime; stir it daily for eight days with a wisp of straw and strain it through a piece of canvas (not too thick); this will render the fluid so clear that when used it will pass through the finest watering-pot without choking up the "rose." This wash has been used for parganulums, verbenas, roses, and calceolarias, without their being in the slightest degree injured by it.

POTTING HERBES AND SUCH-LIKE SMALL FISH.—The following is the mode practiced in the Isle of Man for potting herbes, the fame of which is current in Europe: Take 50 herrings, wash and clean them well, cut off the heads, tails, and fins. Put them into a stew-pan with 3 ounces of ground allspice, a teaspoonful of coarse salt, and a little cayenne pepper. The fish must be laid in layers, and the spice, etc., sprinkled upon them equally. A few bay leaves, and anchovies are then interspersed among the fish—the latter improve the flavor greatly. Pour upon the whole a pint of vinegar mixed with a little water. Tie over them a clean bladder and bake in a slow oven. Skim off the oil; boil half a pint of port or claret wine with a small quantity of the liquor and add it to the fish. If required to be sent any distance it is better to cover the whole with some clarified butter.—[Scientific American.]

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.—The following is worthy the attention of all, particularly as the season is coming on when dogs are "no longer safe." "Mix one pound of common salt in a quart of water, and then bathe with and squeeze the wound with the same one hour, and then bind a little more salt on the wound for 12 hours. The author of this receipt was bitten six times by mad dogs, and always cured himself by the above mixture, and offered to suffer himself to be bitten by any mad dog in order to convince mankind that what he offered was a real truth, to which numbers could testify."

The Journal de Horticulture de la Belgique states that a powder made from the flowers of red chamomile (*Pyrethrum roseum*) emits "an odor so strong and pungent that it kills all the insects and the vermin for which, until now, no certain agent of destruction had been found."

A KENTUCKY WOMAN'S LOYALTY.—A Somerset (Ky.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial tells the following story of a loyal Kentucky woman: "A captain in the rebel service who formerly had a lady-love not many miles from Somerset, as he approached the Cumberland, and looked out in the direction of the home of the one who had been the end of his hopes, felt the old flame renewed, and concluded to write her a letter as he had done of yore, and if possible have it sent through our lines. He accordingly wrote from the fullness of his heart, stating that he had gathered his property together, and in a satisfactory shape, that his feelings towards her had not changed, notwithstanding the changes that had taken place in the country, and asking for a renewal of their correspondence. But the loyal young lady could not see it in that light, and she replied: 'You have one set of principles and I another. Those principles are antagonistic to each other. A further correspondence is unnecessary.' In the midst of so much doubtful attachment to the Government, it is refreshing to find one who will lay even the love she entertains for another upon the altar of her country, and say to a lovesick swain: 'You ceased to be my lover when you ceased to love your country.'"

FAITHFUL MINISTERS OF HEALTH.—In examining the vessels at the various wharves we find among the curiosities of our commerce the brig Miranda, just in from Truxillo with a large cargo of Honduras Sarsaparilla for Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. of Lowell. So particular are its friends as to the articles used in compounding their various remedies, that they have this drug, like some others that they consume, gathered for them by a skillful agent of their own in the tropical regions of its growth. He informs us that there are many species of this plant, but two of these are really valuable in medicine; the qualities of curing, etc., are affected by the time of gathering, mode of curing, etc., operations which in that region of unreliable workmen impose a heavy labor upon him. One of the most valuable of Sarsaparilla grows wild in our own forests, while several others, nearly worthless, abound in Central and South America. The intelligent agent assured us that the virtues of this drug had never been fully told, and the reason of the low esteem in which many hold it is mainly due to the importation of such immense quantities of worthless varieties. His account of his trips to Honduras and his business excursions along the Gulf of Dulce and the rivers Montagua and Santiago, and among the adjacent mountains, were of intense interest. We can but commend and honor his employers for the faithfulness and energy with which they execute their trust as ministers to the public health, and we suspect that this course is at least one of the reasons why their medicines are held in such extraordinary favor throughout the civilized world.—[N. Y. City News.]

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This new invention of the undersigned will prove of later to the farmer, being capable of plowing from three to five acres per day. A model Machine will also be exhibited for Premium at the coming Fair.

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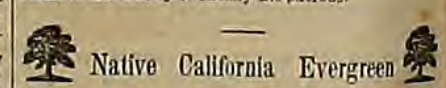
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California Notes.

BY ALIX S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIAN GEOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
FOURTH SERIES.

No. 145 of the series; continued from Farmer of July 31, '93.

XXIII.—VI.—MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.

The Indians of San Buenaventura Mission in Santa Barbara County, 23 April, 1861.—Continued.

The Caracara Eagle or Mexican Eagle—the Polydorus Tharus of Naturalists.

The ninth volume of the Railroad Reports (p. 45) contains a short account of this bird of prey, which it seems is found in many parts of Texas, Mexico, New Mexico, and Louisiana, as likewise in Chili and the Buenos Ayres Provinces of South America, as may be seen in Gillis' Chili and Darwin's Voyage of a Naturalist. We can meet with no account of its having been found in any portion of California (ante-1861) from the latest authorities within our reach. During our present visit to Saticoy (April 1861) we were surprised to see on the plain hard by, flocks of a species of hawk, circling and soaring in companies of from 20 to 100, like the Cathartes Aura (the Turkey Buzzard) with whom they were often in company, as well as with the California Condor. They are of the size of a raven, and answer to the dimensions and measurements given of the Caracara Eagle or Buzzard in the ninth volume of Railroad Reports aforesaid. It is also nearly exactly the same in plumage as that volume gives of the Caracara. We did not see them feeding on dead meat, but saw one with a bird in its mouth. The males and females were circling together; what we took to be the male, was of a tawny straw-color and mottled, with a darker band (when flying) on the bone parts of the wings. It was of same size as female, which was of a fine dark amber plumage. They were very scary, with the evolutions of the hawk and turkey-buzzard combined—very quick and agile. We shot what we took to be a female, but after we got it, unfortunately lost it from our saddle. The iris of the eye was of a distinct light chocolate; under the eye, when shut, there is a white spot of fine down as large as the eye, which is concealed until the eye is closed. The bird's weight was about two pounds. The plumage was of a magnificent dark amber nearly all over; the head, throat and breast, nearly blackish amber; the vent tawny buff; the legs bright yellow; the claws black, sharp, and hawk-like; the head small and roundish, the base of the bill yellow and the tip of it short, black, and curved down, and very slightly toothed; it had not a regular hawk's bill like that of a common chicken-hawk. As we lost it we could not examine the contents of its stomach, etc. It likely feeds with the ravens and crows, who were also in company with it, on grasshoppers and dead meat. All the Saticoy country is nearly woodless, and this Raptorial bird seems to commence its range from thence southwards, as it is very rarely seen above San Buenaventura. It is a new bird to us in the Ornithology of California. The country south of San Buenaventura is almost an open prairie, with plain, hills, and mountains, nearly bare of trees. The Caracara or Buzzard above described, bears a great resemblance to the Bramblekite, so called by seamen of the large river at Calcutta, which has been seen in India, only it is smaller.

The Santa Barbara Channel Islands.

In front of the Saticoy plains may be seen stretching in a longitudinal line the Santa-Barbara Islands. Anacapa and Santa Cruz lie immediately in front of Saticoy. In a very clear day the whole of the islands may be seen from the top hills, from San Clemente and Santa Catalina to Santa Rosa and San Miguel, making one of the most repletable aspects in nature.

The channel proper opposite Anacapa and the low plains of Saticoy which here retire abruptly from the hills till they reach the ocean-shore. The landings in fine weather are good for boats, and vessels sometimes discharge cargoes near by the Mission. In this vicinity doubtless landed the ships of Cabrillo (1541), and the vessels of Viscaino (1602), and probably many Milla galleons after them, for in those days all vessels hugged the shores. The Indians of this vicinity were found to be a lively, active set of people and very numerous, and were offshoots of those of the populous islands of Santa Rosa and Santa Catalina, with whom they held frequent commerce and communication in canoes made of hollowed-out trees, and those made of sticks fastened together. Some of these canoes could hold twenty others from four to ten men. They also held commerce with those of Santa Catalina and San Clemente, and with all the other islands of the group. They were great fishermen and traders, from all accounts of Cabrillo and Viscaino, dealing in salt fish, fresh fish, and shell-fish, and since the advent of the Padres, 1769-1830, selling stone mortars, metates, shell money, earthen jars, soapstone jars, basket pans, basket jars, and basket pans, holding from two gallons to five, and even ten gallons. We have seen basket-jars for storing seeds, etc., in Santa Barbara county, holding from three to eight gallons, and remarkably well made, worked and figured like the river Gila ones in Emory's Survey. The shapes of these pots, jars, and pans, are nearly precisely the same as those engraved in Bartlett's Mexican Survey, of the Gila-Indian Indians. The earthen jars are a counterpart of the plate figured one on p. 362 of Bartlett's vol. (only not so compressed), obtained from the Casa Grande ruins of Chihuahua. These basket and earthen utensils of the Mohave, Gila, and Colorado Indians may also be found engraved in Whipple's notes in the Railroad volumes, and also in Lieber's of the volumes of Emory's Survey. They all bear a great pattern resemblance to the same utensils formerly and at present in use by the Saticoy and other Indian tribes of the Santa Barbara Channel. Their metates were however peculiar in shape and working from those of the Mexican Indians, being more bulky, but still very convenient and well made. Some of them were basin-like in the center, or higher at the ends of the metates than in the

middle; the concavity lengthwise is depressed in the middle with a hollow like a spoon.

The straw huts of the Gila river Indians are also very similar in construction and shape to those of the Santa Barbara Channel Indians, only the Gila ones are more compressed. The California straw huts are very comfortable houses, easily built, and when new and well made quite handsome and symmetrical, and can hold from one family to ten and twenty persons.

Bartlett mentions a work on California we have not had the pleasure of seeing as yet, to wit: "Catalogo de las Lenguas," in two volumes 4to, by the distinguished philologist Padre Lorenzo Hervás, published at Cesena in Italy, in 1783—probably a Mexican Jesuit work. The sailors and soldiers of Cabrillo's and Viscaino's vessels had plentiful communication with the Saticoy and other Channel Indians, and of course women being so loving and free, the white men were not backward in leaving numerous signs of the human seed they planted—the soil was no doubt fruitful afterwards in fairer faces and colors. Viscaino was offered ten women for each of his men by the Saticoy chief in 1602. They seem from the first discovery to the present time to have been a superior Indian tribe to the other California tribes, and many of the women were noted for their clearer and handsomer features up to 1830. Old Luis and some of the men we saw were of the reddish Indian color, but small made and of decidedly Mexican Indian features. Some of the Santa Barbara Indian women are light yellowish, with precisely the same small Mexican features, and superior to other California Indians. These small Indians seem never to weigh more than 120 pounds; they are nearly as small as the Hindoos of Bengal. The better class of old Indians have fine hair, are near bald, and get exceedingly gray; their hair keeps long to the last. An old woman, Marie Ignacio, has small fine features, Roman nose and thin lips. She was the owner of 150 cattle.

The Derivation of the Word "Oregon."

Many disputes have arisen on the derivation of the word Oregon, for the State of that name. Some suppose it to have been derived from the abundance of species of wild thyme, sage or origanum found in parts of that country, to which the Spanish term Oregon, or Majorum, would be applied by Spaniards, as is done in California. Others that the Spaniards applied the word Oregon to the Northwest Indians, on account of the people of those parts having such large ears and lips, made so by piercing them and then enlarging them by forcing in pieces of wood or bone, making them pendulous. The Northwest Indians still practice this, and use heavy earrings, and lip and nose ornaments of different materials, as shells, bones, stones, copper, etc., from which the Spanish navigators would likely nickname them Orejones or big ears, which they often do with big-eared people in ridicule and have often so termed different Indian tribes of Spanish America. No doubt the word Oregon is derived from this fact. A friend of ours in Santa Barbara has the bust of a Northwest Indian in walrus ivory, with these heavy lip and ear ornaments, executed by those Indians with remarkable good handiwork. None of the California Indians seemed to have possessed the smallest taste for carvings.

The word Orejones for the Northwest Indians seems to have gradually grown into use in California since the two voyages of Juan Perez, June 1774, and March 1775, who coasted above San Francisco as high up as Queen Charlotte's Island (to 55° north), and who was accompanied from California by Friars Tomas de la Pena and Juan Crespi, who left manuscript accounts, still preserved in the Mexican archives, of the appearance, habits, dress, customs, ornaments, etc., of the Indians thereaway, in which they notice (vide the life of Padre Junipero) their lip and ear ornaments. Many other expeditions were sent north as late as 1793, when the Nootka treaty took effect with England and the Spanish left their northern ports, but not until they had very thoroughly explored the Northwest Coast as high up as Mt. St. Elias. Many of the Indians were brought down to Monterey by the Spanish vessels, who were baptized by the priests (between 1776 and 1793), and all of which may be found registered in the Mission baptism books of Monterey. They were from Nootka and all parts of the northern coast, and numbered in all between twenty and thirty souls. Some of these Oregon neophytes were living in Santa Cruz county since 1848, and their descendants still live there. As the wearing of lip, nose, and ear ornaments, is so common among the north-coast Indians, there can be little doubt the word Oregon is derived from the Spanish nickname Orejones, or big-eared people, to distinguish them from the California Indians.

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J. E. BELCHER, Esq., Marysville.
W. C. BELCHER, Esq., Marysville.
BENICIA, May 13, 1893.

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARRISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book. It is for sale by the Author at Sacramento, and at the FARMER OFFICE.

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THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

35,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminars, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad." "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "April Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 25,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents; 25¢ per 100; bound 30 cents; 25¢ per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents; 35¢ per 100; 25¢ copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1.

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each; 15¢ per 100; bound 25 cents; 20¢ per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 30 cents; 25¢ per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2.

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly 225 tunes and hymns. As the music is a little more difficult it is just the book for the more advanced scholars. It is just the book for social singing, as well as Sabbath schools. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing in me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freedom's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents; 20¢ per 100. Mailed at retail price.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' scriptures. Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath schools. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing in me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freedom's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents; 20¢ per 100. Mailed at retail price.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's Song," "O let my people go," "Over the mountains," "They worked me all the day," etc. Prices—5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Call. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 50 cents; 15¢ per 100; bound 25 cents; 20¢ per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival, prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers, single copies, 10 cents; 95¢ per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

contains between 300 and 400 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old, of the choicest kind, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book is for use and sung in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we ever hear our Lord hear the Angels sing," "I bear sweetest voices singing," "Home is home," "Kind Words," "Sweet Land of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 50 cents; 40¢ per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 60 cents; 50¢ per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

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A large assortment of new and popular songs, ballads, duets, quartets, and choruses, issued daily. Among the most popular are, "Shall we know each other there," "Lower my voice," "Why have my loved ones gone," "I will be true to thee," "Oh, there's no such girl as mine," by Foster; "Mother's love is a blessing," "I bear sweetest voices singing," "Home is home," "Kind Words," "Sweet Land of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 50 cents; 40¢ per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 60 cents; 50¢ per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

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Arranged as solos, duets, quartets, and choruses, for musical societies, churches, Sunday schools, public schools, seminaries, etc. "Shall we know each other there?" "Lower my voice," "Why have my loved ones gone?" "I will be true to thee," "Oh, there's no such girl as mine," by Foster; "Mother's love is a blessing," "I bear sweetest voices singing," "Home is home," "Kind Words," "Sweet Land of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 50 cents; 40¢ per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 60 cents; 50¢ per 100; postage 1 cent each. In sheet form with piano accompaniment, 25 cents each.

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HOTELS.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
Corner of Market, Battery, and Bush streets
SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN ALTERED AND IMPROVED, and will hereafter be conducted on the EUROPEAN PLAN. Boarders will be furnished meals at all hours, at the New Department, corner of Market street, at the new Refectory. This Department will be conducted in the most approved style, so as to satisfy the most fastidious. The Tables will be supplied with very luxury of the seasons. This Department will be entirely distinct from the Hotel, though opening from it. ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES, As well as Single Rooms for Transient Patrons.

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THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times. Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

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—Late Woodford's Hotel—

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THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING TAKEN the above named well-known and popular Hotel, would respectfully inform the traveling public that they are prepared to accommodate steady or transient boarders in a satisfactory manner. The house has recently been enlarged, a number of sleeping rooms added, and the whole establishment thoroughly refitted, rendering it well adapted in every respect to the requirements of a well conducted country hotel. No pains will be spared to contribute to the comfort of our guests.

A Livery Stable

Is connected with this Hotel. Horses and carriages furnished at reasonable rates.

A Daily Line of Stages

Connect Pacheco with Martinez, San Pablo, Oakland, Lafayette, Clayton, and the Coal Mines.

Pacheco, June 20, 1893.

J. D. SHIRTS & CO.

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Important to the Traveling Public!

AMERICAN HOTEL,
BENICIA, CAL.

Thomas Bromley, Proprietor.

THE LARGEST AND BEST HOTEL IN BENICIA, and located in the immediate vicinity of the Landings of the Steamers. The Stages for all parts arrive at and start from the American Hotel. A first rate Livery Stable is connected with the Hotel, and the best of Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, can be had at all times, at very reasonable charges.

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Cider Vinegar.

The Trade may rely upon a pure article, of a very superior quality. For sale by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case, at prices unprecedentedly low.

Corner of Front st. and Broadway,

SAN FRANCISCO.

173m

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY..... AUGUST 7, 1883.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

How to send Money by Mail.

As many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times) we recommend that they take a piece of card: open the layers of the card, insert the coin, and thus inclosed it will come safe and promptly.

The semi-annual period of the year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. The sum to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amount is very large, and we hope they will remember this.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the old States and Europe.

The rapid advance in the cause of Horticulture in California must astonish our friends abroad, and could they but look in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their beauties also, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To this end all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their advertisement to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct. In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them. Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Times of Holding Fairs for 1883.

State Agricultural Society—At Sacramento, September 25, and continuing five days.

San-Pablo-Bay District—At Sonoma City, September 15th, and continuing four days.

Bay District and Contra Costa County—At Pacheco, September 21, for five days.

San Joaquin District—At Stockton, commencing September 22, and continuing four days.

Santa Clara Valley—At Santa Clara, commencing September 18, for four days.

(Will the Secretaries of other Societies that have appointed Fairs, please notify us of the time, that we may complete the list for the State.)

Help for the Fair time.

Every grain-grower should prepare handsome sheaves of wheat, barley, and oats, of all their best varieties. Such specimens show the grain to good advantage, and they also add much to the appearance of the Hall. Every farmer can do much to aid in this matter, if they will only try. Farmers should take pains to prepare their best specimens in all branches of their business; they should also have every article correctly labeled; this adds to the interest very much.

Farmers, orchardists, and gardeners, can always add to the general interest by the preparation of the details of their manner of cultivation. Everyone can do something—none should fail to aid.

Twentieth Volume of the Farmer.

We shall issue No. 1 of the Twentieth Volume of the FARMER on the 14th day of August, and in order that we may accomplish more and more good with each Volume, we hope our friends over the State and abroad, too, will give us their kindly influence, and send us a goodly list of names of their friends for subscribers to our New Volume. May we not expect this at the hands of our friends?

We hope, also, that those who are indebted to us, will at this particular time send in their dues at once, as we have improvements we desire to make with every new volume. We trust this brief notice will be kindly responded to.

Sketch of Copperopolis.—Having spent nearly a week at Copperopolis, and having visited the principal mines, we shall commence our sketches of these mines with our new volume, and we hope it will be found of interest and value to all. Copperopolis contains the richest copper mines in the world, "but the half of her riches has not been yet told." There will yet be found many Udonas and Keystones.

New Stage Line from Murphy's to Silver City. We call attention to the stage-line just established by Mr. Miller, from Murphy's to Silver City. The very great discoveries lately must cause a great travel there, and this line is a good one and prompt, with good stages, and careful drivers, etc.

The steamship Golden Age arrived here this morning with the passengers who left New York July 13th.

Our Rambles in the Country.—No. 7.

We shall continue our rambles among the farmers, and if we omit any on whom we have called, we wish they would give us a gentle hint, as we do not intend to neglect our duty, but in the mass of notes we make, mistakes may occur. We had not space for a few in our last, and we give them now.

We give the farm of J. L. Bromley of Pacheco, 640 acres; principally grain, pasture, and hay, has an orchard of 400 fruit trees, a family garden, 120 head of stock, 15 milking cows, and sells 120 pounds of butter per month. Mr. Bromley will plant a vineyard this autumn—has grown tobacco, cotton, and peanuts; he is a working farmer and will show at the Fair what he can do.

R. H. Wright, Bay Point, Pacheco district, has a farm of 700 acres—400 acres Tule land and 300 acres upland. He raises grain only for home use, has 75 head of horn stock, and 12 horses, has 25 milkers, and makes 300 pounds of butter per month; is in for the domestic fowls, has 600 layers and breeders, takes good care of them and they pay, for they lay—the "golden egg."

R. B. Hathaway, near Martinez has 320 acres of good land, and raises grain for home use only; has 6 acres of vegetables and has very fine corn, beans, potatoes, etc.; has dairy stock for home use only; has 500 vines and a small orchard; he will enlarge and improve.

We here take leave of our kind friends in the San Joaquin district. Before doing so, we must express, to all on whom we have called, our grateful thanks for their kind courtesies and generous co-operations in our work. We only wish our journal was large enough to make more extended notices of each and all. We must also in justice say that we observe a very great advance in all the general plans of the farmers. Better implements are used and better care taken of them; the land is better plowed and better tilled, and a large increase of "summer-fallowing" is found in every district.

There are more thinking, reading, and working farmers at work, and the mighty increase of all the products of the earth is a proof of it. We hope to have the kind and earnest cooperation of every farmer of the land, so that we may help make our State the "Pattern State" in the cause of agriculture. We now invite our readers to the

SAN JOAQUIN DISTRICT.

We shall commence with the French Camp road from Stockton. Our first call was at the farm of H. B. Post, only a short distance from Stockton. Mr. Post has 900 acres, all under fence, and a good farm it is, principally sown in grain and cut for hay; 75 acres was on summer-fallow, this was his best crop. The grain was planted in January. He has 500 fruit trees in good order (except the injury by some vegetables planted in the orchard); the "striped bug" was bad—used coal oil—made the matter worse of course. We saw a very fine lot of Lima beans. Mr. Post has raised some very fine eggs. Give up watering your trees, neighbor, and stop planting between the trees and cultivate them and nothing can prevent success.

Dr. W. Harris has a 50-acre farm; raises home grain and vegetables—his attention is given almost wholly to his orchard. He has 1,000 trees in good bearing; peaches are fine—enjoyed a feast of them; he has 3,000 vines and made in '61 and '62 100 gallons of wine for home use. The vineyard looks well and gives good promise. We noticed two majestic fig trees, 14 inches in diameter, 8 years old, from which he gathered 100 pounds each, besides a plenty to eat and to give away in neighborly courtesy and kindness. A new Black Persian Mulberry was in full fruit. This is a tart mulberry, and it must prove quite an acquisition here, as it grows finely. He has 20 hives of bees, but they have not done well.

Our next call was at the ranch of D. K. Woodbridge, a 200-acre farm; he has 30 head of stock, 10 dairy cows, makes 75 pounds of butter per month. He has an orchard of 1,000 fruit trees, and a good vineyard, made wine last season and probably will again—bring it to the Fair, friend Woodbridge, or send it to "our house," we'll test it for you—we know it will be good.

Rev. H. Hamilton has been one of the most energetic and successful bee raisers, in years past, in Santa Clara and in Stockton; he is now located some few miles from Stockton, on the French Camp road, near French Camp, and has a fine ranch of 220 acres, principally pasture land; has home dairy stock, and still continues the bee business; he has 200 stands of bees and has taken up honey liberally, although bees have not done as well the past year—this is the universal complaint. Honey sells at 25c.

We saw marks of the flood of '61 and '62—this portion of the country was covered with water. At this Ranch and at Mr. Woodbridge's, in touching upon the general mania for mining, we found no copper fever visible, and upon inquiring received this answer: "No 'feet' to-day." But as the terrible fever spreads, we can't tell how long this condition will last, for we observe that in almost all kinds of trade, the exchange trade is going on, and imperceptibly people that resolve ever so strongly to keep clear, soon own more than their own two feet.

Mr. Woodbridge has 150 stands of bees; they have not done well this season; and so we hear everywhere. Honey sells at 25-cents a pound. Mr. W. has 18 dairy cows, and sells 75 pounds of butter a month, besides home use.

"French Camp"—this is but a picture of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." It is the loneliest and most barren spot we have seen for a long time. Decay is written plainly everywhere. Some five years since we stopped there over night, when it was quite a busy spot. But a change has come over it, and it looks sadly for a circuit of a quarter of a mile—hot, barren, and lonely. We noticed one little hillock under the oaks, and there the inclosures of two graves. We would learn their history, and rode to them. They were as follows: On a white marble stone was engraved—Nancy D. Lane, aged 19; Betrosed of Joel McMillan. Died Dec. 30, 1856. Cold death's mysterious fate cut short her stay. On this her Birth, her Wedding, now her Funeral day.

How symbolical of the sudden change in a California life. To-day the sun shines brightly, all is joy and prosperity, our cup of happiness is full; in an instant comes a change—sickness, sorrow, calamity, come, and death comes and covers all our hopes. So is the record we have transcribed. Why is all this? The answer is, poor finite mortals may make the inquiry, but the Infinite only knoweth why. "He doeth all things well."

The other marble contained these words:

Margaret Harp, wife of J. D. Harp. Aged 28 years. Died March 20, 1855. (The heart-stricken husband has made this epitaph for one he loved so well.) Sweet as the Rose that art, That lies beneath the bed; But sweeter still in memories thought, These are with "Christ the Lord." J. D. H.

If "it is better to go the house of mourning than to the house of feasting," it is always well to visit the graveyard and read the record of frail mortality, and learn how easily human hopes and plans are blighted, and to learn lessons that are good for the heart. In the above brief sketch there is the history of ten thousand hearts, though not all written out, and recorded. Read of that young bride: her "wedding garments" her "winding sheet," her young heart a "Harp" indeed, but just tuned to sing a "song of happy life," and at the very moment she was about to strike its golden chords, the angel of death struck down the instrument and the golden chords were shattered, the song was an end for this world. Eight years have passed, but what heart so cold that will not drop a tear in memory of the sorrows of that day. That young wife too, and the stricken husband! But for them scarce a tear needed. That husband's "epitaph" carries the balm of healing to his heart. How blessed the memory of those wives whose tombstones record the affections that make them grow forever green! Would that husbands could write always thus, when separated; it would make a blessed influence in the world.

Henry Moore has 180 acres, good farming land; he has 70 acres in grain, that will average 25 bushels an acre. Barley will give forty bushels the acre. The soil is deep sandy loam. Farming is all done by himself. Has a small orchard and vineyard, and will plant 2½ acres vines of this autumn.

Jacob Myers has 275 acres, of which 100 was planted to wheat and 40 to Barley. The crop was quite light. He has a small orchard and vineyard, in good order; has 10 hives of bees, which have not done well.

J. McClood has 630 acres, 100 in wheat and barley; crop rather light. Has small orchard, 75 head of stock, 50 sheep, and 30 stand of bees; the last have not done well this year.

Andrew Myers has 600 acres; 150 in wheat, and 50 in barley. He has a good orchard and vineyard, in fine order and well cared for. Has dairy stock, and makes 100 pounds of butter a week. Also, 15 hives of bees, but as in other cases, these have not done well this year.

W. H. Buttrich, firm of Morse & Buttrich, has a fine farm of 1,100 acres, 200 acres in grain, and a very fine crop. He has also 50 acres in a vineyard of 600 fruit trees, all new planted last year. Also 150 head of horned stock, 70 horses, 15 milkers, but only to raise calves. His horses are fine stock. At this and several other farms we did not find the proprietor at home, therefore our notes were not as full as we wished.

John R. Peterman, 9 miles from Stockton, has 200 acres under fence. He has 100 acres of Tule land planted to grain. From 50 acres planted to wheat (18th of March) the yield was 50 bushels an acre; and from 50 acres planted to barley on the 24th of March, the yield was also 50 bushels. Here was a noble crop for late planting, and on Tule land. Let this be remembered by all who have Tule lands.

Mr. Peterman has a field of 14 acres of tobacco, in fine order, and of good growth. It has been early topped and pruned. He has 12 acres of beans that promise an extraordinary yield—3 acres of onions, 2 acres of sweet potatoes, 1 acre of vegetables, and half an acre of orange plants. The soil is a light sandy loam, and well suited for all these crops. Mr. Peterman is a hard working man, and we are glad to see these crops doing so well upon his new lands, and as new experiments.

A. J. Snyder, whose farm is 350 acres, has a fine crop of barley of 100 acres; his 50 acres of wheat is pretty fair. He has 100 head of horned cattle, 16 milkers, makes 250 pounds of butter a month. Also, 20 hives of bees, which have done poorly.

H. J. Howland has 160 acres in farm, only 80 acres of which is in wheat and barley. He has a fair crop. He has 30 head of cattle, of which 10 are cows. He has a young orchard; also 9 beehives. His bees have not done well.

John Morrison has a farm of 90 acres for stock, hay, and pasture; 80 acres of wheat and barley—a light crop. His stock consists of 100 head of cattle and 6 horses. Seventeen milkers make 300 pounds of butter a month. He intends to summer-fallow next crop.

Capt. Thomas Wilson has 160 acres—80 acres in wheat and barley for home use. He possesses only 12 milkers, the product of which are 150 pounds of butter a month. He has 300 trees, 400 vines six years old, and has a very heavy crop of grapes. We found a neat cottage and surroundings. The garden was in good order, and we must not fail to mention that Mrs. Wilson was a companion in the garden, its plans, its most pleasant labors, and interests. This gives a double interest to home, and makes man's labors a pleasure. So should it ever be; and when those wives that possibly can, shall find time for a little labor of this kind in the garden, they will be the great gainers.

D. C. Morton has a farm of 160 acres, of which 60 acres is wheat—a fair crop for late planting. He has 60 head of stock, 500 fruit trees, and 400 vines. He has hops planted. He possesses 200 domestic fowls, which pay exceedingly well, also 10 hives of bees, but again they have not done well.

John Fagan, on the Copperopolis road, has 300 acres, all grain land, and he has pretty fair crops.

He possesses a small orchard. His stock consists of

30 head of dairy stock, and 40 fine horses. R. B. Smith, Stanislaus county, at Foot Hills, has thousands of acres, or leagues of land. He has 800 head of horned cattle, and 50 brood mares. He has inclosed 40 acres with fence. His vineyard, which he intends to enlarge this fall, consists of 1,000 vines, and he has 500 fruit trees.

Grain in San Joaquin County.

We have taken some pains to ascertain the amount of grain raised in the rich county of San Joaquin, and in order to do so we give the amount of grain bags made and sold in Stockton as some evidence and proof of what the farmers of the county are doing.

Messrs. Jones & Hewlett make to order and sell this year.....350,000 J. L. Woodman.....250,000 A. S. Kagh.....150,000

Total.....750,000 These are machine-sewed. There are also, hand-sewed bags sold.....250,000 Old bags.....250,000

Total.....1,250,000

Here is an actual consumption of one and a quarter million bags, one and a half bushels each, equivalent to 1,875,000 bushels, and it is fair to presume that only about one-third of the grain will be, or has been, put in sacks, as most of the large farmers are putting their grain in warehouses in bulk. Such a calculation would give as follows:

Grain in sacks.....1,875,000 Grain in warehouses.....3,750,000

Total.....5,625,000

This will give to this county the enormous quantity of five million six hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels of grain, and this is a safe estimate, for there has been a liberal purchase of bags at San Francisco in addition to those named and this would increase the sum total.

The Windings of the San Joaquin.

Those who may have traveled on the steamers from San Francisco to Stockton, must be familiar with the singular windings of that peculiar river, which, in the course of a few miles, will cause the steamer to completely "box the compass," or point with her bows to every point of the compass. Those who know but little of the laws of nature very frequently suggest the propriety of the California Steam Navigation Company's having a cut, made in a straight line from Stockton to the Suisun Bay, to remedy these windings. To all such, we recommend the following, only we would substitute the word "God" for "Allah."

A FIRM BELIEF IN PROVIDENCE.—In the Honorable Mr. Murray's book on Egypt the following anecdote is related:

I was surprised to find that this Mahmoudieh Canal, although cut by the present Viceroy, at an enormous cost of money and of human life, through a country perfectly flat, is as winding in its course as a path through a labyrinth. On asking Demetri, our dragoman, if he could explain the cause of this, he answered me by a story—for he has a story ready for almost every occasion. The very same question, he says, was lately put to Mohamed Ali by a French engineer traveling through Egypt. The Pasha, after a moment's reflection, said to the engineer—

"Have you ever seen rivers in France?"

"Yes, sir, many," was the reply.

"Are they straight or crooked in their course?"

"They are generally crooked, sir."

"Who made the rivers?" inquired the Pasha.

"They were made by Allah," said the astonished engineer.

"Then, sir," concluded the Pasha, triumphantly, "do you expect me to know and to do better than Allah?"

The poor engineer had no reply to make to this strange argument, so he took his leave and went his way.

City Hall Garden, Stockton.

The City Hall of Stockton is a very fine building, and the grounds around it are spacious and capable of being made highly ornamental—aye, beautiful—but at present they seem most woefully neglected. The grounds are dried up and weedy, the walks out of system and order, and the beautiful fountain (formerly) is not visible; besides this, piles of old wood are scattered round the building, giving it a very unhandsome look. Now all this can be remedied, the fountain can be made to send up its refreshing stream, the garden can be watered, the walks remodeled and put in neat order, and the old piles of wood removed. This done, the citizens, with one accord, will sing anthems of gratitude to those who accomplish so good a work. Where is the Stockton Independent? Will not the editor say a word, or will they leave Dr. Holden to do all the work? This work should surely be done for the credit of the city.

JONES & HEWLETT, STOCKTON.—We quote this firm this week to show the value of the farming and mining interests of this region; for by showing the success of this House in their business relations, we show the value of the trade of farmers and miners, as well as the popularity of the house among all classes. It is a well known fact that they do a large and prosperous business. This House have manufactured grain-bags this season, at the rate of about 50,000 a month, which for the season of six or seven months, would be equal to 100,000 barrels flour, or double the whole importation of flour into this county, of the year 1857. Messrs. J. & H. have the only powder magazine, and are exclusive agents for the sale of powder, and their sales now to miners is equal to 500 kegs a month. Here we have the value of the Farmers' and the miners' interests by the sale of bags and powder. We give these facts as matters of great interest now.

An experienced old slayer says, if you make love to a widow who has a daughter twenty years younger than herself, begin by declaring that you thought they were sisters.

Car-Travelling in San Francisco.

It is a very notorious fact that the cars in San Francisco are frequently so overloaded as to make it extremely uncomfortable and unpleasant. Twice the number of passengers are allowed to enter than can be seated. That is not all, and the evil should be remedied. If the number of cars should be increased, and every person that enters is entitled to a seat. They take the cars to ride in order to save fatigue. They pay for a seat and should enjoy it; yet it is a universal custom for the conductor to ask persons to give up a seat for a lady, and if refused, they almost insist upon it, and if again refused it is considered wrong.

The following most excellent view of this matter we clip from an Eastern paper, and we commend it to the careful reading of all travelers in the cars of San Francisco, of both sexes. We think they are more applicable here than there, and the evil is so great as to demand a remedy.

"Be courteous: Does a lady ride in an omnibus, or a city railcar? Women do often—and now and then a lady may, when impelled by some emergency of rain, or mud, or cash. The manner in which women take the seats vacated by gentlemen, who have in consequence to stand the remainder of the trip, is anything but confirmatory of the fact that our fair countrywomen, as a class, know what common courtesy is, practically. In a daily car-riding of five or six years, we cannot remember as many instances of a ladylike acceptance of a proffered seat. It is almost universal that a gentleman's place is taken without the slightest acknowledgement, by word, or look, or gesture that a benefit has been conferred and received, and yet it is a very great accommodation; for to stand in the passageway, while the cars are in motion, for a dozen squares or so, the center of 30 eyes, is very little short of purgatorial; and being such an accommodation, the smallest kind of a remuneration would be a word, or a look, or a gesture, of felt indebtedness. The perseverance which New York gentlemen exhibit, in instantaneously quitting their seats when a car is crowded, and a woman enters, is highly creditable to their manliness and chivalry.

"We suggest, as a remedy, that all the boarding schools, 'day schools,' and 'institutes,' which have the prefix Female, hold a convention immediately, if not sooner, for the purpose of debating the question, whether a Professor of 'Politeness' might not be appointed to universal advantage, whose duty it should be to 'give lessons in politeness to every young girl in the school, from her entrance until her exit from the establishment.' We have seen tottering, gray headed men resign their seats to young women, and not a smile, or courtesy, or 'thank you,' ever escape from their lips. Shame on the superficial, inadequate, corrupting, and debasing system of 'female boarding schools' and 'institutes' as a class, whose absorbing object is not to prepare the girls committed to their care to become helping wives, intelligent mothers, discreet matrons of a household, and ornaments in useful and benevolent society, but to make money, and return therefor a painted flower, a gilded timepiece, with no enduring quality but the brass of which it is chiefly composed. How we sigh for the wives, the mothers, the daughters, of a by-gone age!"

RICH STRIKE AT THE OPHIR.—The Virginia Union of July 29th, says: We mentioned a few days since that the high bank immediately west of the Ophir engine house was being removed, in order to lessen the pressure upon the incline. While engaged in this about ten o'clock yesterday morning, there was struck, at a distance of about 20 feet from the mouth of the incline, and on a level with it, one of the richest veins of gold and silver producing quartz that it was ever our good fortune to look upon. It was between two and three feet in width, and literally plastered over with pure native silver, and also exhibited every indication of containing large quantities of gold. The rock was soft and decomposed, so that when we examined it, only about an hour after the strike had been made, ten or twelve sacks had already been filled, and several men were engaged in shoveling the precious metal into others. Several others were also employed in following the vein northward by removing the top dirt.

Well to know.—At Howard & Kneller's stall, 16 Washington Market, can always be obtained the finest and freshest honey, as well as the best fruit of all varieties in their season, and at the lowest price. We write from experience.

THE STRIPED BUG.—One of the remedies for the striped bug in melon and cucumber patches is recommended in the Philadelphia Farmer and Gardener. It consists in arranging the batches of spring chickens so as to bring out the birds about the time that the striped bugs appear, and then set one or more coops, according to the size of the melon patch, among the vines or hills each coop containing a brood of small chickens freely running in and out of the coop, but keeping the dam carefully confined. These little chickens he found the most industrious and vigilant scavengers that he ever met with. Not a bug escaped them, whether they are on the vine or on the earth, and they pick them off easy and daintily without doing the least injury to the melons, or even disturbing a single leaf. By the time that the brood of chicks get old enough to scratch, a younger brood can be substituted, and the older ones removed.

Crockery Warehouse.—Purchasers of crockery ware will always find a large and valuable assortment of the most excellent patterns of all kinds at the warehouse of Messrs. Callahan & Sanderson, 418 Battery street. This firm are long-established importers and wholesale and retail dealers, and can always supply hotels and families on the most favorable terms.

The Peace-maker Stove and Grate.—The Peace-maker stove, at Messrs. Brayton & Co's, on Sacramento street, is attracting much attention for its excellence. A new grate, of great merit, has been invented and added to it, recently, by which the ashes are cleaned from the grate with ease. It is one of the best inventions of the day. Brief housekeeper should go and see it.

Home Miscellany.

JUNE.

BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

I gazed upon the glorious sky
And the green mountains round,
And thought when I came to lie
Within the silent ground,
'Twas pleasant that in bowery June,
When brooks send up a cheerful tune,
And groves a joyous sound,
The sexton's hand—my grave to make—
The rich green mountain-turf should break.

A cell within the frozen mold,
A coffin borne through ale,
And icy clods above it rolled,
While fierce the tempest beat—
Away! I will not think of these—
Blue be the sky and soft the breeze,
Earth green beneath the feet,
And be the damp mold gently pressed
Into my narrow place of rest.

There, through the long, long summer hours,
The golden light should shimmer,
And thick young herbs and groups of flowers
Stand in their beauty by;
The oriole should build and tell
His love-tale close beside my cell,
The idle butterfly
Should rest him there, and there be heard
The housewife, bee, and humming-bird.

And what if cheerful shouts at noon
Come, from the village sent,
Or songs of maids beneath the moon,
With fairy laughter blent?
And what if in the evening light,
Betrotted lovers walk in sight
Of my low monument?
I would the lovely scene around
Might know no sadder sight or sound!
I know, I know I should not see
The sexton's gloomy brow,
Nor would its brightness shine for me,
Nor its wild music flow,
But if around my place of sleep
The friends I love should come to weep,
They might not haste to go;
Soft air, and song, and light and bloom,
Should keep them lingering by my tomb.

These to their softened heart should bear
The thought of what has been,
And speak of one who cannot share
The gladness of the scene;
Whose part in all the pomp that fills
The circuit of the summer hills,
Is—that his grave is green;
And gladly would their hearts rejoice
To hear again his living voice.

THE STRICKEN COUPLE.

THE day was chilly and damp, without a ray of sunshine to glid the solemn picture, one of those days in which we find it impossible to be cheerful or hopeful. A weary looking horse drawing a load of furniture, was driven up for water at the village pump. The comfortable articles so neatly arranged, gave no token of that grinding poverty which impels the unfortunate to flee from place to place, seeking—what they rarely find—a refuge from real want. At the base of the high load was the brightly polished stove, on which had been prepared the food for children, who are now, for one day at least, homeless. There was the table, around which the little prattlers had gathered to partake of the food which had cost the hard toll of their honest father; and there, tied up in gray, patched quilts, were the beds on which they had received that blessed boon, care-free sleep, which in after years, they perchance vainly seek. The gaily painted chairs were hung to the posts of the cart, while the bureaus, and nameless other articles, which make the catalogue of the humblest housekeeper, were stowed away in the cradle, and crib, and the baby's high chair. And these last, the token of innocent childhood, it was, more than all else, that moved the heart of the one who gazed from a comfortable parlor out on the gloomy scene.

And the driver of the team—he could be no ordinary teamster, whose business it was to move families, and caring little whether their destination were the new mansion or the public work-house. No; there was a sadness in the face, and a subdued tone in the voice, which told that he was the owner of the furniture. He held the pall patiently till the horse was satisfied with water, and the basket till he had finished the oats, and then sitting down on the steps of the adjacent store, he refreshed himself with a lunch from the basket.

With the curiosity with which we, as a people, are so proverbial, the bystanders began to question him.

"Moving, friend?" asked one of those gentlemen of leisure, whose mission seems to be to keep their hands in their pockets, and gaze at those who do more.

"Yes, sir, a short way," replied the stranger, without raising his eyes.

The idler stepped up to the cart, and laid his hand, by way of examination, on one article after another, and having assured himself that poverty was not the cause of his moving, asked:

"You're buying a new home, I guess?"

"No, sir, I'm hiring."

"Did you hire the place you left?"

"No, I owned that."

"Ah, poor man, you've been unfortunate and lost your home, I suppose; how did it happen?"

"No, I've rented my homestead to a good neighbor, who will till it as if it were his own."

"That's strange!" exclaimed the idler, but before he had an opportunity to press his questions, the storekeeper appeared, to protect the stranger from rudeness, and at the same time to satisfy his own innocent curiosity.

"Which way are you moving neighbor?" he asked, kindly.

"I'm going to L—. I've taken the little place by the pond, near the mill; a brown cottage with old elms all round it, if you remember?"

"Moving to better yourself, I hope," said the storekeeper, kindly.

The stranger shook his head mournfully, and replied:

"I shall never better myself in this world. Thank God, there is a world beyond where there is no change."

"Neighbor," he said kindly, "you ought not to sit here while your horse is resting. Why don't you step in and take a chair?"

"There are too many strange men there," replied the man, "I am better alone now."

"Come then into the house with me, and take a warm dinner," replied the other tenderly. But the stranger declined the invitation.

Seeing that he would not accept the kindness himself, the pitying storekeeper laid his hand on the weary horse and stroked his mane.

"Had you plenty of oats for him?" he asked, "because you are welcome to all he can eat."

"He needs no more, thank you, he will soon be able to move on," replied the stranger.

There are business men in the world whose souls rise above dollars and cents, and this village merchant was one of them. He could not let this stricken brother go on his way without offering a helping hand.

"Friend, this is a sorrowful world, and we've tasted the bitter cup in our turn. If I can do anything for you just say so. A friend once saved me from despair, and then I said I would never turn a cold eye on any mortal in trouble. Can I help you?"

"None but God can comfort me, and He has done it. I am satisfied in knowing that his will is done. Look up there, kind friend," pointing to the top of his load, "do you see that cradle, that crib, and that high chair? A week ago they were filled, but now they are empty, and will remain so. A little prattler slept in his crib, and a blessed babe eight months old, in the cradle. God took them both away from us in one day; but we haven't a word to say against his doings. Some parents have to give up their children to destruction; we only give ours to blessedness."

"Why are you moving friend from your home?"

"Oh, sir, we couldn't live in that house without them! Everything reminded us of them. The flowers the little boy used to gather, the chickens he always fed, the old sweep he often tried to climb, the rocks he played on—oh, sir, if you never had your house left desolate in one day, you can't understand my feelings. We couldn't stay there, it was so still! My poor wife could not help running to the door, to see if the little boy was safe; and kept listening to know if the baby was waking. Then, when it fell back on her heart that her care for them was over, it was too much for her. She wanted me to take her away where it wasn't so still. But it will be still in our hearts many a day, no matter how much air there may be in the world without."

"We have been trying hard to forget our loss, and we stowed away everything that would remind us of it in the garret of our house; but after all, the poor mother clung to the very things she couldn't look at. After all was loaded, she begged me to bring down the crib, the cradle, and high chair; they are sacred things, and she couldn't leave them behind. I know it's all in vain trying to move away from trouble, but the poor mother couldn't stay there; so we're going for awhile to the cottage by the mill. But the murmur of the stream, and the clatter from the mill, can't drive away the pain and longing from our hearts. We shall stay there I suppose for a year, and then go back to our home to feel as if we had just buried them. I have no faith in moving as a medicine; I only go to please my wife. I tell her we are going to 'Change the place, but keep the pain.'"

In the loving kindness of his heart, the storekeeper unbitted the refreshed animal, stroked again his mane, and gave the reins to the driver. Then taking his hand, he said in pitying tones:

"God bless you brother. Good-by."

These words were as cordial to a fainting heart. The word "brother," had often lifted his head above the waters, and led the desolate to feel that he was not alone in the world. Oh, how easy it is to learn the cause of a deep anguish, and to speak a pitying word, if we can do no more.

All mortals are not like this one. Many families have been reared in homesteads which were very dear to them; whose very rocks seemed to smile; whose pines whispered words of peace; and whose vines entwined themselves with living tendrils around the heart. The death of the father, the reverse of fortune, or the injustice of the wicked, may have closed its door upon them, and sent them out to seek what they may never find, a new and real home. Surely, such claim the tenderest pity, even of the stranger. The aching of the heart, called "homesickness," is no light one. It is a disease which no physician of earth can cure, and which bears down with a crushing weight on the heart, whose chief desire is to dwell amongst its own.

How few of the scores who met that sorrowful man on the highway, or gazed at him from their windows, asked, "Wherefore this change?" We pass and repass the heartbroken day after day, not knowing what cruel load is pressing upon them, which we perchance, might aid in bearing. The sorrow of this man was such as only Heaven could heal; but we are surrounded by those whose cares we may lighten, and whose sorrows we can relieve. Let them not be passed by with a curious gaze and then forgotten; but let us remember that they are our brethren, and that sorrow is the common lot of our great family. The affliction is theirs to-day, it may be ours to-morrow; let us prepare our own hearts for it, by now making that of others our own, and thus learning to bear the yoke easily and cheerfully.

Amid the uncertainties of earth, how sweet the picture, in the opening vista, of the land beyond the river, of the city which bath "no need of the sun," but where "the Lord giveth them light, and they shall remain for ever and ever," and know no more change.

The Women of California.
Is a God-blessed climate of more than ordinary healthfulness, and every other blessing needed for retaining and preserving health, beauty, and cheerfulness, to good old age, was ever granted to woman anywhere on earth, it has been vouchsafed to the women of California. But these cannot prevent them from growing old, both in years and looks. The breeze that paints the cheeks with life-tints and the food that gives vigor and health, must spring from within themselves. If woman would retain the "bloom of age," the passions must be prepared by her own skill. A writer thus speaks:

"A good woman never grows old. Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart, she is cheerful as when the springtime of life opened to her view. When we look upon a good woman, we never think of her age; she looks as charming as when the rose of youth bloomed on her cheek. The rose has not faded yet—it never will fade. In her family, she is the life and delight. In her neighborhood, she is the friend and benefactor. In the church, the devoted worshipper and the exemplary Christian. Oh, who does not respect and love the woman who has passed her days in acts of kindness and mercy—who has been the friend to God and man—whose whole life has been a scene of kindness and love, a devotion to truth and religion? We repeat, such a woman cannot grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirits, and active in humble deeds of mercy and benevolence."

And though three score years and ten may have been the record of her days,

"Though time has touched her too, she still retains Much beauty, and more majesty."

But if the fatal malady that has wrecked so many homes in California, shall continue, not all the gifts of nature so profuse here, though every breath of air was like the "gales of Araby the blest," can save the decay of these fairest of God's creatures, for when fashion and education, with their fatal insanity allures those whose duty it is to build up homes, to work for their overbrow, woman's cheek will pale, and the light of her soul must go out.

"The eye dims, and the heart gets old and slow;
The limbs stiffen, and the sun-baked locks
Thin themselves off, or whiten wither."

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